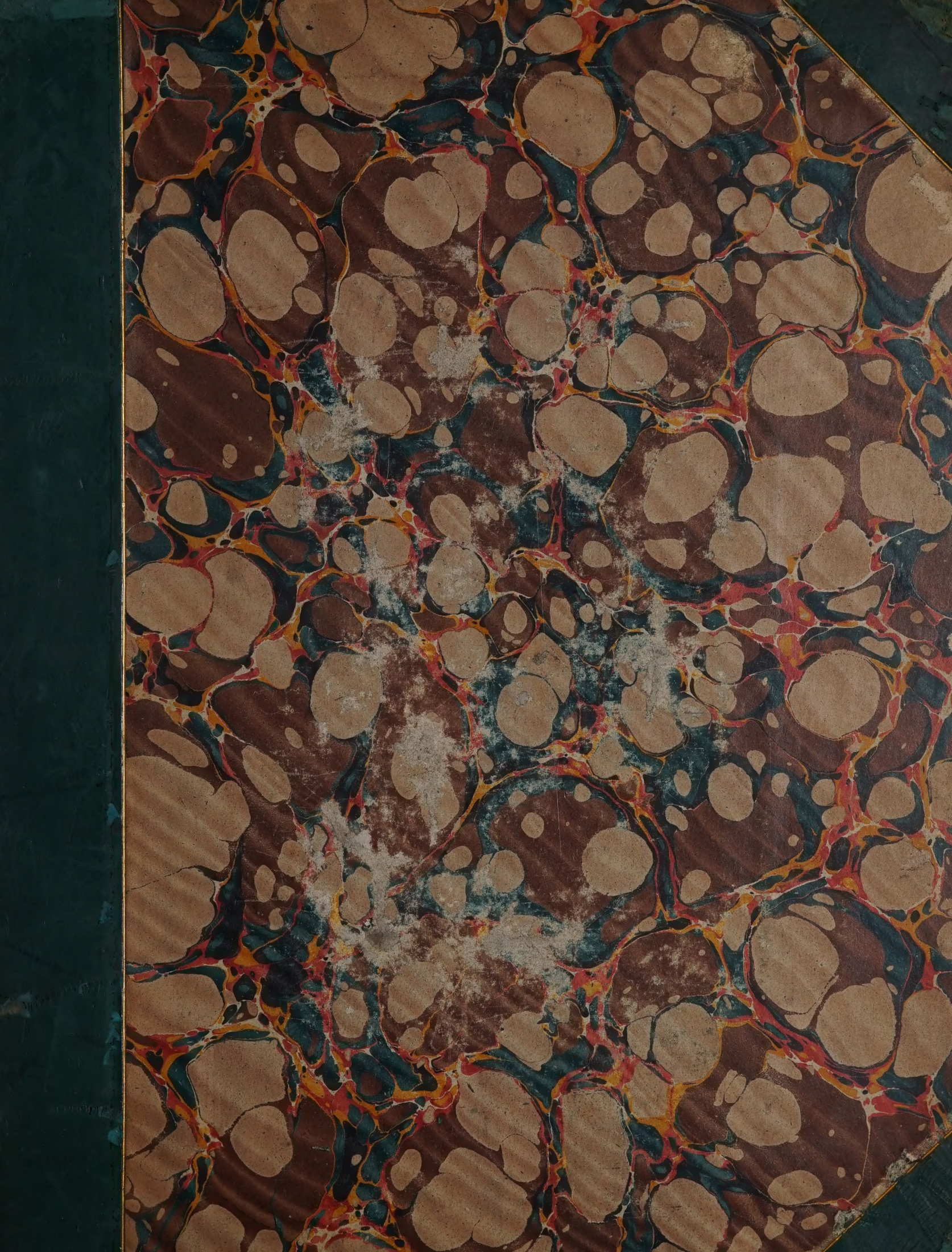
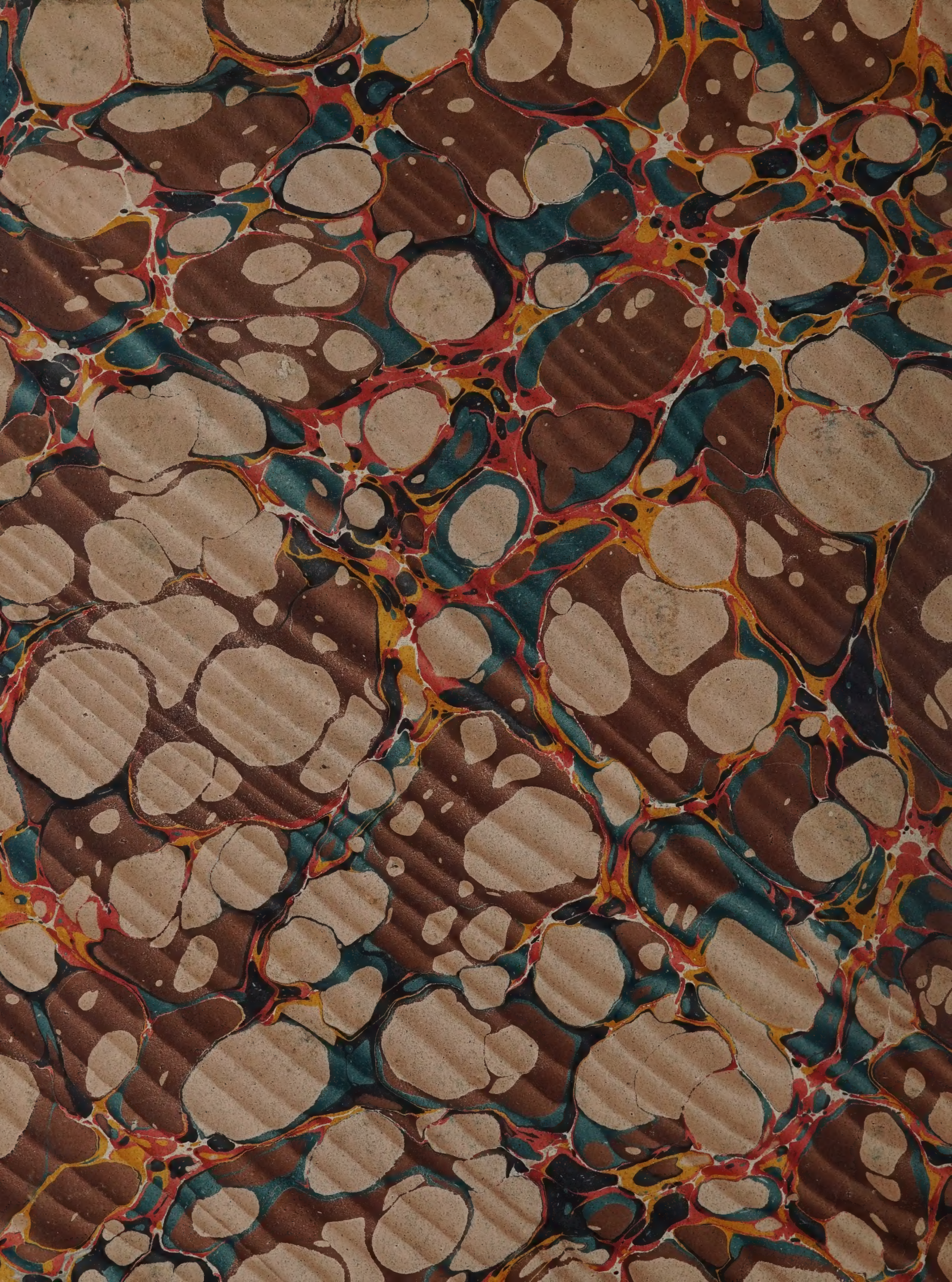








Francis Bertram Dalrymple.

14106/c

AN
E S S A Y
TOWARDS A
TOPOGRAPHICAL HISTORY
OF THE
COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

VOLUME III.
CONTAINING THE
HISTORY OF NORWICH.
PART FIRST.

AN
E S S A Y
 TOWARDS A
TOPOGRAPHICAL HISTORY
 OF THE
COUNTY OF NORFOLK,
 CONTAINING A
 DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWNS, VILLAGES,
 AND HAMLETS,
 WITH THE FOUNDATIONS OF
 MONASTERIES, CHURCHES, CHAPELS, CHANTRIES, AND
 OTHER RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS:
 ALSO AN ACCOUNT OF
*The Ancient and Present State of all the Rectories, Vicarages, Donatives, and
 Improvements, their Former and Present Patrons and Incumbents, with their
 several Valuations in the King's Books, whether discharged or not :*
 LIKEWISE,
 AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE CASTLES, SEATS, AND
 MANORS, THEIR PRESENT AND ANCIENT OWNERS;
 TOGETHER WITH THE
*Epitaphs, Inscriptions, and Arms in all the Parish Churches, and Chapels ; with
 several Draughts of Churches, Monuments, Arms, Ancient Ruins, and other*
 RELICKS OF ANTIQUITY.
 COLLECTED OUT OF
 LEDGER-BOOKS, REGISTERS, RECORDS, EVIDENCES, DEEDS, COURT-ROLLS,
 AND OTHER AUTHENTICK MEMORIALS.

BY FRANCIS BLOMEFIELD,
 RECTOR OF FERSFIELD IN NORFOLK.

Nos patriæ fines, et dulcia scripsimus arva. VIRG.

VOLUME III.

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ESSAY
TOPOGRAPHICAL HISTORY
COUNTY OF NORFOLK

RESIDENCES OF THE EARLS, BISHOPS
AND BARRONS

CHURCHES, CHAPELS, CHANCERY, AND
OTHER ECCLESIASTICAL BUILDINGS

THE CASTLES, AND THE CASTLE BEARS, AND
THE CASTLE AND CASTLE OWNERS

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THE CASTLE AND CASTLE OWNERS

THE
HISTORY
OF
THE CITY AND COUNTY
OF
NORWICH;

CONTAINING

Its original Rise and Increase, its ancient and present Government, with the various accidents that have happened to it; the Foundations of the CATHEDRAL, CASTLE, PAROCHIAL CHURCHES, MONASTERIES, HERMITAGES, HOSPITALS, and other publick BUILDINGS. A Description of the STREETS, WALLS, RIVER, remarkable HOUSES, and other Things never before taken Notice of by any AUTHOR. The Lives of the BISHOPS, PRIORS, DEANS, and other eminent Men, either born or inhabiting there. Lists of the PROVOSTS, BAILIFFS, MAYORS, SHERIFFS, BURGESSES in PARLIAMENT, and other Officers of the CORPORATION; with an Account of the BENEFACTIONS to publick Uses. The INSCRIPTIONS, ARMS, and MONUMENTS, in the Churches and publick Buildings; with the History of all the Villages within the COUNTY of NORWICH, and their ancient and present State.

COLLECTED

From the Registers, Charters, and Evidences of the SEE, and from those of the CORPORATION now extant in the GILD-HALL; as also from various MSS. Registers, Collections, and other Memorials, in divers hands.

URBS speciosa Situ, nitidis pulcherrima Tectis,
Grata Peregrinis, deliciosa Suis. JOHNSTON.

PART I.

TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL

JOHN NUTHALL, Esq. MAYOR,

ROBERT BRITIFFE, Esq. RECORDER,

WILLIAM BROOK, Esq. STEWARD.

JOHN WOOD, Esq. ALDERMAN, } SHERIFFS.
CHARLES LAY, Esq.

BENJAMIN NUTHALL, Esq.	JOHN SFURREL, Esq.
JOHN CUSTANCE, Esq.	ROBERT HARVEY, Esq.
JOHN HARVEY, Esq.	WILLIAM CLARKE, Esq.
THOMAS HARWOOD, Esq.	Mr. EDWARD WELD,
JOHN PELL, Esq.	Mr. THOMAS CHURCHMAN,
ROBERT MARSH, Esq.	Mr. EDWARD KING.
FRANCIS ARNAM, Esq.	Mr. WILLIAM WIGGET,
JEREMIAH IVES, Esq.	Mr. WILLIAM LOVICK,
PHILIP MEADOWS, Esq.	Mr. JAMES NASMITH,
THOMAS VERE, Esq.	Mr. JOHN BLACK,
TIMOTHY BALDERSTON, Esq.	Mr. SIMEON WALLER,

ALDERMEN,

And to the COMMON COUNCIL of the City of NORWICH.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING, for some time past, designed to publish the History of this City, which you have the honour to be *governours* of, and now having perfected the work, hope it will not be altogether unacceptable to you, being well assured that it can have no patrons so proper and deserving as yourselves, by whose conduct for many years past, it hath, and at this time still enjoys, so great prosperity. The design is, to give a HISTORY of your own city, from its original to the present time, and that not from uncertainties and conjectures, but from such original records as by your favour I have had the perusal of, and such other authentick memorials and credible authors, as had no reason to impose upon mankind, in the accounts they

have left us: many and various are the turns of fortune that this place hath undergone, in the accounts of all which, I shall be very exact, and as every man ought to do, that means well, shall consider the several facts, as they actually were, without any partiality, by which, without flattery, I may say, it will appear that it scarce ever enjoyed such a series of plenty, peace, and prosperity, as it hath done under your government, and that of your immediate predecessors, since its first rise; but what to me appears truly praiseworthy, and what no man that undertakes a work of this nature, can pass by without observing, is, that the *donations* to the poor, and other *charitable uses*, the publick *hospitals*, (of which this city by God's providence, hath its share,) have been for many years past, and are at this day, in a flourishing and increasing state, to the lasting honour of their governours, and the eternal shame of those in other places, (if such there be,) that pervert the righteous intentions of the pious donors, either by converting their gifts to such uses as they were not designed for, or appropriating them to discharge themselves from such *duties* as they ought to be subject to, as well as the rest of their brethren. May you therefore thus go on and prosper, and if a continuance in well doing be added to that which is already well done, (of which there is no reason at all to doubt,) there is no fear but the same blessing will still attend yourselves and successors, as well as your *city*, and keep both in wealth, peace, and prosperity, till time be no more; all which is the earnest prayer and hearty desire

of your most humble Servant,

FRANCIS BLOMEFIELD.

Fersfield, March 25,

1741.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLAN OF THE CITY, SEALS, &c.

[To face the Plan.

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7 The City Lime-kiln, now disused	69	91 St. Christopher, now demolished	319	162 The Seal of the Abbey of St. Bennet at the Holm.
8 The Governour's, or Black Tower	ib.	92 St. Michael at the Pleas, now in use	ib.	163 The Arms of Holm Abbey.
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12 Ivy-hall Croft	72	96 St. John Baptist, and Old Site of the Preachers, demolished	ib.	167 The Seal of the Office of the Sheriff of Norfolk.
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24 The Stone-house	ib.	108 The Tower in the Hospital Meadow	402	179 The Chamberlain's Seal, now in use.
25 Bardolf's Place	ib.	109 Bishop's Bridge	ib.	180 Seal of Clerk of the Peace for the City, now in use.
26 Gournay's Place	84	110 St. Martin's-bridge, and White Friars Anchorage	ib.	181 The Seal of the Convent of the White Friars.
27 Sir Miles Stapleton's City-house	ib.	111 St. Edmund, now in use	403	182 The Seal of the Franciscan or Gray Friars.
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38 Cook's Hospital	ib.	122 St. Mary Unburnt, now demolished	449	193 The Seal of the Spiritual Jurisdiction of Carrow.
39 St. Vedast, commonly called St. Faith's, demolished	105	123 The Girls Hospital	450	194 The private Seal of the Prioresses there.
40 The Church and Site of the Gray-Friars	106	124 St. Clement, now in use	453	195 The Swan Mark of Carrow Abbey.
41 The Anchorage of the Gray-Friars	111	125 Five-bridge, or Fibrigge	462	196 The City Swan Mark.
42 St. Cuthbert, demolished	116	126 The Independents Meeting-house	ib.	197 St. Giles's Hospital Mark, now the Mayor's.
43 The Suffragans Tenements	ib.	127 St. George at Colegate, now in use	466	198 Rockels Manor Mark, late the Hospital, now the Mayor's.
44 St. Albert's Chapel, demolished	ib.	128 The Presbyterians Meeting-house	474	199 The Hospital new Mark, now the Mayor's.
45 St. Michael's Chapel and Cross, on Tomblond, demolished	ib.	129 St. Margaret at New-bridge, now demolished	ib.	200 The Prior's Old Mark, now the Dean and Chapter.
46 The Popinjay, formerly the Site of the Palace of Roger Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, after called Raton Rowe	117	130 St. Olave, now demolished	475	201 The Prior's New Mark, now the Dean and Chapter.
47 St. Mary the Less, now the French Church	118	131 St. Augustine, or Austin, now in use	ib.	202 The Arms of the Priory, now of the Deanery.
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49 The Priory of St. Mary, Nicholas, and All-Saints	121	133 The Quakers Meeting-house and Burial Ground	479	
50 St. Martin's School or Scold's Green	122	134 St. Martin in Coselany, or at the Oak, now in use	ib.	
51 The Castle	ib.	135 St. Mary in Coselany, now in use	486	
52 The Site of the Old Shire-house	126	136 St. Michael in Coselany, now in use	492	
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57 The Inn called the Holy Cross of Bromholm	ib.	141 The Seal of the Corporation for the Suffolk Clergymen's Widows and Orphans. John, chap. vi. ver. 9.		
58 St. Michael at the Thorn, now in use	ib.	142 The Swan Mark belonging to the See.		
59 St. Bartholomew, now desecrated	136	143 St. Bennet's Abbey Swan Mark, now the Bishop's.		
60 St. John Baptist and the Holy Sepulchre, now in use	137	144 St. Bennet's Cellarer's Mark, now the Bishop's.		
61 Berstreet-gates	140	145 The Ewer of silver gilt, which with the Bason weighs 175 oz. given for the Mayor's Table, by Archbishop Parker, 1569.		
62 St. Catherine, now demolished	143	146 The Office Seal of Bishop John Salmon, Anno 1300; for explanations of this and the following Seals, &c. see Chap. XLV. p. 571.		
63 Brazen Door, or Iron Door	145	147 The Seal of Bishop Anthony de Bek, A°. 1337.		
64 St. Stephen, now in use	ib.	148 The Ancient Seal of the Prior of Canterbury, as Guardian to the See during its vacancies.		
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66 Wastel-gate Work-house, now disused	166	150 The Seal of the Official of the Archdeacon of Norwich.		
67 The College of St. Mary, now called Chapel-field House	169	151 The Ancient Seal of the Bishop's Consistory.		
68 Abraham's Hall	184	152 The Seal of the Officialty of the Archdeacon of Norwich.		
69 St. Peter of Mancroft, now in use	ib.	153 The Seal of the Dean of the City of Norwich.		
70 The Engine to weigh Hay	225	154 Archbishop Parker's Office Seal.		
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77 The Site of the late demolished Market-cross	234			
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Silver Money coined at Norwich. (See Pt. I. p. 5, 6.)

- 1 King Etheldred, A°. 866. EðELDRED REX ANGLORUM. Reverse, LEOFAT Monetarius Northwic.
- 2 King Alfred, A°. 872. ÆLFRED REX. Reverse, NORðwic.
- 3 King Athelstan, A°. 925. ÆSELSTAN REX. Reverse, BARBE Monetarius NORðPIC.
- 4 King Edmund, A°. 941. EADMVND REX. Reverse, EADGAR Monetarius NORðPIC.
- 5 King Edred, A°. 946. EADRED REX. Reverse, HANNE Monetarius NORðPIC.
- 6 King Edward, A°. 973. EDEPRED REX. Reverse, LEOFFINE ON NORðwic.
- 7 The same reverse, LEOFFINE ON NORðwic.
- 8 King Ethelred, A°. 978. ÆSELRED REX ANGLORUM. 1st Reverse, BRANTING Monetarius NORðPIC. 2d, FOLCEARD Monetarius NORðwic.
- 9 William Rufus, A°. 1087. PILLEM REX ANGLORUM. Reverse GODRIC Monetarius NORðPIC.
- 10 King Edward IV. A°. 1461. EDWARDUS DEI GRATIA REX ANGLIÆ & FRANCIA. Reverse, POSUI DEVM ADIVTOREM MEVM. CIVITAS NORWICI.
- 11 St. Nicholas's Bull, given to such as offered at his Chapel in Brakendale, by Norwich.

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
CITY OF NORWICH.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE ORIGINAL AND NAME OF THE CITY.

So many are the fables, and so various the accounts that we have, of the origin of this city, that it would be trouble to no purpose, to recount them all; to pass by therefore the stories of King *Gurgunt's* founding the *Castle*, and calling it after his own name;¹ or that of *Julius Cæsar's* building the walls thereof, and naming it *Blanche-Flower*, from *Blanche*, his kinswoman, whom he is pretended to have married to King *Lud's* son;² or to follow the traditions of *Polidore Virgil*, and others, recited by *Nevil*, who pretend to find something of *Norwicus*, in the name of *Ogddovices*, or *Ordovices*, a people of *Britain*, far enough distant from hence; I shall rather choose to give such an account of it as is most consonant to reason, and agreeable to truth, as far as is evident from such records as we have left us.

CLAUDIUS CÆSAR the Emperor, in the 4th year of his reign, and the 46th year after *Christ*, entered this land, and subdued it to the *Roman* empire, and he was the first of that nation that got footing in these parts;³ and that he did is plain, because the potent nation of the *Iceni*, at first sought alliance with the *Romans*, which being accepted, he soon returned, leaving *Ostorius* his *proprator* or lieutenant, who perceiving he began to be not much liked by his new allies, took occasion to disarm all he was suspicious of; but the inhabitants being at that time powerful, having not yet been diminished by wars, would not brook that proceeding, but immediately rose against him, and were overthrown by the *Romans*, who took this opportunity to fortify themselves against any future attempts, by fixing garrisons and habitations, best suitable to their securities.⁴ From this time then, I date the ori-

¹ Norwich is by some called *Caer* or *Kair-Gunt*, as it is pretended from this King; but I imagine this a corruption only of *Caer-Vent*, or the City *Venta*.

² Browne's *Hydriotaphia*, p. 7.

³ History of *Norff.* vol. i. fo. 479.

⁴ Browne, *ibid.* p. 6.

ginal of *Castor* by *Yarmouth*, and *Burgh-Castle* in *Suffolk*,⁵ they being placed on either side of the entrance of the *Yare*, to guard the river from any naval enemy, and to be, in case of necessity, places of retreat for themselves, where they might receive succours either from sea or land, for at this time, and many ages after, the *Garienis Ostium*, or mouth of the *Yare*, extended in breadth from the island of *Lothingland* (in which *Burgh-Castle* is placed) to *Castor* in *Flegg*, where the opposite camp was made, the name of which it still retains, *Castor* or *Castre* in our language being the same as *Castrum*, a camp, in the *Roman* tongue, the very place on which *Yarmouth* now stands being then sea, the arm of which (and that a very large one too) extended all over the marshes, from thence to the place where *Norwich* now is, and much higher that way, as also to *Castor* by *Norwich*, and up those flats as far at least as *Taseboro*, if not further, where the *Romans* afterwards raised a fortification to guard that stream: and indeed, *Norwich*, (as I take it,) long after this, had its original much in the same manner as *Yarmouth* had, by fishermen and merchants fixing here for traffick sake; for it is plain that it was a fishing town, even in King *Canute's* time, for then *Alfric* the Bishop gave to the abbey of *Bury*, his hagh by *Norwich*, (on which *St. Laurence's* church was after built,) which paid to that abbey a last of herrings every year;⁶ so that the account of the *Danes* coming with their ships to the castle here, which some look upon as a fable, was certainly fact, the sea (if I may so call it, or rather a very extensive arm of it) coming hither till the *Conqueror's* time,⁷ when the sand at the mouth of the river on which *Yarmouth* now stands, grew fleeter, and the water did not cover it, as heretofore it had done,⁸ “ And then “ there became two channells for shippes and fishermen to passe “ and enter into that arm of the sea, for utterance of their fishe and “ marchandise, whiche were conveyed to divers partes and places, “ as well in the countye of *Norfolke*, as in the countye of *Suffolk*, “ by reason that all the whole levell of the marshes and fennes “ whiche now are betwixte the towne of *Yermouth* and the citie of “ *Norwiche*, were then all an arm of the sea, enteringe within the “ land by the mouth of *Heirus*” (or *Yare*.) But when this grew firm ground, and *Yarmouth* was built, the course of the sea was then hindered, and the marshes, rivers, &c. settled in the manner they now are, soon after the Conquest. This being the case at that time, the *Romans*, we see, followed the course of the water, as is plain by their camp at *Castor* by *Norwich*, where they certainly had a station fixed; and if that place was not the *Venta Incenorum*, as most imagine it to

⁵ This was called by the Romans, *Garriononum*, in which the *Stablesian* horse laid in garrison, and took its name from its being placed by the *Garienis* or *Yare*. Salmon's Roman Stations, p. 5.

⁶ *Norwiz*. anciement fust un lieu de grand fishing. vide Cart. Alfr. Est-Anglorum Epi. Sco. Edo. viz. Mansuram suam in Norwico, que annuatim reddit unum lastum de halcibus. sc. herrings. Coll. Watts. Mon. Ang. vol. i. fo. 294. Regr. Alb. fo. 26.

⁷ MSS. folio penes me, cui tit. A Booke of the Foundation & Antiquitye of Greate Yermouth, fo. 7.

⁸ As the north-west wind plays the tirant on the coast of Holland, over against this place, and hath stopped up the middle mouth of the Rhine, by heaping in sand, just so hath the north-east plagued this, and by sweeping up heaps of sand, seems to have stopped this mouth, as Cambden rightly observes. Edit. Gibs. fo. 390.

have been, it was certainly the most considerable fortification and station in these parts, and was doubtless made to guard that river, which winds southward into the country, as well as to be a commodious situation for pleasure and profit, in the inward part of the land, which they by degrees penetrated into, and fixed camps or places of defence, to keep what they got as they went forward; thus advancing into the country more south, *Taseboro* was fixed on as a proper place to guard that stream, called anciently *Tese*, and the station *ad Taum*, advancing further into land by the northern stream, past that place where now *Norwich* stands, they went as far as the river held large and good, to *Elmham*, which, I rather think, was their *Venta Icenorum*, and that for these reasons, because it every way answers the *Itinerary* as well as *Castor*, as to distance, the road besides is much more direct, and this place is very near the middle of the county; add to this, that the *Roman* coins and prodigious number of urns that are daily dug up here, must convince us that it was a place of principal note under the *Romans*, if not a city with a general burial place. I own here do not seem to have been any considerable fortifications, but that makes me rather inclined to this opinion, the city being so numerous, and every way defended by stations, camps, &c. from the sea thither, that they did not think it necessary; but what confirms me most in this, is the name of the river, on which this and *Norwich* stands, which is always called *Wentsum* or *Wensum*,² and lately *Wensar*; now this is plainly no more than the way or passage to *Venta*, the city's name; and here I cannot but observe the error of Mr. *Cambden*¹ and others, concerning the situation and names of these rivers, which may in some measure occasion this mistake; he places *Taseboro* and *Castor* upon the *Wensum*, when they are plainly upon the *Tese*, as the name of *Teseboro*, or *ad Taum*, according to *Mark Velser's* Chorographical Table plainly proves, and makes *Norwich*, *Attelbridge*, &c. to stand on the *Yare*, which all evidences whatsoever agree stand upon the *Wensum*, which takes its name from *Venta*,³ and if so, *Elmham* alone is the place that can challenge that appellation. Thus far I am certain, that the river which divides at *Trowse* from that place, was never called *Wensum*, for in the *Norwich* evidences mention is often made of the water from *Trow's Bridge*, leading to the river *WENSOM*, a plain argument that that was no part of that river; at first it might be, that the two rivers *Wensum* and *Tese* being joined, might take the denomination of *Garienis*, *Yarienis*, or *Yare*; but I do not much think it, the river keeping the name of *Wensum*, till it meets the *Waveney*, and they being joined, become the *Yare*; for all lands on the course of this river are bounded by the *Wensum*,³ the city being never, but by our late writers, placed on the *Yare*, but on the *Wensum*, and indeed not upon the confluence or joining of the *Wensum*,

¹ Cart. Civitatis. Placita Corone coram H. de Bathonia, &c. 34 H. 3. Aqua de *Wensum* extra pontem Episcopi, &c. NEVIL, p. 94 of his *NORWICH*, places it upon the river *Baraden*, but gives us no authority, which river is also mentioned in *Cambden*, who took it from *Nevil*.

² Fo. 386.

³ There are plain vestigia of the name

Venta, in the river *Wensum*, as *Burton* in his Comment on the *Itinerary* rightly observes, at fo. 228.

³ *Walterus filius Wimeri de Suthwode*, concessit *Johanni de la Lee de Tunstale*, unam peciam juncarie in marisco de *Limpenhowe*—et abuttat super *Wensum* versus austrum. Cart. 14 E. 1.

and *Yare*, as *Cambden*, *Spelman*,⁴ and others would have it; though the latter of these was sensible that the *Yare* never came up to the present site of the city.

The alteration and present situation of the rivers being thus fixed, the next enquiry will be, at what time we may expect this city to take its beginning, which I date from the time of the *Romans* universally leaving this island, and that was, as the *Saxon Chronicle* says, in 418,⁵ at which time the camp or station at *Castor* being deserted in a good measure, the remaining *Romans* and natives joined together, and became one people; and the situation of *Norwich* being much better than than at *Castor*, many of them retired thither both for the better convenience of fishing, as well as that of carrying their goods, and going themselves, higher up into the heart of the country, even to *Venta*, which though it was then also deserted, yet remained a place of some note, till the water retiring, cut off all commerce with it, by that element, and then it wasted almost at once, and the new-founded city of *Norwich* not only got all its trade, but suddenly sprang up to great maturity, out of the ruins of the ancient *Venta* and *Castor*.

After the desertion aforesaid, the *SAXONS* made themselves masters of the land, and to them we owe the chief rise of this city, as well as its present name, *Norðwic* or *North-wic*, signifying no more, than a *northern situation on a winding river*; and because they usually placed *castles* at such situations, the word *wic* indeed was used for a *castle*, so that *NORWICH* may signify, the *northern castle at the winding of the river*, it being north of the ancient station at *Castor*.

And thus having shown you the rise of the city, and the original of its name, let us see, in the next place, how it fared under its *Saxon* founders.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE CITY UNDER THE SAXONS AND DANES.

No sooner were the deserted *Romans* and *Britons* conquered by the *Saxons*, but they divided their conquests into seven kingdoms, each King erecting castles and fortifications in his dominions for his own defence, and then in all likelihood was this castle first made, and that most probably in the time of

UFFA, the first King of the *East-Angles*, soon after the year 575, and from this time it increased much, for about 642, it became a royal castle, and one of the seats of

ANNA King of the *East-Angles*,⁶ whose daughter *Ethelfred*, according to Mr. *Cambden*,⁷ married *Tombert*, a nobleman or prince of the *Girvii*,⁸ and with her he gave him this castle, with the lands belonging to it, as *Spelman* in his *Icenia* intimates;⁹ for about 677, he

⁴ In *Wenti* et *Hieri* commissura, et *Wento* magis quam *Hiero*, *NORWICH* asidet, says *Spelman* in his *Icenia*.

⁵ *Cron. Sax.* p. 10. *Hist. Norff.* vol. i. fo. 381.

⁶ The kingdom of the *East-Angles* contained *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Cambridgeshire*, or at least part of it, and the *Romans* called the inhabitants the *Iceni*, or *Ikeys*,

and by corruption *Fikeys*, as *Higden* calls them, they were afterwards called *Uffkines*, from their King *Uffa*.

⁷ Fo. 378.

⁸ The *Girvii* were the people that lived in the fenny parts of *Norfolk*, *Cambridge*, and *Lincoln* shires.

⁹ *Spelm. Icenia*, int. reliq. ejusdem, fo. 156, 7. *Speed* 317.

and his wife *Ethelfred* or *Etheldred*, who founded *Ely*, granted to that monastery certain lands held of *Norwich* castle by *castle-guard*, to which service they must have been liable before the grant; for by the laws of the *Saxons*, lands granted to the church were not liable to secular service, unless they were first imposed on them when they were given to secular men,¹ which proves this was a royal castle, and had demesns and large possessions in King *Anna's* time; from thence I meet with no account of it till the *Danish* wars, and then it was often won and lost by the contending powers; but when

ALFRED the Great had wholly subdued the *Danes*, the author of his life tells us, that finding the earth walls which encompassed the *Saxon* fortifications not strong enough to resist a furious enemy, he erected strong castles and forts of brick and stone, and among others, improved the fortifications of this castle, and (as I think) erected the first castle of brick and stone that ever was built here; that he was here, and that this was a royal castle in his time, and a place of note, is evident from a coin struck here about 872, having this round the head, *ÆLFRED REX.* and a monogram or cipher, *NORÐWIL.* on the reverse;² this King, on making peace with the *Danish* King,

GUTRUM, assigned him the country of the *East-Angles*, and gave him this castle for his royal seat, which he did not long enjoy, *Alfred*, upon *Gutrum's* breach of promise, not to join any *Danes* that should land in *England*, dispossessing him of it; he died in 901, and was succeeded by

EDWARD the elder, who kept the *Danes* in subjection, *Erick* their King holding these provinces of him peaceably till 913, when he rebelled, and being overthrown and killed by King *Edward*, he added the *East-Anglian* to his own dominions.

ÆTHELSTANE, his son, totally expelled the *Danes*, and brought the whole into one entire monarchy, so that in his time, by reason of a settled peace, this city flourished much; about the year 925, we may suppose him to have been here, there being a coin of his then struck still extant; round the head is this, *ÆTHELSTAN.* on the reverse is a cross in the midst, and this round it, *BARBE MONETARIUS DE NORÐWIL.*³ i. e. *Barbe Mintmaster of Northwic.* This King died in 941, and left

EDMUND, his brother, his successor, of whom we have a coin struck in this city, with his name round his head, viz. *EADMUND. REX.* on the reverse *EADGER MONETARIUS DE NORÐWIL.*⁴ i. e. *Edgar Mintmaster of Northwic.* In his time the city increased in wealth and extent, as it did also in the time of his successor,

EDRED or *ELDRED*, as is evident from the money made here by that Prince, about 946, with this, *EADRED. REX.* and on the reverse *HANNE MONETARIUS DE NORÐWIL.*⁵ i. e. *Hanne Mintmaster of Northwic*; and indeed it flourished very much under him. According to Mr. *Watts's* collections,⁶ the government in the city of

¹ Bede, l. 4. cap. 26, p. 198.

² Nummis. Fountain. Tab. 1. No. 9.

³ Tab. 11. No. 5. This coin is mentioned in *Thoresby's Museum* 346, but the reading, as well as the conjecture there, seems to be wrong.

⁴ Tab. 5. No. 1.

⁵ A piece of this was found in Hone-don churchyard, near Stoke in Suffolk A°. 1687. *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 189, p. 356.

⁶ Mss. Coll. Mri. Watts Senescalli Civitatis, pen. Helwys, Armig.

Norwich began in 952, in the reign of King *Edred*, *Eldred*, or *Ethelred*, from which time, he says, it was governed by a SERGEANT, named by the King, to hold courts, set fines, and amerciaments, and collect the King's customs and revenues, as was done in other towns of merchandize; but I believe nothing of it, never finding any thing like it, but the contrary, namely that it belonged to the King, and Earl who governed under the Kings, and had the third part of the profits annexed to their earldom for so doing. He was succeeded by

EDWIN, and he by

EDGAR, who made *Alwyn*, or *Edekyne*, the alderman, his kinsman, governour of the *Angles*, who much increased that people's ease and welfare, both in this King's reign and that of his son,

EDWARD the *Martyr*, of whom there are two coins extant, which were coined about the year 973, the first has round his head, EDWARD REX. and on the reverse, LEOPPINE. ON NOR:⁷ *thwic*. i. e. *Leofwine Mintmaster of Norwich*; the other also hath EDWARD REX: and LEOPPINE ON NORÐwic. as before. This *Edward* was succeeded by

ETHELRED, commonly called the *Unready*, of whom are also three coins extant, which were made here; round the head of the first is EDELRED REX. ANGLORUM, and on the reverse, LEOFAT MONETARIUS DE NORTHwic.⁸ i. e. *Leofat Mintmaster at Norwich*; the second hath EDELRED REX ANGLORUM, BRANTING MONETARIUS DE NORÐpic. i. e. *Branting Mintmaster of Norwich*; the third is like the last, only it was struck when *Folceard* was *Mintmaster* here, it having on the reverse FOLLEARD MONETARIUS DE NORÐWIL. In his time the *Danes* began to stir, and so far conquered the King's forces, that he was obliged to let them enjoy these parts quietly, which encouraged them so, that in 981 they invited more forces hither, and so harassed the King, that in 991 he agreed to pay them 10,000*l*. which he levied by the name of *Dane-geld*, *Geals* signifying in the *Saxon* language a *tribute* or *tax*, which being paid, contrary to their promise, they returned the very next year, and continued their daily incursions, till 994, and then the King was forced to give them 16,000*l*. more, which so encouraged others of that nation, that they entered the next year, and forced him to a composition of 20,000*l*. and so increased it till it came to 40,000*l*.; this reduced the *English* so much, that they became little better than servants to them, being forced to till the ground, while the idle *Danes* devoured the produce, the natives fearing them so much, that they called them *Lord-Danes*, whence afterwards, by way of derision, came the word *lurdan*, signifying a lazy idle fellow; the kingdom being thus weakened, the King contrived a way to dispatch all the *Danes* at once, which was executed on St. *Brice's* day, Nov. 13, 1002; but this was so far from answering his intent, that it only put them upon meditating revenge for the fact, insomuch that *Swain*, who, ever since the year 994, had, according to his promise, been a friend to *England*, became now as great an enemy, determining to revenge the death of *Gunhild*, his sister, *Palingus*, her husband, and their son, who, though they were all

⁷ Mr. John Kirkpatrick, deceased, had 31, where it is placed under *Æthelred*, one of these; and Mr. T. Harwood, alderman of Norwich, hath one of the second. Anno 866; but it is rather this *Æthelred*, about 979, as are the other two

⁸ Nummism. Fountain, Tab. II. No. coins in Table I. No. 12 and 13.

Christians, and laid in hostage on condition of peace, were nevertheless slain in this massacre; getting therefore all things ready, the very next year he came and razed *Exeter* to the ground, and did other mischief, but hearing the King approached, and not thinking himself quite strong enough, he returned, and having got a great force, came with his whole fleet directly up to *NORTHWIC*, and entirely burnt and wasted the whole city, so that from this time we must begin the date of the present city, the old one being entirely demolished; and this indeed is the first mention that I any where have seen of this city, by the name of *NORTHWIC* or *NORWICH*, otherwise than on the *Saxon* coins; the account of this, is recorded in the *Saxon Chronicle*, p. 133, in these words, (which may serve for a specimen of the language of that time;) An. MIV. þær com Swegen mid his flotan to *NORÐ-WIL*. ⁊ þa burh ealle gehengade ⁊ forbærndon. Ða gearædde *Ulfkytel* rið þa witan on *Earde-Englum*. ꝥ him bætere wæron ꝥ Man rið þone here fræfer ceapode. ær hi to mýcelne hearnum on þam earde gedýdon. forðam þe hi unwarer comon. ⁊ na he fræfer næfre ꝥ he his fýrde gegaderian mihte. Ða under þam gniðe þe heom betreowan beon sceolde. þa berdeal se here up fram fceowon. ⁊ sendan heora fone to Ðeod-forda. Ða *Ulfkytel* ꝥ under-geat. þa reonde he ꝥ Man sceolde þa fceowon to heapan. ac hi abruðon þa þe he to þolhte. ⁊ he þa gegaderode his fýrde diglice swa he fpyðowst mihte. And se here com þa to Ðeod-forda binnon iii. wuca. þer þe hi ær gehernodon *NORÐ-WIL*. ⁊ þær binnon ane miht wæron. ⁊ þa burh hergodon. ⁊ forbærndon. Ða on morgen þa hi to fceowon woldon. þa com *Ulfkytel* mid his wene. and hi þær togedere fearlice fengon. ⁊ mýcl wæl þær on ægðere hand gefeoll. Ðær þærð *Earde-Engla* folces seo yld mýcl of-fagen. ac gif þer fulle mægen þær wære. ne eodan hi næfre eft to fceowon. swa hi sylfe fædon. That is to say: "In the year 1004, *Sweyn* came with his fleet to *NORTHWIC*, and entirely wasted and burned that city, upon which, *Ulfkytel* (Earl of the *East-Angles*) called a council of the *East-Anglian* nobles, (at *Thetford*,) who resolved to purchase peace of the *Pagans* (i. e. the *Danes*) before they damaged those parts, being obliged to it by their sudden approach, and coming upon them unawares, which gave them no time to raise their forces; but notwithstanding the peace thus made, the *Danes* privately withdrew from their ships (at *Norwich*) and went towards *Theodford*; as soon then as *Ulfketel* understood it, he sent a messenger directly to the neighbouring country, and commanded them to burn their ships, but they neglected to perform that command; in the mean time he got his forces together as soon as he possibly could; three weeks then after they had destroyed *Northwic* or *Norwich*, they came to *Theodford* or *Thetford*, and staying there one night only, they burnt and destroyed that place also; but in the morning, as they marched back towards their ships, *Ulfketel* met them with his forces, upon which there followed a sharp engagement, and great slaughter on both sides, many of the *East-Anglian* nobles being slain, but had the whole (*Anglian*) forces been joined, the *Danes* had never returned to their ships, as themselves, as well as the *English*, acknowledged." Upon this, they betook themselves to their ships, and left *Norwich* quite desolate, which continued so till 1010, when they returned again and settled here; and in 1011, having entirely subdued the *East-Angles*, it is reasonable to think, they then

refortified this castle, the works or fortifications of which are plainly *Danish*, as is evident from the rotundity of them, they being exactly like their castle, camp, or fortification (call it which you will) at *Thetford*; and from this time the present city took its rise, and as it were a refoundation.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE CITY UNDER THE DANES AND DANISH MONARCHS.

THUS the *Danes* settled here, and fortified themselves against all enemies, about 1011; and the next year, *Turkil*, or *Turketel*, a *Danish* Earl, took possession of all *Norfolk*, having expelled the *English* Earl *Ulfketel*, and held it under *Swain* to his death, which happened in 1014, upon which the *Danish* army chose *Cnute* or *Canute*, his son, for their king; but upon *Swain's* death, the *English* took courage, sent for *Etheldred* out of *Normandy*, who returned and drove *Canute* out, and forced him to go to *Denmark* for recruits; notwithstanding this, *Turkil* continued still governour of the *East-Angles*, by *Ethelred's* consent, and being trusted by the King, with his fleet of 40 ships, he sailed with 9 of them into *Denmark*, and persuaded *Cnute* to return, who with the assistance of his brother *Harold*, then King of *Denmark*, brought a navy of 160 ships, and landed at *Sandwich* in 1016, and immediately sent *Turkil* against the *English*, which he soon conquered, their King being then sick of his last illness, for he died on *St. George's* day in this year, and the *Londoners* crowned

EDMUND, surnamed *Ironside*, for their King, between whom and *Cnute* were fought many battles; but at last the affair was decided between them by a single combat, both the Kings by agreement entered a small island in the *Severne*, called *Alney*, and there they fought, first on horseback and then on foot, with great courage on both sides, till *Canute* received a wound, upon which he called for a compromise, and *Edmund* agreeing thereto, they divided the kingdom between them; but little while did *Edmund* enjoy his part, for being murdered by the traitorous Earl *Edric*, he died about *St. Andrew* in this very year, having reigned seven months only, and consequently

CANUTE became sole monarch of all *England*; and in 1017, assigned all *Norfolk* to Earl *Turkil*, who had enjoyed it ever since the expulsion of Earl *Ulfketel*, "and committed to him the custody of *POWIC*, which his father *Swain* burnt and destroyed; and to keep the *East-Angles* secure to him, he (*Canute*) was most like to be the builder of the present stone castle of *Norwich*; for when, by compact with the *English* nobles, the law called *Engleshire* was made with universal consent, for the safety of the *Danes* that were by agreement to remain in *England*, *Canute* sent home to *Denmark* his mercenary army of *Danes*; but in great caution built several strong forts and castles, garrisoning them with such *Danes* as had been settled in *England* before his time, intermixed with some such *English* as he had a confidence in," as the author of that ingenious *Essay of the Antiquity of the Castle of Norwich* has it, at page 18; and indeed I cannot say but that he produces arguments sufficient to

show, that here was a building in the fortifications in *Canute's* time, and as I take it, had been, ever since King *Alfred's* time, though *Canute* might repair if not rebuild it; but as to the present building, I cannot imagine it older than *Henry I.* it being so like *Rising* castle and others, none of which exceed, if any comes near, the time of the Conquest, and therefore I suppose it was built by *Roger Bigot*, and much repaired by *Thomas de Brotherton*, in *Edward the Second's* time, as his arms, still on the stonework, plainly prove; and I doubt not but it was at this time, that it took the name of *Blanchflower*, as Sir *Edw. Coke* affirms it was called,⁹ and that from the whiteness of the stones, then new mended and rubbed over.

From this time to 1021, Earl *Turkil* was governour here, but when he and *Eric* Earl of *Northumberland* began to be too powerful, the King banished them both, and took this county into his own hands, and gave it to

HAROLD, who was King at *Cnute's* death in 1036, and dying in 1039,

HARDICNUTE succeeded, who died at *Lambhithe* in June, 1041, being the last prince of the *Danish* blood that ever sat on the *English* throne.

Certain it is, that from the time of *Swain's* settling here in 1010, this city, by the *Danes* swarming hither, rose almost at once to great maturity, as will appear from the Confessor's survey in the following chapter, it having about 50 years only to grow to this magnitude in, which Mr. *Kirkpatrick* imagines to be an argument showing *Norwich* to be much ancients than we think, it being unlikely, or, as he says, almost incredible, to raise so large a city in few more than 50 years, for it could not exceed 60 from its *Danish* destruction: but this is not only possible but highly probable, and if we will credit the best of authorities, (I mean the *Saxon Chronicle*,) it is certainly true, that it did rise from its ruins to this magnitude, in so little time: the *Danes* settling here, without doubt they immediately repaired the burnt city, for I agree with him that it was a considerable place in the *Saxon* times,¹ but as to its being a place of remark under the *Romans*, (as he insinuates, from a few coins found here,) I have no reason to think it so; perhaps *Castor* being so near, there might settle some few, before its total desertion, here; and that may account for such coins as are rarely found in this place: but why do we wonder at a city repaired and increased so much, in so few years, when we have so late an example as the great city of *Petersburgh* in *Russia*, first founded by *Peter* the great *Czar*, in 1703, who had 30,000 houses erected in one year's time, as I find in the life of that hero, at page 89, which is become in much less time than this did, one of the largest cities of *Europe*.

⁹ Li. Instit. fo. 258.

¹ It was a burgh then, for Fuller, Ch. Hist. fo. 126, says that every burgh had liberty of one mint, as this had, and its having that liberty is a proof that it was then a burgh.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE CITY IN THE CONFESSOR'S TIME.

EDWARD the Confessor, being now on the throne, this earldom was given to *Harold*, son of Earl *Godwin*, who was afterwards King of *England*, and on his rebellion was seized by the King, and given to *Algar*, son of *Leofric* Earl of *Chester*, who resigned it again to *Harold* at his return; and in 1052, on the death of Earl *Godwin*, *Harold*, in recompense for his generosity, gave *Algar* his earldom again; but he being banished in 1055, it came to the King, who pardoned him at *Harold's* request, and restored him, so that he enjoyed it to his death, and then it came to the King, in whose hands it was when he took the general survey of his land, which was after called *Domesday Book*, that being the record which gave the some or final judgment, concerning the lands, taxes, and revenues, of the whole kingdom; and from thence we learn the state of the city in his time, which was exceeding grand, if we consider the few years it must be done in, for in *Domesday* page 13, we have the following account of it.

REX. H. de NORWIC.

In NORWIC erant. t. r. e. MCCCXX. Burgenses, quorum unus erat ita dominicus regis ut non posset recedere, nec homagium facere sine Licencia ipsius, cui erat Nomen EDSTAN, hic habebat xviii. Acras terre & xii. prati, & ii. Ecclesias in Burgo, & sextam partem tercię, et uni Ecclesie pertinebat una Mansura in Burgo, & vi. Acras prati, hoc tenet Rogerus Bigot de dono Regis. & de MCCXXXVIII. habebant Rex et Comes, Socam, et Sacam, & Consuetudinem, et super l. habebat Stigandus, Socam & Sacam & Commendationem, & super xxxii. habebat Heroldus, Socam & Sacam & Commendationem, quorum unus erat ita ei Dominicus, ut non posset recedere nec Homagium facere sine Licencia ipsius, inter totum habebant omnes lxxx. Acras terre, & xx. Acras & dimidium prati, et de istis erat una Mulier soror Stigandi xxxii. Acr. terre, & inter eos omnes habebant dimidium Molendini, et quartam partem unius molini, et adhuc habent & adhuc xii. Acr. & dimid. prati, quas tulit eis Wihenoc, modo habet Rainaldus filius Ivonis, & adhuc ii. Acr. prati que iacebant ad Ecclesiam omnium Sanctorum, illas etiam tulit Wihenoc, & modo habet Rainaldus. Est etiam in Burgo quedam Ecclesia Sancti Martini quam tenuit Stigandus t. r. e. cum xii. Acris terre, eam habet modo Willus de Noiers ad Feudum Stigandi, tenebat etiam Stigandus unam Ecclesiam Sancti Michaelis, cui adiacent exii. Acr. terre, & vi. prati & i. Carucata, hoc tenet Willus: Episcopus, sed non de Episcopatu, & Burgenses tenebant xv. Ecclesias, quibus pertinebant in Elemosinam clxxxi. Acr. terre & prati, et Ecclesiam Sancte Trinitatis tenebant t. r. e. xii. Burgenses, modo Episcopus de dono Regis Willi: Rex et Comes habebant clxxx. Acras terre, Abbas habuit Medietatem Ecclesie Sancti Laurentij & i. Domum de Sancto Edmundo. Hoc erat Totum tempore Regis EDWARDI.

Et tota hec Willa reddebat t. r. e. xx. Libr. Regi, & Comiti x. Libr. et preter hoc xxi. Sol. et iii. den. Prebendarios, & vi. Septarios mellis, et i. Arsum & vi. Canes ad ursum.

Et Wicman tenuit t. r. e. i. Car. terre & dim: & xvi. Acr. de Pastura, & vii. Acr. prati sub. Stigando modo Rainaldus Filius Ivonis, tunc et post i. Car. modo ii. semper valet xxx. Sol.

HUNDRED OF NORWIC. The King's [Land.] In NORWIC in the time of King *Edward* were 1320 *burgesses*, of whom one was so much the King's vassal, that he might not depart or do homage (to any other) without his license, this man's name was *Edstan*, he had 18 acres of land and 12 of meadow, and two churches in the *burgh*,² and a 6th part of a third,³ and to one (of these) churches there belonged one mansion in the *borough*, and 6 acres of meadow; this *Roger Bigot* holds by the King's gift.⁴ And of 1238⁵ (of the said *burgesses*) the King and the Earl had the *soc*, *sac*, and *customs*, and of 50 *Stigand* had the *soc*, *sac*, and *patronage*, and of 32 *Herold* had the *soc*, *sac*, and *patronage*, of whom one was so much his vassal, that he might not depart nor do homage (to any other) without his license; in the whole, they all⁶ had 80 acres of land, and 20 acres and an half of meadow, and of these⁷ one was a woman, sister of *Stigund*, (who had)

² *Burgus* and *civitas* were then of the same signification, for *BURG* or *BURGH* in Saxon signifies a *CITY*, says *Spelman* in his Glossary, under the word *Folkemote*; and accordingly in the survey London is called *burgus*.

³ This most likely was *St. Vedast* or *St. Faith's* church, for a sixth part of it belonged to *Clement* son of *Jeffry*, who gave it to the monks, in the time of *John* of *Oxford* Bishop of *Norwich*.

⁴ That is, in the time of the Conqueror, of the Conqueror's gift.

⁵ The survey here distinguishes the 1320 *BURGESSES*, according to the several jurisdictions they belonged to, whereby (besides the *NEW-BOROUGH*) it appears there were in the city three divisions, or manors, the whole city belonging to three lords or owners, and this was according to the several parts or divisions, wherein they dwelt, (as after appears,) where the number of them in the Conqueror's time is specified, so that,

First, 1238 of them dwelt in the part whereof the King and the Earl had the *soc*, *sac*, and custom, that is the entire jurisdiction, for *soc* is the power that any one hath to hold courts, wherein all that dwelt on his land, or in his jurisdiction, are answerable to do suit and service, and *sac* is the right of having all the *amerciaments* and forfeitures of all such suitors; and *custom*, includes all other profits, as landgable or tax, tolls, heriots,

and other customs, which differed according as they were used in divers places, but every where the division between the King and an Earl, was two parts to the King, and a third to the Earl, in right of an earldom.

In the second part dwelt 50 of these *Burgesses*, and they belonged to *Stigand's* court, who had their *amerciaments*, protection or *patronage*; that is, (to speak after the old Roman manner,) he was their patron, and they his clients; but it is not said that he had the *customs* of these *burgesses*, which makes me think they belonged to the King and the Earl, for the *soc* was sometimes one person's, and the *customs* another: this *Stigand* was Bishop of the diocese, and after Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in King *Edward's* time; and this was part of the city, now *St. Martin's* on the Plain, and *Tombland* where *St. Michael's* stood.

The other 32 of the 1320, dwelt in that part which was *Herold* the Earl's land, who had therefore the jurisdiction of court over them, received their *amerciaments*, and was their patron; he was son of Earl *Godwin* of *Kent*, and after the Confessor's death, King of *England*.

⁶ All besides *Edstan*, who is not included.

⁷ For if we make *these* refer to the acres, then these 32 acres must be included in the 80 acres, which doth not seem probable.

32 acres of land; and among them all they had the half of (one) mill, and the fourth part of (another) mill, and still have.⁸ And besides this, they had 12 acres and an half of meadow, which *Wiheonoc* took away from them,⁹ but now *Rainold*, the son of *Ivo*, hath it;¹ and there are 2 acres of meadow, which did belong to the church of *All-Saints*;² these, *Wiheonoc* took away also, but now the said *Rainald* hath them.

There is also in the *borough*, a certain church of *St. Martin*,³ which *Stigand* held in the time of King *Edward*, with 12 acres of land, (and) now (in the *Conqueror's* time) *William de Noiers* hath it, (belonging) to (or with) the fee of *Stigand*. *Stigand* held also, one church of *St. Michael*,⁴ to which there belong 112 acres of land, and 6 of meadow, and (these are, or were accounted for) one *carucate*,⁵ this *William* the Bishop holds, but not (in right) of his bishoprick. And the *burgesses* held 15 churches,⁶ to which there belonged in *alms*,⁷ 181 acres of land and meadow. And 12 *burgesses* held the church of the *Holy Trinity* in the time of King *Edward*,⁸ (and) now the Bishop (hath it) of the gift of King *William*. The *King* and the *Earl* had 180 acres of land. The Abbot of *St. Edmund* had one house, and the mediety of the church of *St. Laurence*, (and) this was the whole in the time of King *Edward*. And this whole town⁹ in the time of King *Edward*, paid 20*l.* to the King, and 10*l.* to the Earl;¹ and be-

⁸ That is, had at the *Conqueror's* survey.

⁹ Probably in the beginning of the *Conqueror's* reign, for this *Wiheonoc* was a powerful man, being mentioned in several places of *Domesday*, as a great invader of other men's lands.

¹ This *Rainald*, son of *Ivo*, was one of those great men who held of the *Conqueror* in capite or in chief, and had much land in *Norfolk*, some of which *Wiheonoc* invaded, but the *Conqueror* made him restore it.

² I take this to mean *All-Saints* in *Fybrigge-street*, which stood by meadow ground, and not *All-Saints* in *Ber-street*, which could have none near it.

³ This was plainly *St. Martin* by the Palace, now called *St. Martin* on the Plain, whence it appears, that this parish, and that of *St. Michael* next to it, were the soc and lands of Bishop *Stigand*, in which his 50 *burgesses* dwelt.

⁴ This *St. Michael* stood upon *Tombland*, and was taken down by Bishop *Herbert*, when he walled in the cathedral, before which time, this was the principal or largest church in the city, and best endowed, with lands here, and in *Taverham*.

⁵ A *carucate* is as much land as one plough can till in a year, so called from *caruca*, a plough; it is otherwise called a *plough-land* or *hide*: and all ancient taxes were laid by hides or plough-lands.

⁶ That is, they were patrons of fifteen churches.

⁷ When the donors reserved no rents or service, but prayers only, as the manner then was, a thing is said to be given in *frank-almoigne*, free or pure alms.

⁸ These twelve were patrons of *Trinity* church, which seems to be *St. John* in *Maddermarket*, which had a double dedication, both to *St. John* and the *Trinity*, in the *Monasticon*, vol. iii. fo. 111. *Walter Giffard*, E. of *Bukingham* confirmed to the priory of *Newinton Longaville*, all his father's gifts, and among them, the church of the *Holy Trinity* and *St. John* in *Norwich*, and there being no other church but this of that dedication, (except the cathedral, which was built after this,) no other can possibly be meant.

⁹ Town (*villa*) originally signified a country village or farm, but is here used according to the French custom, who frequently call the largest cities *villes*, as *La Ville de Paris*, de *Florence*, &c. and *Norwich* is often in old records written *Villa*, since the time that every body acknowledged it to have been a city, as in *Henry III.* and *Edward I.* &c.

¹ This was paid yearly for all the profits, for so I find in *Domesday*, that *Oxford* city paid for toll, gable, and other customs, 20*l.* yearly to the King, and 6 sextaries of honey, and 10*l.* yearly to *Earl Algar*.

sides this, 1*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* (for) *prebendaries*,² and 6 *sextaries*³ of honey, and one bear, and 6 bear-dogs.

And *Wicman* held in the time of King *Edward*, one carucate and an half of land, and 16 acres of pasture, and 7 acres of meadow, under *Stigand*; now *Rainald* the son of *Ivo* holds the same, then and afterwards (it was reckoned) one carucate, now two,* (and) it was always worth 30 shilling; and further, *Ecclesiam Sanctorum Simonis et Jude, tenuit Almarius Episcopus. t. r. e. post Erfastus, modo Willus. huic adiacent tres partes unius molendini et dimidium Acr. prati & i. mansura & non est de Episcopatu, sed de Patrimonio Almari Episcopi, in Burgo hab. ii. Acr. prati de Episcopatu; & hal. xx. Sol.* That is, Bishop *Almar* held the church of *St. Simon and Jude* in the time of King *Edward*, afterwards (Bishop) *Erfast*, (and) now (Bishop) *William*; to this belong three parts of a mill,⁴ and half an acre of meadow, and one mansion, and is not (part) of the bishoprick, but of the patrimony of Bishop *Almar*. In the *burgh* he had 2 acres of meadow⁵ belonging to the bishoprick, and (the whole) is worth 20 shillings.

From all which it appears, that at that time this city had 25 parochial churches, if not more; that the number of *burgesses* exceeded *Lincoln*, *Ipswich*, *Yarmouth*, *Cambridge*, *Canterbury*, and the chief places in *England*, and it is plain that *York* only could pretend to exceed *Norwich* at this time, none of the rest coming near it; and it is not certain that *that* exceeded it, for it is said that there were 1628 *mansions* inhabited in *York*, but in *Norwich* the *burgesses* only are named: now because there were more houses and *householders* in a city than *burgesses*, it is likely *Norwich* might have as many, if not more, houses than *York*; for it appears from the account of *Lincoln*, that there were 1070 houses inhabited, and only 900 *burgesses*, and the *bordarij* or *bordars*, which were in *Norwich* in the Conqueror's time, (300 of which, it is very probabe, might be here in the Confessor's time,) had their houses here, which are not mentioned in the survey, which is not so minute and exact as the Conqueror's.

Such was the magnitude of *Norwich* near 700 years ago, being then a HUNDRED by itself, containing 883 acres of land and meadow, with a sheep's walk within its jurisdiction, so that it seems to have extended then about a mile beyond the present walls: but it did not

² *Prebenda* is frequently used for any sort of allowance, as to cattle, &c. and *prebendarius*, saith the ancient book of Rochester (Spelm. Gloss.) is a measure for distributing the *prependam*, sc. provender (oats) to horses, and ought to be 13 inches broad within the rim, and 3 inches deep, and it is not improbable but this payment was for the same purpose, viz. towards maintenance of the King's horses. I have rendered this word sometimes by the English word *aid*.

³ A *sextary*, among the Romans, was the 6th part of their *congius*, which pretty near answered our English *gallon*, and if so, it is about a pint and a quarter of our measure, but with us a *sextary* usually

signified a *gallon*, and so I take it to do here.

* This whole paraphrase is repeated in another place of the book, fo. 228, under the title of the lands of *Rainald* the son of *Ivo*, and next to these words (*now two*) there is added (c. ov.) [also] an hundred sheep, so that there was a fald-course within the liberties of *Norwich*.

⁴ Probably that of which the *burgesses* had the fourth part, which was *Westwick* mill.

⁵ Bishop *Herbert*, by his charter, granted to the monks, "the mill, land, and meadow, which anciently belonged to the bishoprick:" it stood near *Higham* Gates, and did formerly belong to the monks of *Norwich*.

continue long in this state, but daily increased, in the peaceable reign of this King, as well as in the short one of his successor, King HAROLD, who was Earl and Governour here.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE CITY IN THE CONQUEROR'S TIME.

IN the beginning of the reign of

WILLIAM the Conqueror, it daily increased, till the year 1075,⁶ when the King gave the earldom, city, and castle, to *Ralf de Walet*, *Waher*, or *Guader*, a Norfolk man born, son of *Ralf*, an *Englishman*, by a *Welsh* woman; this *Ralf*, while the King was in *Normandy*, and against his command, as some historians say,⁷ but, as the *Saxon Chronicle* says, with his leave and approbation, married *Emma*, daughter of *William Fitz-Osborn* or *Osbert*, sister to *Roger* Earl of *Hereford*, cousin to the Conqueror, and celebrated his nuptials with great pomp at this city;⁸ *Waltheof*, the great Earl of *Northumberland*, *Roger* Earl of *Hereford*, and many other bishops, abbots, and barons, being present at the solemnity; such was the pride raised in the Earl by this affinity, that on his very wedding-day, (when wine had intoxicated his brain,) he persuaded his guests to join with him in a rebellion, to which they all consented, and immediately entered into a conspiracy against the the absent King; but Earl *Waltheof* having consulted his pillow, and perceiving the danger, went the next day to Archbishop *Lanfrank*, who was guardian of the realm in the King's absence, and discovered the whole to him, by whose advice he went over into *Normandy*, and with submissive repentance showed the whole to the King: the Earls therefore of *Norfolk* and *Hereford*, (whose state now lay open to chance,) as desperate men, took themselves to arms, and endeavoured to join their forces; this sudden noise of war immediately roused the King's subjects, so that *Wolstan* Bishop of *Worcester*, and others, raised forces in *Worcestershire*, and hindered Earl *Roger*'s passing the *Severne*, and joining Earl *Ralf*, and at the same time, *Odo* Bishop of *Bajeux*, and *Jeffry* Bishop of *Constance*, who had assembled a mighty power of *English* and *Normans*, went directly against him, and forced him to retire to *Norwich*; but when he was there, seeing that neither the keepers of the several castles, nor the people, joined him, in such numbers as he expected, he took shipping at his castle at *Norwich*,⁹ and fled into *Little-Britain* with the chief of his followers, leaving his wife to keep the castle, against which the King immediately sent an army,¹ and besieged the same, till through famine, she was forced to yield, but upon composition that the besieged should depart the realm, as persons abjured and banished for ever;² and then she and her adherents followed her husband; and so

⁶ Baker says 1076.

⁷ Speed, 429.

⁸ Stow, fo. 115, says at *Ixning* in *Cambridgeshire*, but quotes no authority.

⁹ Cron. Sax. 183. *Annales Waverl.*

¹ Holingsh.

² *Lanfrank* Archbishop of *Canterbury* wrote to the King upon this, "your kingdom is purged from the infection of the Britains, (or *Amoricians*,) the castle of *Norwich* is surrendered, and the Britons

this *castle, city, and earldom*, came again into the Conqueror's hands, and became part of the royal demesns of *England*. In this siege the city suffered much, as we learn from *Domesday*; many of the citizens who took the Earl's part fled away, and so forfeited all they had, others were forced to go away, because *Waleram*, under pretence that they joined the Earl, whether they did or no, invaded and seized their inheritances, and a greater part were forced to look out for themselves, the chief of the city being burned down at the siege, so that they had no places of residence, and others were so heavily fined and taxed by the King, that they were forced to fly; and thus by this one conspiracy, the city received prodigious damage every way. Things being thus appeased, the King kept his *Christmas* at *Westminster*, and then punished all the *English* that were at Earl *Ralph's* wedding at *Norwich*, some of which were condemned to have their eyes put out, others to be banished, and others to forfeit all they had;³ and thus ended this rebellion in *England*, but the King did not forget him,⁴ but the next year went into *Brittanny*, and besieged Earl *Ralph* in his castle of *Dol* or *Dolence*, to whose assistance *Philip* the French King came with a powerful army, and constrained King *William*, who wanted provisions for his army, to raise the siege, with so great loss of men, horses, and money, that the next year he was glad to make peace with him; and thus ended the whole affair, in the year 1077.

The whole of the castle, earldom, and city, being in the Conqueror's hands, he made ROGER BIGOT constable of the castle, who was the King's bailiff also, to gather all the rents arising from the borough of the castle, city, and earldom.

In the year 1085,⁵ the *Saxon Chronicle* says, the King sent messengers into every county to take an exact account of every *hide* of land, and the several owners thereof, how much rent, cattle, &c. every one had, in short, the substance of every man in *England*, whether in land, cattle, or money, was set down; so that neither ox, cow, or hog, was omitted: and from this record we have the exact account of this city in the year 1086.

REX. R. DE NORWIC.

In NORWIC erant t. r. e. &c. as before;⁶ ¶ modo sunt in Burgo MDLXV. Burgenses Anglici et Consuetudines reddunt, et cccclxxx. Bordarij, qui propter pauperiem nullam reddunt Consuetudinem, et in illa terra quam tenebat Stigandus tempore Regis Edwardi manent

that were in it, and had lands here in *England*, upon granting them life and limb, have took an oath to depart your dominions, within forty days, and never more to return without your special license." Camb. 385.

³ Cron. Sax. 183.

⁴ Holingsh.

⁵ Holingshed places it in 1083, and both are right, for it was several years doing, viz. from 1083, till 1086, in which year the Norfolk part was made, as the book itself testifies, which was called by some the Winchester Roll, because

kept there, but most commonly *Domesday Book*.

⁶ This survey was two-fold, viz. first, what was *tempore Regis Edwardi*, that is in the time of King *Edward the Confessor*, either *die quo vivus, et mortuus fuit*, that is, either at his death, or at the taking a like survey when he was alive, and that must be between 1042, when he began his reign, and 1066, when he died; or secondly, what was (*nunc*) now, that is, in 1086, the year this survey was made in: and sometimes it adds; *semper*, that is, in the Confessor's time, and ever since to the present survey.

modo ex illis Superioribus xxxviii. Burgenses et in eadem sunt ix. Mansure vacue. Et in illa terra, de qua Heroldus habebat Socam sunt xv. Burgenses, et xvii. Mansure vacue que sunt in Occupatione Castelli, et in Burgo clxxx. Mansure vacue in hoc quod erat in Soca Regis et Comititis, et lxxxi. in Occupatione Castelli, et in Burgo sunt adhuc L Dom. de quibus non habet Rex suam Consuetudinem, ex his habet Rainaldus homo Rogeri Bigot ii. Domus et ii. Mansuras et Robertus Baro ii. Domos, et Abba i. dom. & Rabel ii. domos, et ii. Mansure, et ii. Mansure quas ten. ii. femine, et Ascolf Unglicus [Anglicus] i. dom. et homo Teodbald Abbatis Sci. Edmundi i. dom. et Burghard i. dom. et Wala i. Dom. et Wills. homo Hervi. B. i. Dom. et Meinardus vigil i. Dom. et Meinburgenses [Mein Burgensis] i. Dom. & Hervius Deb. [Herveus] i. dom. et Rad. Arbalistarius ii. Dom. & i. Mansura⁷ & Hereberd Fossator iii. dom. & Rogerus Petevinus i. Dom. et Meinardus homo Abbatis de Sco. Benedicto i. Domus. et Petrus homo Abbatis Sci. Edmundi i. Mans. Everwinus Burgensis i. Dom. et Baldeuinus i. Dom. & Wills. i. Anglicus i. Dom. & Gerardus vigil i. Dom. Rodbertus Lorimarus i. Mansura & Hildebrand Lorimarius i. Domus & Godwinus Burgensis i. Dom. et Wills. homo Hermeri i. Dom. & Gislebertus vigil i. dom. et Fulbertus quidam sacerdos Hermeri i. Dom. & Walterus i. dom. & Reinoldus Filius Ivonis i. Dom. et Richardus de Sentebor (potius Sent-cler) i. dom. et Hugo homo Willi. de Scoies i. dom.

Et homines EPISCOPI x. Dom. et in propria CURIA EPISCOPI xliii. Mansure, quas dedit Wills. Rex. Æ. (Ærfasto) ad Principalem sedem Episcopatus, et Gislebertus Arbalistarius i. Dom. et ii. Mansure, et Wills. de Scoies i. Dom. et Meinardus i. Dom. Abbas de Eli i. Mansura. Et in BURGO tenent Burgenses xliii. Capellas, et tota hec Willa reddibat t. r. e. & as before.

Et modo lxx. Lib. pengum Regis, & c. Sol. ad numerum de Gersuma Regine, et i. Asturconem; et xx. Lib. Blancas Comiti, et xx. Sol. Gersuma ad numerum G. [sc. Godrico.]

Et Ecclesiam Sanctorum Simonis & Jude &c. as before.

De Burgensibus qui manserunt in Norwic. abierunt & manent in Beccles, villa Abbatis Sancti Edmundi xxii. & vi. in Humilgar, H. (Hundredo) et dimiserunt Burgum. et in Torp Regis i. et in terra Rogeri Bigot i. et sub Willo de Noiers i. et Ricus de Sent-cler i. Isti fugientes et alii remanentes omnino sunt vastati, partim propter forisfacturas Radi. Comititis, partim propter Arsuram, partim propter Gelum Regis, partim per Walerannum.

In hoc Burgo, si vult Episcopus, potest habere i. Monetarium.

In Burgo erat quedam vasta Domus, hanc accepit Ranulfus filius Walteri de dono Regis, et Walterus Diaconus i. Dom. in Burgo, sed non fuit t. r. e. et ii. Acr. prati de Sancto Sepulchro, abstulere ii. homines Radi. Comititis, post rehauit Presbiter concessu viccomitis. Radulfus Comes tenuit xiv. Acr. terre & i. Acr. & dim. prati, post tenuit Aluuard de Niwetuna.

Terra Burgensium in Hundret de Humiliat. semper lxxx. Acr. & xlii. Bord. & i. Car. et iii. Acr. prati, et bal. xlii. s. iij. d

Franci de Norwic. in Nouo Burgo xxxvi. Burgenses, et vi. Anglici,

⁷ A void piece of ground, where a mansion or dwelling-house formerly stood.

et ex annua Consuetudine reddebat unusquisque i. d. preter fortisfacturas, de hoc toto habebat Rex. ii. partes et Comes tertiam, modo xli. Burgenses Franci, in dominio Regis et Comitis, & Roger Bigot habet L. et Radulfus Bellafago xliii. & Hermerus viii. et Robertus Arbalistarius v. Fulcherus homo Abbatis i. & Isac i. et Rad. Visus Lupi⁸ i. et in Pistrino Comitis iii. habet Robertus Blundus, et Wimerus i. Mansuram bastam. Tota hec terra Burgensium erat in Dominio Comitis Radi. et concessit eam Regi in Commune ad faciendum Burgum inter se et Regem, ut testatur Vicecomes et omnes terre iste tam Militum quam Burgensium reddunt Regi suam Consuetudinem.

Est etiam in Novo Burgo quedam Ecclesia quam fecit Radus. Comes et eam dedit suis capellanis, modo eam tenet quidam sacerdos Vice-Comitis, de dono Regis nomine Wala, et val. lx. Sol. et quamdiu Rob. Blundus Comitatum tenuit, habuit inde unoquoque anno i. unciam auri.

The HUNDRED of NORWICH is the King's land.⁹

In *Norwich*, in the time of the Confessor, were 1320 *burgesses*, &c. Now Roger Bigot holds of the King's gift, *Edstan* the *burgess* and his land, churches, &c. and *Wiheonoc* hath also 12 acres and an half taken from the *burgesses*, which now belong to *Rainald* son of *Ivo*, *St. Martin's* church also, with 12 acres of land, which *Stigand* had in King *Edward's* time, belonged now to *William de Noiers*, who owned part of the fee, that belonged to *Stigand*;¹ *St. Michael's* church on *Tombland*, was Bishop *William's*, of his own inheritance, and the church of the *Holy Trinity*, or *St. John's Maddermarket*, which belonged to 12 *burgesses* in the Confessor's time, was the Bishop's also by the King's gift.

¶ Now at the time of the survey, there were in the borough 665 *burgesses*, *Englishmen*, and they pay the customs, and there are 480 *bordars*,² who, because of poverty, pay no custom,³ and in that land which *Stigand* held in the time of King *Edward*, there now remain 39 *burgesses* of those above mentioned,⁴ and in the same there are 9⁵ *mansions* void.

And in that land of which *Harold* had the *soc*, there are 15 *burgesses*, and 17 *mansions* void, which are in the occupation of the castle,⁶

⁸ Or *Vise de Lou*, afterwards *Vice-de-Lieu*, that is, *Wolf's Face*.

⁹ The jurisdiction of the whole city by King *Harold's* death, who was Earl, was now in the King's hands.

¹ This includes that part of the city which *Stigand* was lord of, where his 50 *burgesses* dwelt, he had *Thorp*, &c. which were also *Stigand's*, given him most likely at *Stigand's* disgrace and forfeiture.

² *Bordars* were labouring men, that held cottages or small pieces of land, and though not named, doubtless there were many in the city in King *Edward's* days.

³ Hence it appears that the customs the *burgesses* paid were *pecuniary*, as land-gable, &c. and not *servile*, for if they had been the latter, poverty would have been no excuse.

⁴ Namely, of those 50 who lived in *Stigand's*, afterwards the Bishop's *soc*.

⁵ ix. seems by mistake to be put instead of xi. for the 39 *burgesses* remaining, and 11 *mansions* void, make up the 50 *burgesses* in *Stigand's* time: whence it appears that all the *burgesses* were householders, if not owners, the latter of which I imagine, because it appears that some householders were not *burgesses*.

⁶ That is, belonging to the fee of the castle, and might be made use of only to lodge part of the garrison of the castle, near which Earl *Harold's* land laid. I imagine this to have been *St. Stephen's*, called afterwards *Nedham*, from the needy and sick belonging to the castle dwelling here.

and in the *borough* 190 mansions are void, in that which was the *soc* of the King and the Earl, and 81⁷ in the occupation of the *castle*.

In the *Borough*⁸ there are moreover 50 houses, of which the King hath not his custom.⁹ Of these *Rainald*, a man or tenant of *Roger Bigot*, hath 2 houses, and 2 mansions,¹ and *Robert* the Baron 2 houses, and the Abbot (of *St. Edmund*) 1 house, and *Rabel*² 2 houses and 2 mansions, and 2 mansions which 2 women hold, and *Ascolf* an *Englishman* 1 house, and *Teodbald* a man or tenant of the Abbot (of *St. Edmund*) 1 house, and *Burghard* 1 house, and *Wala*³ 1 house, and *William* a man or tenant of *Hervy* the burgess 1 house, and *Meinnard* the watchman⁴ 1 house, and *Mein* the burgess 1 house, and *Hervi* the *invalid*⁵ 1 house, and *Ralph* the *arbalister*⁶ 2 houses and 1 mansion, and *Hereberd* the ditcher 3 houses, and *Roger* the *Pictavian* 2 houses, and *Meinard*, a man (or tenant) of the Abbot of *St. Bennet*, 1 house, and *Peter* a man of the Abbot of *St. Edmund*, 1 mansion, and *Everwin* a burgess 1 house, and *Baldewin* 1 house, and *William* 1 house, *Englishman* 1 house, and *Gerard* the watchman 1 house, and *Robert* the *lorimer*⁸ 1 mansion, and *Hildebrand* the *lorimer* 1 house, and *Godwin* a burgess 1 house, and *William*, a man of *Hermer*, 1 house, and *Gislebert* the watchman 1 house, and *Fulbert*, a certain priest of *Hermer*, 1 house, and *Walter* 1 house, and *Reinold* the son of *Ivo* 1 house, and *Richard de Sentbor*⁹ 1 house, and *Hugh*, a man of *William de Scoies*, (*Le Escois* or the *Scot*,) 1 house, and the men (or tenants) of the *bishop* 10 houses, and in the *bishop's* own court (or palace) 14 mansions, which King *William* gave to *Arfast*,¹ for the principal seat of the *bishoprick*,² and *Gislebert* the

⁷ Perhaps of the 190 mansions.

⁸ That part under the jurisdiction of the King and the Earl was called peculiarly the *BURGH*, it being the far greatest part.

⁹ These were freeholds.

¹ *Mansura* is often, in this record, used for a house; but where it is added to houses, it seems to be a place convenient to make a house in; some think that *Mansura* is what we call a capital messuage, but things of this nature explain themselves: under *Chichester* it says thus, *Centum fuerunt hagæ, &c. et sunt in eisdem mansuris, 60 domus plusquam antea fuerant.*" there were in it 100 *hagæ*, and there are in the said mansions 60 houses more than there were before. The *hagæ* or haughs, were pieces of land enclosed with hays or hedges, and are here called *mansions*, because they were convenient to build mansions or dwelling-houses on.

² *Rabel* the artificer, or carpenter, as it is explained elsewhere, had lands in *Mora-Torp*, now *Mourning-Thorp*, *Limpenhowe*, *Suthwood*, and *Filby*, and I take it to be this *Rabel*.

³ Perhaps *Wala* the priest.

⁴ These watchmen belonged to *Norwich* castle, as did also the *arbalisters*; and the ditcher after mentioned.

⁵ It is *Hervi debilis*, an invalid, or disabled soldier.

⁶ The *arbalisters* (or archers, as some would have it) seem to be rather the makers of the cross-bows, than the men that used them, for they were men of considerable note, holding several lands, and reckoned in the book among the great men of the county, where title 52 is, lands of *Gislebert* the *arbalister*, in *Shropham*, *Tunstal*, *Brundal*, and *Thelton*; and after, under their respective titles, follow, lands of *Ralph* the *arbalister* (our *Ralph* here) lying in *Plumstede*, lands of *Robert* the *arbalister* in *Appethorp* or *Hardingham*, &c.

⁷ *Englishmen* (*Anglicus*) hence the surname *English*.

⁸ i. e. the saddler or bridle-maker.

⁹ *De Sent-cler*, rather, as in another place.

¹ *Arfast* or *Herfast*.

² So that certainly *NORWICH* was designed for the *Bishop's* see, before *Herbert's* time, though I never saw any chronicle that mention it, neither does any of the church records speak a word of it; but all ascribe it wholly to him: it seems therefore, though the *Conqueror* gave the houses for that intent, yet neither *Arfast* nor *William* had their usual residence at *Norwich*, and the reason thereof

arbalister³ 1 house and 2 mansions, and *William de Scoies* 1 house, and *Meinard* 1 house, and the Abbot of *Ely* 1 mansion.

And the *burgesses* held 43 chapels⁴ in the *borough*.

And this whole town, in the time of King *Edward* paid, as before.

And now it pays 70*l.*⁵ by weight to the King, and a hundred shillings by tale,⁶ as a free gift⁷ to the Queen, and an ambling palfrey, and twenty pounds *blanch*,⁸ or silver uncoined to the Earl, and 20*s.* by tale, as a free gift to *Godric*.⁹

St. Simon and Jude's church was now held by Bishop *William*, and *Wicman's* land was held by *Rainald* the son of *Ivo*, &c. as under the Confessor's reign.

Of the *burgesses* who dwelt in *Norwich*, 22 are gone away, and dwell in *Beccles*, a town of the Abbot of *St. Edmund*, and 6 in *Humilgar* or (*Humbleyard*) hundred, and have forsaken the *Burgh*, and in *King's Torp* or *Thorp* 1, and in the land of *Roger Bigot* 1, and under *Will. de Noiers* 1, and *Richard de Sentcler* 1.

Those who fled, and those remaining, are altogether wasted or

appears from the Bury Registers, to have been, because Arfast changed his design, and resolved upon fixing his see at the rich abbey of Bury, and among others, that might be one reason that he removed his see to Thetford, that so residing near Bury, he might the more conveniently carry on his negotiation with the Bury monks; but neither he nor Herbert, who intended the same, could perfect it, for the abbot and monks so strenuously opposed it at the court of Rome, that they not only hindered fixing the see there, but obtained a confirmation from the Pope, of their exemption from the Bishop's episcopal jurisdiction. But when Herbert had resolved to build the cathedral church here, he purchased more ground, &c. to what had been formerly given, and got a new confirmation of the whole, and then upon the 9th of April, 1094, as the chronicle of *Barth. Cotton*, a monk of Norwich, says, he translated the bishoprick to Norwich, that is, he then caused the CHAPTER, and his COURTS, and family, to remove and fix here.

³ Of whom before.

⁴ That is, were patrons of 43 chapels, most of which were parochial, and soon after were esteemed parish churches.

⁵ So that the citizens paid in the Conqueror's time treble what they did in King Edward's time, although they were of far less ability; but they were not singular in this, for all places in the kingdom were oppressed in like manner, as appears by the survey.

⁶ At this time (also long before and after) a pound in good money by tale was a pound in weight, every penny weighing as much as that weight, now

called a penny-weight, 20 pence weighed an ounce, and 240 pence (or 12 ounces) a pound: but here it was to be paid by weight, so that if they paid any coined money, whatever the 70*l.* coined money wanted, occasioned by clipping or wearing, the citizens were to make good by weight.

⁷ De Gersuma, a fine or income, and I render it a free gift, because I find in Gernemwa or Yarmouth, that the sheriff had 4*l.* de Gersuma, and then immediately follows, these 4*l.* the burgesses give gratis, and Amicitia, freely and in friendship. The payments de Gersuma are often mentioned, but the word Gersuma in ancient deeds signifies, the consideration money paid in hand by the buyer to the seller.

⁸ The free farm rent of this city was appointed by King John's charter to be 108*l.* blancas, which afterwards was extended to 113*l.* 8*s.* numero, by tale, which 12*d.* per pound, for the blanchiatura, whitening or refining, and therefore blancas, means so many pounds of silver refined, and is the same as arsas, burnt or tried in the fire.

⁹ If he was not sheriff of the county at this time, yet certainly he had the custody or care of a great number of the King's manors, and indeed it being usual for the sheriffs of the counties to have something out of each city, burgh, &c. as he had, I conclude he was certainly the sheriff here, it was the same Godric who gave the manor of Newton to the cathedral church, he being mintmaster at Norwich in William Rufus's time, as that King's coin exhibited, in Speed, demonstrate.

impoverished, partly through Earl *Ralph's* forfeitures, partly through fire, partly by the King's tribute, and partly by *Waleran*.

In this borough, if the *Bishop* will, he may have one *monyer*. (*mintmaster*, or man to coin money, and consequently a mint.)

In the *burgh* there was a certain decayed house, which *Ralf* the son of *Walter* had of the King's gift, and *Walter* the *Deacon* hath one house in the *burgh*, but it was not in the time of King *Edward*. And 2 men took away from *St. Sepulcher*¹ 2 acres of meadow, which afterwards the priest had again, by the grant of the *sheriff*.

Earl *Ralph* held 14 acres of land, and one acre and an half of meadow, which afterwards *Alward de Nieweton* (or *Newton*) held.

The land of the *burgesses* in the hundred of *Humilait*,² was always 80 acres, and there were 13 *bordars*, and it is reckoned or valued at one carucate, and there is of meadow 3 acres, and it is worth, that is the whole paid, 13s. and 4d.

FRENCHMEN of Norwic.³

In the NEW-BURGH there were 36 *burgesses* Frenchmen, and 6 English, and by a yearly custom, every one paid 1d. besides forfeitures; of all this,⁴ the King had 2 parts, and the Earl the third. Now there are 51 French *burgesses*, in the demeane of the King and the Earl,⁵ and *Roger Bigot* hath 50, and *Ralf de Bellafago* or *Beaufo*⁶ 14, and *Hermer* 8, and *Robert* the *arbalister* 5, and *Fulcher*, a man of the *Abbat* 1, and *Isac* 1, and *Ralf Vice de Lieu* 1, and in the Earl's bakehouse, *Rob. Blund* hath 3, and *Wimer*⁷ hath one decayed mansion.

All this land of the *burgesses* was in the demeane of Earl *Ralf*, and he granted it to the King, in common to make a new-borough, between himself and the King; and all these lands,⁸ as well of the knights (or soldiers) as of the *burgesses*, pay to the King his custom.

There is also in the new-borough, a certain church which Earl *Ralph* made, and gave it to his chaplains, now, a certain priest of the sheriff, by name *Wala*,⁹ holds it by the King's gift, and it is worth 60

¹ Berstreet church.

² Humbleyard H. so that all lands, &c. before mentioned, were in the hundred of Norwich.

³ Now we come to a fourth and new part of Norwich called the NEW-BOROUGH, chiefly inhabited by Frenchmen, it seems to be made in the Confeſſor's time, although there might not be such a number of *burgesses*, this burgh being much increased at the Conquest, by the Normans or Frenchmen settling in it, who did here as they did elsewhere, always get the best for themselves, for this new-burgh contained the most pleasant part of the city, viz. the parishes of *St. Giles*, and *St. Peter's* of *Mancroft*, and accordingly the two streets leading from the market-place to *St. Giles's*, church are called in old deeds the upper and lower new-port, and port, is an old word for a gate, and signifies sometimes a town.

⁴ Viz. of the whole of all the yearly customs and forfeitures of this new-burgh,

as they had in like manner the yearly profits of the rest of the city.

⁵ In the land and under the jurisdiction of the King and Earl.

⁶ De Bellofago or Beaufo, probably brother to Will. de Beaufo, Bishop here.

⁷ From this WIMER, I suppose, one of the wards of this city is still called *Wimer's* ward, who although he had only a decayed house in the new-burgh, might be a person of great note, and have many houses in other parts of the city, and especially in that part called by his name, for *St. Andrew's* Broad-street, in the evidences in King John's time, is always called *Wimer's-street*.

⁸ So that there were no such free-houses in the new-burgh, as those 50 mentioned in the old burgh.

⁹ So that this was *St. Peter's* of *Mancroft* church, which as it appears in the *Monasticon*, was given about this time to the abbey of *St. Peter* in *Gloucester*, by this *Wala*, together with himself, that is, upon his becoming a monk there.

shillings, and so long as *Rob. Blund* held the county,¹ he had thence every year, one ounce of gold.²

And thus we see, that in the Confessor's time, there were 25 churches, and in the Conqueror's time we find 54 churches and chapels here, so that the chapels belonging to the burgesses, seem to be built since the Confessor, they being not mentioned in his survey.

There were no *Jews* in *England* before this King's reign, who brought many from *Roan* in *Normandy*, and settled them in *London*, *Norwich*, *Cambridge*, &c. In what capacity they came over, says *Fuller* in his *Church History*, p. 9, I do not find, perchance as plunderers, to buy such oppressed *Englishmen's* goods as *Christians* would not meddle with; sufficeth it us to know, that an invasion by conquest (such as King *William* then made) is like an inn, entertaining all adventurers; and it may be, these *Jewish* bankers assisted the Conqueror with their wealth. These *Jews* (though forbidden to buy land in *England*) grew rich by usury, (their consciences being so wide, that they were none at all,) so that in the barest pasture in which a *Christian* would starve, a *Jew* would grow fat, he bites so close unto the ground. *And ever bow down their backs*, is part of God's curse upon the *Jews*, and crook-back'd men, as they eye the earth, the centre of wealth, so they quickly see what straight persons pass by, and easily stoop to take up that they find thereon; and therefore no wonder if the *Jewish* nation, whose souls are bowed down with covetousness, quickly wax wealthy therewith. King *William* favoured them very much, and *Rufus* his son much more; especially if that report of him be true, that he should swear by *St. Luke's face*, his common oath, *If the Jews could overcome the Christians, he himself would become one of their sect.*

On *Thursday* the 9th of *September*, 1087, died this Great Conqueror, and the city fell to his son and successour, *William Rufus*.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE CITY IN WILLIAM RUFUS'S TIME.

UPON WILLIAM RUFUS'S succession to the crown, *Roger Bigot*, who held the castle under the Conqueror, seized it, or rather retained it, which, as it happened, was unfortunate for the city, he being in the interest of *Rob. Curthose* Duke of *Normandy*, elder brother to *Rufus*, whom he assisted to the utmost of his power by garrisoning the castle, wasting the city and adjacent country, and spoiling such as would not join with him. *The Essay on the Antiquity of the Castle*, p. 21, says, that *Roger Bigot* had the custody of it committed to him; and quotes the *Baronage*, fo. 132, for this purpose; but there we find nothing of its being committed to his custody, but on the contrary, that "adhering to those great men, who put themselves in arms against the King, he fortified the castle of *Norwich*, on the behalf of *Robert Curthose*, and wasted the country thereabouts." Sure I am, that *Roger* was of them (meaning that favoured *Curthose*) who

¹ So that either he was sheriff, or he was sheriff before *Godric*, who, it is else had the custody of *Earl Ralf's* said, succeeded him in his office.

lands after his forfeiture, but probably

² That is out of the said church.

seized or garrisoned the castle at *Norwich*, and wasted all that land or country:³ and accordingly *Holingshed* tells us, in the reign of this King, that in the year 1088, "*Roger de Bigod* departing from *Norwich*, with great forreys (or *foragers*) over-rode and robbed all the "countreys about, and conveyed such riches as he had gotten, into "the said city." But these troubles being appeased by the King's making large promises to the *English*, that he would restore them such favourable lawes as they wished and desired, and upon his commanding all unjust *imposts*, *tolls*, and *tollages*, to be laid down, and granting freehunting in the *woods*, *chases*, and *forests*, to his subjects, which he knew was a thing very agreeable, and much desired, he had respite from the insurrections, but yet the whole was not settled till 1091, when there was peace made between the King and his brother *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*, one article of which was, that the lands and inheritances of all such as had assisted *Robert* should be restored; by virtue of which, this *castle*, &c. was in the custody of *Roger Bygot*, by the King's consent, who it seems dwelt peaceably the rest of this King's reign, and answered the King his part of the profits, of the castle, city, &c. as is evident by his never being complained of for want of so doing; and from this time the city began to recover itself, which *Herbert Losinga*, then Bishop of *Thetford*, perceiving, having been quite disappointed, as well as his predecessors, as to settling the *see* at *Bury*, he determined to translate it hither, and that contributed very much to raise the city to that degree that it soon rose unto in these times; and it is plain that *Roger* had a great hand in this translation, it being said in the King's charters and grants made to the Bishop, that he did it at *Roger's* request, who seemingly had a mind to bring the *see* to his chief mansion, which was the *CASTLE* here; and so the *see*, as all agree, was by *Herbert* translated and fixed here *Apr. 9, A°. 1094*, and in the year 1096, he laid the first stone of the cathedral church. And this confirmed the flourishing state of the city, which from this time daily increased in wealth, trade, and buildings.

At this time *Alsi*, Abbot of *Ramsey*, owned several tenements here, for the King directed his writ to Bishop *Herbert*, to let him have *soc*, *sac*, *toll*, *theam*, *infangenthef*, and all *customs* that his ancestors had.

Speed, fo. 437, exhibits a coin of this King coined here, round the head is *PILLEM REX ANGLORUM*, and on the reverse *GODRIC MOne-tarius NORÐPIC*. i.e. *William King of the Englishmen*, and *Godric Mintmaster of Norwich*.

More I find not of this King, nor any thing in reference to this place in his time, only make no doubt but that the number of *Jews* here much increased, as well as elsewhere, he being such a favourer of that people, who (we are not to imagine) had it for nothing. He died in the year 1100, being accidentally killed as he hunted in *New-Forest*, by Sir *Walter Tirrell*, who shot at a stag, and the arrow glanced from a tree into the King's breast, so deep that he died immediately.

³ *Rogen het an of heom re pic. 7 ðýðe gýt eallra pænrt ofen hleop into þam Castele æt Norð- eall þ land.*

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE CITY IN HENRY THE FIRST'S TIME.

THIS King at his coming to the crown, met with opposition from several of the great men of the kingdom, who favoured *Robert Duke of Normandy*, his elder brother, who was then engaged in the *Holy War*; upon this, *Roger Bigot* stood true to the King, and so became a great favourite, for he was one of his witnesses to his laws,⁴ and in the first year of his reign, had *Framlingham* in *Suffolk* of the King's gift, and was constable of the *castle* to his death: in 1104, or some say in 1103, at the request of the King and Queen, the Bishop, and his own wife, he founded the priory or abbey at *Thetford*, and at his death was buried in the cathedral,⁵ being succeeded by

WILLIAM BYGOD, his son, who was also *constable* of this *castle*, and as such, sole governour of the *city*, *steward* of the King's household, and a great favourite: he was drowned in going to *Normandy* with the King's children, in the twentieth year of this King's reign, and was succeeded in honour and estate by

HUGH BIGOT, his brother, who was also *steward* of the household to King *Henry I.* *constable* of the *castle*, and sole governour of the *city*, and so continued till 1122, in which year the King came to *Norwich*, and kept his *Christmas* there;⁶ and it is plain he much liked the accommodation and treatment of the citizens, for he then granted them by charter the same franchises and liberties as the city of *London* then had. And from this time they were governed by a *PRÆPOSITUS*, *PROVOST*, or *PORTREVE*, chosen by the King, who was to collect all the King's duties, and govern the city; and this was the first *grant* or *charter* the city had, by which the government of it was severed from the *castle*, the constable of which till now, was always sole governour, and answered the King his two parts of the profits, and kept the third to himself; and the *sheriff*, who was then under him, was the officer that collected it; but now the third part of the profits remained to the *castle*, and was the King's liberty belonging to the *castle*, which belonged to the *constable* thereof, who governed it by the *sheriff*.

And the king's two parts became the citizens, who by this *charter* exercised all jurisdictions that the King did, in reference to those parts, and returned their *fee-farm* or *annual profits*, by the hands of their *Provost*, who accounted yearly for them to the King: whether this *officer* was recommended by the citizens to the King, which is most likely, it being *annual*; or whether the King named without any such recommendation, I cannot find; neither have I met with any copy of this charter, though the truth of it is confirmed not

⁴ Dug. Bar. vol. i. fo. 132.

⁵ It is said in several accounts that I have seen, that this year was a great plague in *Norwich*, which seems true, though it is omitted by many historians, for the *Saxon Chronicle*, under this year, says, "Grievous and lamentable

"was this year, by reason of the heaviest pestilence." (p. 217.)

⁶ An. MCXXII. on þis geape
par re lǣng þeann on lǣrtes
mærran on Norhtwic. Sax. Cron.
p. 223.

only from many evidences, but by the charter of *Henry II.* which mentions it.

Daniel, fo. 56, tells us that this King, "had an especial regard to the due administration of justice, that no corruption or oppression might disease his people, whereby things were carried to that evenness, between the *great men* and *commons*, as gave all satisfaction; he made divers *progresses* into remote parts of the land, to see how the state was ordered, and for that purpose, whensoever he was in *England*, he kept no certain residence, but solemnized the great festivals in several and far distant places of the kingdom, that all might partake of him." A laudable and good example, worthy the learning of this King, who deservedly had the name of *Beauclerk*, or the *fine scholar*; for *Fuller* says, "he was one that crossed the common proverb, *the greatest clerks are not the wisest men*, being one of the most profound scholars, and most politick princes in his generation."

It appears from the record called *Testa de Nevil*, that at this time *felons* were imprisoned in the castle, for it is said that the lands of *Bunde* son of *Harvy Gamel*, a resident in *North Erpingham* hundred, who was imprisoned at *Norwich* on account of his wife's death, and was acquitted by *Harvy Belet*, were in the King's hands, but were to be restored.

To say exactly what were the *liberties* granted, and exercised by, the city in this King's reign, for want of copies of the records, no one can; but whatever they were, they enjoyed them peaceably to his death, in 1135.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE CITY IN THE TIME OF KING STEPHEN.

In the year 1135, at the death of King *Henry*,

STEPHEN DE BLAIS, or BLOIS, was crowned King of *England*,⁸ who immediately confirmed

HUGH BIGOT in the custody of this castle,⁹ the said *Hugh* being in great favour, (for he was one of the principal persons that advanced *Stephen* to the crown,) by coming directly from *Normandy*, where *Henry I.* died, and averring that he on his deathbed, upon some dislike to his daughter *Maud*, the *Empress*, did disinherit her, and appoint *Stephen* Earl of *Boloign* to be his heir.

The *citizens* therefore taking this opportunity, made what interest they could with the King, to have a new charter, and to be governed by *coroners* and *bailiffs*, instead of their *provost* or *port-reeve*, but the affair took a contrary turn to what they expected, for before the close of this year, the King fell into a lethargy, which occasioned a report that he was dead, upon which *Hugh* came to his castle here, and refused to render it up to any but the King only: the bottom of it was, he found that *William de Blois*, natural son to King *Stephen*,¹ was about supplanting him, and getting the castle for himself, so that

⁷ Fuller's Chu. Hist. L. 3, fo. 13.

⁸ Cron. Sax. 237.

⁹ Dug. Bar. vol. i. 132.

¹ Cambd. fo. 387.

instead of being able to carry the point for the *citizens*, who had an absolute refusal, he could not long hold out his own,² for under pretence of *Hugh's* holding it in this manner, he seized the *castle*, and all that belonged to it, and all the liberties of the *city* from the *citizens*, and took them into his own hands; and soon after he granted to his natural son,

WILLIAM, for an *appennage* or increase of inheritance, the *town* and *borough* of the city of *Norwich*,³ in which there were 1238 *burgesses*, that held of the King in *burgage* tenure, and also the *castle* and *burgh* thereof, in which there were 123 *burgesses*, that held of the King in *burgage*, the whole rents of the city of *Norwich* were then 700*l.* *per annum*, (the rent of *fee-farm* of the *citizens* being included,) and also all the *royal* revenue of the whole county of *Norfolk*, unless what was granted to, and then belonged to, the *bishoprick*, religious *houses*, and other *earls*, and especially excepting the *tertium denarium*, or *third penny*, of the profits, by reason whereof *Hugh Bigot* was *Earl*.

Whence it appears, that to satisfy *Hugh*, the King made him *Earl* of the *East-Angles* or *Norfolk*, and granted the third part of the profits of the county to him in inheritance, and the two parts which always belonged to the Crown, to his son *William* and his heirs; this was done in 1140,⁴ the 6th of King *Stephen*.

During this time, namely in the 4th of King *Stephen*, A° 1138, the *citizens* sued earnestly to the King for a regrant of their liberties, and neither *William* nor *Hugh*, both whose interest it then was to favour them, gainsaying it, they had their ancient liberties granted them, but were to be governed by a *prevost* or *port-reve*, as heretofore.

In 1139, the *citizens* paid into the hands of the *sheriff* 25*l.* as a composition *aid* to the King, for their pardon and restoration of their liberties.⁵

In 1140, *Baker* in his *Chronicle*⁶ says, that "the King gave license to the city of *Norwich* to have *coroners* and *bailiffs*, before which time, they had only a *serjeant* for the King, to keep courts." But I know no authority for it, for the tenour of every thing that I have seen is against it; not so much as finding mention of any such office as a *serjeant*, but that the *provosts* always from their first establishment had the sole management of the affairs of the city; but they enjoyed their liberties a very little while, for *Hugh Bigot*, this very year, being much displeased with the loss of the *castle*, and not thinking his being made an *earl* was a sufficient recompense, declared for *Maud* the Empress;⁷ and upon his being summoned by the King to yield up his *castle* at *Bungay*, which he then kept in favour of her,

² Holinshed, fo. 47, shows us, why *Hugh Bigot* was not so much in favour as formerly, because whatever he pretended, the King thought he was turned to favour the Empress *Maud* against him; occasioned by his keeping the *castle* on the rumour of his death.

³ Dug. Bar. vol. i. p. 75. Essay, &c. p. 22.

⁴ Mat. Paris, anno 1140.

⁵ Mag. Rot. 5 Steph. Rot. 10. Com. Norff.

⁶ Edit. Lond. 1653. f. 72. Stow, 147, &c.

⁷ Chronicle of St. Alban's, wrote about 1475, and printed at London by Wynkyn de Worde, A° 1502. "and 'tho' came the Barons that held with 'Empresse, that is to saye, the Erle 'Radulphe of Chestre, *Hugh Bigot*, '&c."

and absolutely refusing, the King came with his army and took it :³ and upon this revolt the liberties of *Norwich* were seized again ; but it is plain they were accorded soon after the taking of this castle, for *Hugh Bigod*, in 1141, was in the battle on the King's side, against the *Empress*,² in which the King was taken ; and after that it seems he was one of those that deserted him ; however, we find in 1145, he was reconciled again, being then witness to the King's laws,¹ and continued some time in favour, for in the 17th year of King *Stephen*, 1152, by his interest with the King, the *citizens* were restored to all their liberties, and had a new *charter* granted them, but I imagine had no enlargement of privileges, for they were now governed by a *Provoost* as heretofore : and now the city flourished again so much, that *Cambden* says (fol. 387,) that *Norwich* was built anew, was a populous "town, and made a *corporation*." And in the following year, *Hugh* was so strenuous for *Stephen*, that he held the castle of *Ipswich* for him,² against *Henry* Duke of *Normandy*, son to *Maud* the *Empress*, and afterwards King of *England* ; but *Stephen* not sending him relief in time, he was forced to yield it up, and then he became one of *Henry's* party ; but yet I do not find the city was affected by it, but that their *provost* paying the yearly *fee-farm* to the King, they peaceably enjoyed all their liberties to his death.

In this King's reign, the *Jews*, who dwelt here, upon *Easter-Even*³ crucified a child named *William*, in this city : *Weever*, fo. 377, says, that "the *Jews* inhabiting within the prime cities of the kingdom, "did use sometimes to steale away, circumcise, crown with thornes, "whip, torture, and crucifie, some one of their neighbours male child, "dren, in mockery, despite, scorn, and derision, of our Lord and Saviour *JESUS CHRIST*, crucified by the *Jews* in *Jerusalem*." Most historians say, it was done in 1144, but the *Saxon Chronicle*, p. 240, places it in 1137, and gives us this account of it, "at this time the "Jewes at *Norwich*, before *Easter*, bought⁴ a *Christian* child, and "tormented him in the same manner our Lord was, and to shew "what sort of love and respect they had for our Lord, on Good- "Friday they hung him on the cross, and afterwards buried him, "and hoped to conceal it, but our Lord declared that holy martyr, "and the monks took him and buried him honourably in the precinct of their monastery, and by our Lord's grace, he works many "great miracles, and is called *St. William*." He was about 12 years old, as I find in several *kalendars*, where the day of his passion is

³ The King at first licensed all noblemen that would, to build them castles of defence, but now many of them he feared, would side with the *Empress* against him, and therefore he made them raze them ; anno 1140, ad Pentecosten ivit Rex cum exercitu suo super Hugonem Bigodch in Sudfolc et cepit Castellum de Bungey. *Annal Waverl.*

² Speed, 459. Hol. &c. Ralph Earl of Chester in his speech to his soldiers before the battle joined, says, "Next comes *Hugh By-god*, his name merely "sounding his perjurie, who thought it

"not sufficient to breake his oath with "the *Empresse* but that he must be once "again forsworne (as all the world doth "know) that *Henry* at his death be- "queathed the crown unto *Stephen* to "the prejudice of his own daughter, a "man in a word, who accounts *treacherie* "a *vertue*, and *perjurie* a courtly qua- "litie."

¹ Dug. Bar. vol. i. 132.

² Hol. vol. ii. f. 60. Dug. Bar. ibid.

³ Fabian 305. Hol. vol. ii. fo. 60.

⁴ That is, enticed him with rewards to go with them.

noted to be kept holy, which was the 24th of *March*. The mistake of historians as to the year seems to be this, he was martyred in 1137, according to the *Saxon Chronicle*, the author of which was alive at that time; in 1144 being found, he was removed into the cathedral churchyard, and, as *Cotton* the monk of *Norwich* says, in 1150 was translated from the churchyard into the choir, or *chapter-house*.⁵

In the *New-Legend*, printed at *London* 1516, fo. 309, we have the Life of St. *William* the *Boy* and *Martyr*, the substance of which (omitting the miraculous part of it) in *English* is, that he was son of *Wenstan*, and *Elwina*, daughter of *Wlward* the priest, who lived in the adjacent country, and was bound to a tanner at *Norwich*, and soon after, about *Easter*, the *Jews* that dwelt near him enticed him to their houses, and seizing him, gagged him, bound, mocked, and crucified him with great torment, wounding him on his left side; and on *Easter-Day* they put the body into a sack, and carried it to *Thorp Wood* to bury it, but as they entered the wood, *Eilward*, a burgess of *Norwich*, saw them, and went silently after them, out of curiosity to know what they had got, and coming near, he perceived it was a human body; but they discovering him and fearing they should be taken, fled into the thickest part of the wood, and there hung up the body on a tree; and returning home, took counsel with the rest of the *Jews*, and went to the *sheriff*, and promised him an hundred marks if he would free them from this danger; the *sheriff* immediately sent for *Eilward*, and forced him to swear, that as long as he or the *sheriff* lived, he would never accuse the *Jews*, or discover the fact, but above five years after, when he laid on his death-bed, affrighted with the imagination of seeing the boy, he discovered the whole matter; and the body being found in the wood,⁶ it was taken and buried in the churchyard of the monks, but many miracles being wrought by it there, it was in the year 1150 removed and enshrined in the church, and this *boy-saint* became so famous for the many miracles said to be wrought here, that *Thomas*, a monk of *Monmouth*,⁷ who was by his abbot assigned to write *history*, pitched upon this fact, it being done in his own time, and accordingly he wrote seven books "about *William the Boy and Martyr*," and one about "*the Miracles done by him*," and dedicated them to *William Turb* Bishop of *Norwich*.

How the *Jews* came off as to this fact I cannot say, but many forfeited their fortunes, both money and houses, many of which, and some of the principal ones in this city, belonged to them, though I do not find they had any lands, and but very few were executed, they understanding how to buy peace of the King, by giving large sums of money for that purpose. *John Bale*, in his "*Actes of English Votaryes*,"⁸ speaking of the injustice of the law which hindered the marriage of *priests* at that time, and to show that it was an innovation, *priests* being anciently allowed to marry, hath this that follows in proof of it, "*Saint William of Norwyche* a martyr, whych was ther

⁵ The words are, "in capitulum."

⁶ There was a chapel afterwards built in the place where his body was found, dedicated to his honour, and was called *St. William in the Wood*.

⁷ Pitts. de Illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus, p. 226.

⁸ Part 2, p. 82, the title of the chapter is, "*Prestes marryage at Norwiche*, prayed and scorned."

“ shryned in *Christes Church Abbeye* in the yeare of our lorde, a M. a. C. and xliiii. (1144,) was crucified of the *Jewes*, dwellyng than in a place called *Abrahams-Hawle*, (*Abraham's-Hall*), *Elwina* thys S. *Wylliam's* mother, had a *prest* to her father, whose name was called *Wulwarde*, whyche was a man famouse, the storye sayth, both in good lyfe and learnynge, plentuously havinge the gyft of expowning secrete misteryes, her other syster *Livina*, beyng also this *prestes* daughter, was joyned in lawful marryage to an other *preste*, called *Godwin*; this *prest* had a son called *Alexandre*, whych was a married *deacon*, and loked after the decease of his father to enjoy his benefyce, by inherytaunce: either must thys *Legende* of S. *William*, written of *Thomas Monmouth*, a monk of the same abbeye,⁹ be a wycked thyng, for allowynge these two *prestes* marryages, cyther els that cytie of *Norwyche* hath had most wycked and tyrannouse rulers in thys our tyme, &c.”¹

About the year 1150,² the King sent *William Martel*, his sewer or steward, to *Norwich*, as his deputy and judge, who summoned the chief of the two counties of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, to come to him there, to discuss certain affairs, for the benefit of the kingdom; who came accordingly, and at the appointed day met in council in the Bishop's garden, the said *William* sitting as judge, *William Turb* Bishop of *Norwich*, *Nigel* Bishop of *Ely*, *Ording* Abbot of *St. Edmund*, *Daniel* Abbot of *Holm*, with most of the barons of the two counties, viz. *Walter Fitz-Robert* the King's Sewer, *Rob. de Vere* the King's Constable, *Reginald de Warren*, *Fulk De'olly*, *Hugh* son of *Eudo*, *Will. de Chetney* son of *Robert*, *Henry de Rhye*, and others, being present. Upon which, *Jordan de Blosserile*, and *Rich. de Waldar*, two gentlemen of the court, introduced a certain youth called *Herbert*, and placed him in the midst of the assembly, telling them, that the youth there present had intimated to the King, that last year he was servant to Sir *Robert Fitz-Gilbert*, who, (as he says,) when the King went against his enemies that held *Bedford* castle against him, at the time he talked with his barons in a meadow near that city, was in the army there, and did then join with Sir *Adam de Hornynge-sherth*, who was also in the said army, and held correspondence with *Ralph de Alsted* and *Roger* his brother, who were the King's enemies, and with them conspired to deliver up the King to his enemies, or murder him, and that the said *Ralph* and *Roger* came privately out of the city into the King's army, and changed horses, shields, and saddles, with the said *Robert* and *Adam*, in order, under colour thereof, to come at any time into the King's army, to put in execution whatever should be agreed upon, and that this youth was there ready to prove it, for which reason the King had sent him down to hear the matter, that the two knights might be lawfully heard and judged by their country. As soon as the Abbot of *St. Edmund* heard this, he stood up, and made a speech; in which he told them, that these were two of his knights, that were men of the blessed martyr

⁹ This expression hath occasioned many to think that he was a monk of *Norwich*, but “the same abbeye” means the abbey of *Monmouth*, where he was monk, though it is said by some, that he after removed to *Norwich*.

¹ Under the year 1545, the affair here hinted at, is related at large.

² E Regro. Chartarnm Abb. Sti. Edi. fo. 60. In veteri etiam Regro. intratur.

St. *Edmund*, and therefore could not be brought or made to answer in this *place* or *city*, the liberty of St. *Edmund* being such, that no man belonging to it could be forced to answer to any one, in any place, but in the court of St. *Edmund* at *Bury*, and for the truth of it, he appealed to all the bishops, abbots, barons, knights, and gentlemen, there present, for which reason he demanded respite of judgment, till he could talk with the King; which was granted, and the *Abbot* with his *barons*, *monks*, and friends, went directly to the King, and showed his Majesty their charters and privileges, upon which the King said, that all justice originally belonged to the *county* and *court* there, and therefore he sent them back again to the *county* and *council* they came from, and whatever they did, as to allowing the liberties or not, he would stand by it: returning therefore to *Norwich*, they produced their charters and liberties to the *shire-mote* of the county, or *county-court*, upon which, Sir *Hervy de Glanvil* rose and made a speech in the assembly, telling them he was a very old man, having constantly attended the *county* and *hundred court*, for above 50 years, with his father, before and after he was knighted, as they all knew, and he assured them, that in the time of King *Henry* (sc. I.) when justice and equity, peace and fidelity, flourished in *England*, though now, alas! war silenced justice and the law, he remembered that a question of the like nature, concerning the liberties of St. *Edmund*, and the eight hundreds and an half, arose then in the *shire-mote* or *county-court*, and the *Abbot* had it then allowed, that all pleas, suits, and actions of what nature soever, concerning any person in the liberties of St. *Edmund*, except the pleas of *murder*, or *treasure found*, belonged to the court of St. *Edmund*, and were to be tried either by the *Abbot*, his *steward*, or other *officer*: upon which the bishops and barons present, with the consent of *Roger Gulafer* and *Will. Frechnei*, then *sheriffs*, and of *Hervei* son of *Hervei*, and *Robert de Glanvil*, and many others, of the honours of *Warren*, of Earl *Hugh Bygod*, and of *Eye*, presented the liberties to be good, and delivered their testimonies of it to *William Martel*, the King's justice, who notified it to the King, who immediately confirmed it, and ordered the *Abbot* to appoint a day, that he might have justice done him in the *Abbot's court*, which the *Abbot* did: immediately after this, *Walter Fitz-Robert*, the King's *sewer*, came into the court, and demanded justice against *William de Howe*, who had entered his liberty of *warren* in his manor of *Hemenhale*, as he proved by producing the nets taken upon the men of the said *William*, in the manor; which cause the *Abbot* also claimed to belong to his *court*, for the same reason as before, and it was allowed him; and a very little while after, the King came to *Bury*, and there, by the mediation of the barons of the church, and the King's barons, the said knights and *William de Howe* were pardoned by the King, and so the matter ended: which is worth observation, as it shows us how speedily and well justice was administered even in those troublesome times, as well as the authority of the *shire-motes*, *county* and *hundred courts*, which were the fountains of all justice, and so much valued, that the King himself referred justice to them, the principal of the *county*, both spiritual and temporal, sitting there to do justice, the *sheriff* as judge, representing the King, pronounced the sentence the court gave.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE CITY IN HENRY THE SECOND'S TIME.

As soon as *Henry*, son of *Maud* the Empress, was crowned, he began to set aside many that were relations, or had been friends to *Stephen*, and in the very first year of his reign, resumed into his hands, from *William*, the bastard son of King *Stephen*, Earl of *Moreton* and *Warren*,³ this city, castle, and liberties, but restored all those lands to him which his father held in the reign of King *Henry* I. as a recompense for it, and so it came into *Henry* the Second's hands, who this very year prevailed with *Hugh Bigot* to yield up all his castles to him, which he did accordingly,⁴ by which the whole right vested in the Crown, and the King governed the city by the *sheriff* for some time, who paid the profits and aids accruing from it, into the Exchequer; and this year, viz. 1155, *William de Nova Villa*, or *Nevil*, *sheriff* of *Norfolk*, paid 50 marks for the aid due from the city.⁵

In 1158, the city gave the King 414*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the second *scutage* of *Wales*;⁶ it is called a *donum*⁷ or gift, and it appears they levied it among themselves, but paid it into the Exchequer by the hands of *John*, then *sheriff* of *Norfolk*; and in 1160, the *sheriff* accounted for 200*l.* for the *tallage* of the city for that year.⁸

In 1163, Pope *Alexander* III. confirmed to *Bernard* the Prior, and monks of *Horsham* St. *Faith's*, all their lands and houses in *Norwich* and *Yarmouth*, which were given them in alms.⁹

About this time, *Hugh Bigod* came again into favour with the King,¹ by means of *Henry* the King's son, who did him what service he could, in order to draw him over to his party, whenever he should put in execution the design he had of wresting the crown from his father; yea so much was he in the King's good graces, that he advanced him anew to the dignity and title of Earl of *Norfolk*, as by his charter, dated at *Northampton*, appeareth, by which charter also he had a grant of the office of *steward* of the King's household, to hold and enjoy it in as ample a manner as *Roger Bigod* his father held the same in time of *Henry* I.; and at the same time he was made *Constable* of the castle of *Norwich*, and the city, being in the king's hands, he became sole governour of it, the *sheriff* from this time acting under him as to the city.

In 1165, the 26th day of *January* was a great earthquake here, and all over *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Cambridgeshire*, so that many could not keep themselves on their feet, and the bells rang in several steeples with the shock of it.²

³ Cambden, 387. Atlas, 312. Tirrel's Hist. vol. ii. p. 239. Daniel, fo. 68.

⁴ Dug. Bar. vol. i. 132.

⁵ Rot. Pip. 2 H. 2.

⁶ Mag. Rot. 5 H. 3. Madox Hist. Exch. 437.

⁷ The word *donum*, which is commonly rendered a gift, at that time signified any tax, (as scutage, carvage, &c.) given or

granted by the people to the Crown, and indeed the annual *fee-farm* of the city is in many records called *donum*, a gift, it being first given the King for their liberties.

⁸ Madox, 482.

⁹ Mon. Ang. vol. i. p. 416.

¹ Bar. 132. Hol. &c.

² Stow, fo. 152, &c.

This year *William de Norwich* certified into the Exchequer, that he held a whole knight's fee of old feoffment in *Suffolk*, of *Nigel* Bishop of *Ely*, for which he now paid one mark to the fifth scutage, being the *aid* for marrying *Maud*, the King's eldest daughter, to *Henry* Duke of *Saxony*; and in 1171, he paid 20s. to the sixth scutage for the army in *Ireland*: which shews us that this ancient family, that took its surname from this city, was of good repute and estate in *Henry* the First's time, being then infeoffed in this fee in *Suffolk*.³

In 1167, the *burgesses* of *Norwich* paid 200*l.* towards the *aid* (or *portion*) for marrying the King's daughter, and the *mintmasters* at *Norwich* paid 10 marks, according to the writ directed for that purpose.⁴

In 1170, the desire of the King was such, that though he had caused all the kingdom to be twice sworn to his son *Henry*, he was not satisfied, but had him crowned with all usual solemnities, by *Robert*, Archbishop of *York*, on the 14th (or as *Mat. Paris* says, on the 18th) day of *June*: the generality of *historians* attribute this unprecedented example wholly to the great affection he had for his son;⁵ but I think it might proceed from another motive: the King well knew he was a young man of a great spirit, and desirous of rule, and, I make no doubt, saw that many of the principal nobles of the land, as *Bigot* and others, were entirely at his command, and finding he should be busied in *Normandy* and other places beyond sea, where his lands lay, he invested him with the full regal authority, that he might not rebel, under hopes of getting it in his absence, but might exercise it at that time, to his own, and the nation's advantage, so that though it hath been looked upon as a foolish act, it might not be done so weakly as may at first sight be imagined; but yet so much is the desire of rule in some, as was seen by this young King's conduct, that they cannot bear a superiour, nor even an equal to themselves in power, for being with his father-in-law, the *French* King, in *France*, in 1172, it is thought he spirited him up against his father; for the next year he fled to him, and raised war in the King's dominions beyond sea, against him: *Roger Mowbry*, *Hugh Bigot*, and divers others of the young King's accomplices, for joining him against his father, took care to get under his seal, charters, confirmations, &c.⁶ of lands and revenues for their services, among which *Hugh Bigot* got this *castle*, *city*, honour of *Eye*, &c. confirmed to him and his heirs; all this was done at *Paris*, and immediately after, they waged war against the old King, and got the King of *Scots* to enter *England*, on behalf of the young King, at once to harass the father with foreign and domestic war.

In 1173, *Robert de Bello-mont*, surnamed *Blanchmains*, Earl of *Leicester*, who took part with the young King, assembled a great army at *Leicester*, but was immediately beaten by the old King's party, and forced to fly into *France*, and was present at the interview between the old King, and *Lewis* the *French* King, between *Grisors* and *Trie*, where the King made such large offers for peace sake, to his sons, that had it not been for this wicked Earl, (who then offered to strike his sovereign,) and such others like himself, there had

³ Lib. Rub. Scacj.

⁵ Daniel, 78. Fabian, 317. Atlas,

⁴ Mag. Rot. 14 H. 2. R. 28. Norff. 312, &c.

Madox. Hist. Exch. p. 410.

⁶ Hol. vol. ii. fo. 87.

been a final accord then made; but that not happening, the Earl of *Leicester* in a few days passed over into *England* with a great army of *Flemings* and others, to join *Hugh Bygod*, that they might, as well by force as fair means, bring the whole realm under the obedience of King *Henry* the son; on the 21st of *September*, he landed at *Walton* in *Suffolk*, and went to *Framlingham* castle, where *Hugh Bigot* received him, and there they tarried till another fleet of *Flemings* came to their assistance, and then marched to *Ipswich*, and staid a few days, till they augmented their forces with some band of soldiers that belonged to *Hugh Bigot*, and thence went directly to the castle of *Haghenet*, (or *Haughley* in *Suffolk*,) which then belonged unto *Ralph Broc*, who adhered to the old King, which they took, spoiled, and burnt, and then returned to *Framlingham*, where hearing that the Countess of *Leicester*, his wife, was arrived at *Oxford* with another power of *Flemings*, having now a strong army, he took leave of Earl *Bigot* at *Framlingham*, and went to succour his friends in *Leicestershire*, but he was got no further in his march than a village called *Fornham*, near *St. Edmund's Bury*, before Sir *Richard de Lucy* and *Humfry de Bohun* came out of that town, and overcame him in a pitched battle, on the 27th of *October*, and took him and his Countess prisoners, and put to the sword above 10,000 *Flemings*; after this, the nobles immediately sent the Earl of *Leicester* and his wife prisoners to the King in *Normandy*, and went directly against Earl *Hugh*, on purpose to abate his pride, and might have easily done it by taking him prisoner, but by reason of such sums of money as he bribed them with, peace was granted him till *Whitsuntide* following, and so his castle at *Framlingham* was not taken; soon after this, having gotten together 14,000 *Flemings*, he went through *Essex* to *Dover*, and so to *France*.⁷

The next year, being 1174, *Philip* Earl of *Flanders*, on the behalf of King *Henry* the son, swore that he would enter *England* within 15 days after the Feast of *St. John*, upon trust of which the young King came down to *Whitsand*, the 14th day of *July*, that he might the more conveniently send his soldiers into *England*; but before this, the Earl of *Flanders* had sent over *Ralf de La Haie*, and 318 knights, or men of arms, who arrived at *Orwell* in *Essex* the 14th of *June*, and finding their associates dispersed, and for the more part subdued, they took with them Earl *Hugh*, and marched to *Norwich*, which the Earl thought would have willingly received him; but the citizens stood firm in their loyalty to the old King, and resisted him in the best manner they could: the Earl hasting thither with all speed, reached the city on the 18th of *June*, and not being immediately received into it as he expected, he assaulted it directly and won it, they having had no time to consult upon the best way of defending it, and being very wrath with the citizens for endeavouring to resist him, he burnt the city, got all the riches he could, took all the principal persons prisoners, and made them fine and ransom themselves at his pleasure;⁸ and entering the castle, fortified it, by deepening the ditches in the strongest manner he could, and then received into it as many *French* and *Flemings* as it would contain; *Holingshed*, fo. 91, says, that *Will.*

⁷ See vol. i. p. 3.

⁸ *Daniel*, fo. 86. *Hol.* 90.

⁹ *Mat. Paris.*

Parvus (or *Petit*) writeth "that the city of *Norwich* was taken by the *Flemings* that came over with the Earl of *Leicester* in the year last past, and that after he had taken that citie, being accompanied with Earl *Bigot*, he led those *Flemings* unto *Dunwich*, to win and sack that town also, but the inhabitants being better provided against the coming of their enemies than they of *Norwich* were, shewed such countenance of defence, that they preserved their town from that danger, so that the two Earles with the *Flemings*, were constrained to depart without atchieving their purpose; but whither this attempt against *Dunwich* was made by the Earl of *Leicester*, (before his taking¹) in companie of Earl *Bigot*, I have not to avouch: but verelie for the winning of *Norwich*, *William Parvus* I suppose mistaketh the time, except we shall saie, that it was twice taken,² as first by the Earl of *Leicester* in the yeare 1173, for it is certain by consent of most writers, and especiallie those that have recorded particularlie the incidents that chaunced here in this land, during these troubles, betwixt the king and his son, that it was taken now this year 1174, by Earl *Bigot*."

The king was advised how Earl *Bigot* and Roger *Mowbray* strengthened themselves against him, and began to prepare accordingly, but his party soon after prevailing, and taking the King of *Scots* prisoner, gave such a turn to affairs, that when *Bigot* heard the old King was mustering an army against him at *Bury*, he began to be afraid, and was more so when he found that he had taken his castle at *Walton* in *Suffolk*, and demolished it,³ and was coming to his other castles of *Framlingham* and *Bungeye*, wherein having no more than 500 soldiers, (many of which discerning their danger, fled away,) despairing also of any further supply, he was forced to buy his peace of the King for 1000 marks, and yield up all his castles, having with difficulty obtained leave, that all the *Flemings* with him at *Norwich*, and elsewhere, upon taking an oath never to come into *England* as enemies again, might return into their own country, as well as all the soldiers that came with *Ralf de La Haie*: this agreement was made on July 25, and immediately the King ordered the castle of *Bungeye* to be demolished, and took this castle, city, and all that belonged to them, into his own hands; Earl *Hugh* going soon after into the *Holy Land*, where he died.

By this means the city was very much damaged, but the citizens were henceforward much valued by the King for withstanding his enemies, and showing their loyalty to him, upon which account to make them some amends, they were allotted to pay the King in the year 1175 only 16*l.* for the whole profits of their city.⁴

Daniel, fo. 88, under the year 1176, says that the King in his parliament then assembled at *Nottingham*, caused the kingdom to be divided into six parts, (now called *circuits*;) and constituted for every part three *justices itinerants* to try *assizes* of murder, theft, &c. But I find *itinerant justices* trying *assizes* here before this year; for in 1168, the Archdeacon of *Poictou*, *Wido* the Dean, and *Will. Basset*, were

¹ It is most likely he made the attempt, and was repulsed, before he landed at *Walton*; for it seems as if he designed first to have landed at *Dunwich*.
² It was not twice taken, and it is a mistake of the time when, and persons who did take it.
³ *Dug. Bar.* vol. i, 133.
⁴ *Mag. Rot.* 22 H. 2, R. 3. 2.

itinerant justices here: in 1173, *Ralf de Glanvill* and *Hugh de Cressi*, *Robert Mancel*, *Adam de Gernemue*, (or *Yarmouth*,) &c. *Hugh de Cressi*,⁵ *Walter Fitz-Robert*, and *Robert Mantel*, were deputed for *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Cambridgeshire*, *Huntingdonshire*, *Bedfordshire*, *Buckinghamshire*, *Essex*, and *Hertfordshire*; so that it seems the *circuits* only were now first fixed.

From this time the *city* began to recover itself by the King's clemency and encouragement, the whole being in his Majesty's hands till 1182, and then the *citizens* petitioned the King for their *liberties* to be restored, to which he consented for a fine of 80 marks,⁶ and granted them a charter of the same liberties as they enjoyed in the time of *Henry I.* his grandfather, and in the time of King *Stephen*.

The original CHARTER is now extant among the *city* evidences in the *Gild-Hall* at *Norwich*, and is very fair and clean, part of the seal still remaining; it is the oldest original CHARTER that I have seen, belonging to any corporation, and by much the oldest of any in this county, for which reason I shall give it you, word for word, as in the original:

HENRICUS Rex Anglie, et Dux Normannie, et Aquitanie, et Comes Andegavie, ombibus Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciarijs, Vicecomitibus, Ministris, et omnibus fidelibus suis Francis et Anglis, salutem. Sciatis me concessisse, et presenti carta confirmasse *burgensibus* meis de NORWICO, omnes consuetudines et libertates et quietencias quas habebant tempore *Henrici* Regis avi mei, ita plene et honorifice et quiete sicut ipsi eas plenius et honorabilius et quietius habuerunt tempore Regis *Henrici* avi mei. Quare volo et firmiter precipio, quod omnes illas habeant, plene et honorifice sicut eas tunc habuerunt, tam consuetudines suas, quam etiam responsa sua, tempore meo, et temporibus heredum meorum, et si aliquis post mortem Regis *Henrici* avi mei, in tempore Regis *Stephani*, a consuetudinibus eorum et scottis se foras misit, precipio quod ad eorum societatem et consuetudinem revertatur, et scottum ipsorum sequatur, quia nullum ex eis inde quietum, clamo. Testibus, *Willielmo* fratre Regis, *Henrico de Esseria*, Constabulario. *Ricardo de Humes*, Constabulario, *manasse Biset* Dapifero, *Warino* filio *Geroldi*, Camerario; apud *Westmonasterium*.

HENRY King of *England*, and Duke of *Normandy* and *Aquitain*, and Earl of *Anjou*, to all Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Officers, and other his faithful subjects, both *French* and *English*, greeting. Know ye that I have given, and by this present CHARTER confirmed to my *burgesses* of *NORWICH*, all *customs* and *liberties*, and *acquittances*,⁷ which they had in the time of King *Henry*, my grandfather, as fully and honourably, and quietly, as they had them fully, and honourably, and quietly, in the time of King *Henry*, my grandfather; wherefore I will and firmly command, that they have them all, fully and honourably as they then

⁵ Hol. vol. ii. fo. 97.

⁶ Cives *Norwici* dant 80 marc. pro libertatibus suis habendis. Mag. Rot. 29 H. 2. Rot. 2. B. Norff. and Suff.

⁷ That is, power of granting *acquittances*

in the King's name, for the profits of the city, as land-gable, tolls, &c. which they according to their old custom were yearly to return by their *PROVOST*.

had them, as well their own *customs*, as those they are *answerable*¹ for, in my time, and in the times of my heirs, and if any one after the death of *Henry*, my grandfather, in the time of King *Stephen*, hath absented (or withdrawn) himself from their *customs* and *scots*,² I command that he shall be forced to return to their *society* (or *company*) and *custom*, and shall be forced to pay the same *scot* as *they* do, because I claim no one of them free therefrom.³ These being witnesses, *William* the King's brother, *Henry* of *Essex* the Constable, *Richard de Humes* the Constable, *Manasses Biset* (Steward) or Sewer, *Warine Fitz-Gerold* the Chamberlain: (given) at *Westminster*.

There being no date, to show at what time this was granted, if the evidence before quoted had not helped us out, we should have been at a loss to have known it, as we now are, as to the precise time of the year, though by its being granted when the King was at *Westminster*, it must be about *August* time.

It is plain the *citizens* were much pleased with their regained liberties, and put them very exactly in execution; and indeed in 1184, they carried the matter too far, for when some *citizens* were warned to serve as *jurymen*, either at the *views* of *frankpledge* or *court leets*, belonging to the King's *castle*, or at the *leets* belonging to the others, though it was within the *city*, they refused serving, and pretended exemption from so doing, by this *charter*; but the affair being tried, they were cast, and paid a fine of 9 marks to the King,² and were commanded to serve for the future, in that *leet* or *view* wherein they dwelt.

This King died in 1189, and was succeeded by *Richard*, his second son; *Henry*, his eldest, who was crowned King, dying long before him; and happy had it been for this city, if he had never been crowned at all.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE CITY IN RICHARD THE FIRST'S TIME.

RICHARD the First, surnamed *Cœur de Lion*, or the *Lion's Heart*, from his great *valour*,³ was not only a valiant, but a wise, liberal, just, merciful, and religious prince; he was crowned at *Westminster*, *September* 3, 1189, and not having the same value for the *Jews* that his

¹ The *responsa* are all such things, as customs, tolls, &c. which the citizens were responsible or answerable for to the King, including those due from foreigners, as well as from the citizens, which by this they had a power to levy, the person from whom they were due, being responsible to them, as they were to the King: though some think that the *responsa* here means the power of hearing and determining all actions relating to themselves, among themselves, which I can by no means think.

² *Scot* is a portion, or *shot*, (as we now call it,) so that *scot* and *lot* is an allotted

or certain portion, or customary payment of any dues, as tolls, land-gables, &c.

³ This shows the design of the thing: many had heretofore refused paying *scot* and *lot* as *citizens*, and sheltered themselves under the jurisdiction of the King's *castle*, but henceforward no one should do so; and more than that, if the *burgesses* could prove that they ever paid *scot* and *lot* as *citizens*, they should be forced to do it again.

² Mag. Rot. 31 H. 2. Rot. 3 a.

³ Baker, fo. 97.

predecessors had, gave strict commandment that no *Jew*, whether man or woman, should presume to be present at his coronation; notwithstanding which, the chief of them came to make him an honourable present, and declare their joy at his advancement, and to procure friendship to have the charters and liberties of his predecessors confirmed to them; but he commanded that none of them should enter the *church* during his coronation, nor the *hall* at dinner, which one of them attempting to do, was stricken by a *Christian*, and driven back, who declared he had the King's command for so doing, which was no sooner known by the populace, but they fell upon the *Jews*, and chased them to their houses, which they robbed and fired, burning and killing many of them; and though the King sent *Ralf de Glanvil*, his chief justice, to quell them, he could not do it till 2 o'clock the next day; and it being rumoured about the nation, that the King did not favour them, by this example, the populace of *Bury*, *Linn*, and *Norwich*, rose against them, and robbed and spoiled abundance of them.⁴

On the 27th of *November* following, the King, by charter dated at *Westminster*, created *Roger*, son of *Hugh Bigod*, Earl of *Norfolk*, and *Steward* of his Household:⁵ who being in such favour as to be made *Earl* of the county, may be allowed to be *constable* of the *castle*, seeing *history* mention no other as constable at that time; *earls* in favour were mostly *constables* of the royal *castles* of their counties; and when they were not in favour, the *sheriffs* of the counties had the custody of such castles, along with their *farm* of the county; and by his means it was, he being always a great favourite of this King's, that the *citizens* afterwards obtained as ample a charter as the city of *London* then had: which *city*, upon his expedition for the *Holy War*, presented him with a large sum,⁶ in *requital* of which, he granted them many privileges, and ordained that they should be ruled by two head officers, called *Bailiffs*, which they should choose among themselves every year; and in like manner, in 1193, being the 5th year of his reign, in consideration of 200 marks to be paid into the Exchequer by the *citizens* of *Norwich* the year following,⁷ he granted the city in *fee-farm* to them and their heirs, paying into the Exchequer the *fee-farm* rent of 108*l.* a year, out of which, they had an annual discount of 25*s.* for lands and meadows in the *suburbs*, which King *Stephen* had granted to his *nuns* at *Carrowe*, and this *fee-farm* exceeded all profits that the Kings ever received annually from the *city*, by above 40*l.* a year; the tenour of which CHARTER here follows, as I transcribed it from the original in the *gild-hall*, which is very fair, and hath a perfect broad seal of red wax of this King's hanging to it.

RICARDUS Dei gratia Rex Anglie, Dux Normanie, Aquitanie, Comes Andigavie, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciarijs, Vicecomitibus, Ballivis, Ministris, et omnibus fidelibus suis Francis et Anglis, salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse civibus nostris

⁴ Stow, fo. 159. Daniel, fo. 97. Hol. 118. "Cives de Norwico Regi concesserunt 200 marc. pro habenda confirmatione libertatum civitatis sue, per cartam domini Regis Ricardi, et pro habenda civitate sua in manu sua, ita ut respondeant de firma debita ad Scaccarium."

⁵ Dug. Bar. 133. Essay, &c. 24.

⁶ Hol. 119.

⁷ Rot. Mag. 6 R. 1. Rot. 5. Norff. and Suff. Madox. Hist. Exch. p. 257.

Norwicensibus, quod nullus eorum placitet extra civitatem *Norwicensem*, de nullo placito preter placita de tenuris exterioribus, exceptis *monetarijs* et ministris nostris. CONCESSIMUS etiam eis *quietanciam* *murdri*, et *gawitam* infra civitatem, et quod nullus eorum faciat *duellum*, et quod de placitis ad *coronam* pertinentibus se possint disrationare, secundum consuetudinem civitatis *Londonie*, et quod infra civitatem illam nemo hospitetur, vel capiat quicquam per *vim*, hoc etiam eis CONCESSIMUS, quod omnes cives *Norwicenses* sint quieti de *thelonio* et *lastagio*, per totam *Angliam*, et per portus maris, et quod nullus de *miserecordia* pecunie judicetur, nisi secundum legem quam habent cives nostri *Londinenses*, et quod in civitate illa in nullo placito sit *meskenninga*, et quod *hustinga* semel in ebdomada tantum teneatur, et quod *terras* suas, et *tenuras*, et *vadia* sua, et *debita* sua omnia juste habeant, quicunque eis debeat, et de *terrīs* suis, et *tenuris* que *infra civitatem* sunt, *rectum* eis teneatur, secundum consuetudinem civitatis, et de omnibus *debitis* suis que accomodata fuerint apud *Norwicum*, et de *vadijs* ibidem factis, *placita* apud *Norwicum* teneantur, et si quis in tota *Anglia*, *theloneum* vel *consuetudinem* ab omnibus *Norwicensibus* ceperit, postquam ipse a *recto* defecerit, PREPOSITUS *Norwici* namum inde apud *Norwicum* capiat, has predictas consuetudines eis concessimus, et omnes alias *libertates* et *liberas consuetudines*, quas habuerunt vel habent cives nostri *Londinenses*, quando meliores vel liberiores habuerunt, secundum libertates *Londini*, et leges civitatis *Norwici*. Quare VOLUMUS et firmiter PRECIPIMUS, quod *ipsi cives* et *heredes* eorum hec omnia predicta cum *civitate* et pertinentijs ejus hereditarie habeant et teneant de nobis et de heredibus nostris, reddendo per annum centum et octo libras *Esterlingorum*, numero, de civitate *NORWICI*, per manus PREPOSITI *NORWICI*, ad Scaccarium nostrum, in termino Sancti *Michaelis*, et cives *NORWICI* faciant PREPOSITOS de se, per annum, qui sint idonei nobis et eis. Hijs testibus, *Hen. Sar. electo*, *W. de Sancte Ma. ecclesia*, Decano *Moreton*. Magistro *Eustach. Decano Sa. Magistro Ph. Comite W. Sa. Gaufr. filio Pet. Rob. filio Rog. Rob. de Tregos*, Dapifero, *W. de Mallion*, *W. de Stagno*. Data apud *Potesmutam*, per manus *W. de Longo-campo*, *Elyen*. Episcopi, Cancellarij nostri, quinto die *Maij*, regni nostri* anno quinto.

RICHARD by the grace of God King of England, Duke of Normandy, and Aquitain, and Earl of Anjou, to the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, and to all his faithful subjects, French and English, greeting. Know ye, that we have granted to our citizens of Norwich, that none of them shall be forced to answer to any plea (or action) out of Norwich, unless it be to pleas concerning foreign tenures,⁸ except the mintmasters,⁹ and our own

* This is indorsed on the back of this charter:

Ista Carta lecta et allocata, coram JOHANNES WROTHAM, Majore civitatis LONDONIE, at Aldermannis ejusdem civitatis, et intratur in camera Gyhalde dicte civitatis, in libro cum litera G. folio octogesimo octavo, videlicet decimo octavo die Februarij, anno regni Regis EDWARDI Tertij, post Conquestum tricesimo quinto. 1359.

⁸ No citizen should be obliged to answer or plead to any action for any lands,

tenements, or such like, that he held in the city, or to any personal action, arising or acknowledged in the city, but in the city courts only, but such citizens as owned lands or tenements of foreign tenure, that is, out of the liberties of the city, should answer concerning them, in the county or place they laid in, and not in the city.

⁹ The mintmasters and King's officers, as the constable, sheriff, bailiffs, &c. to be responsible to the King, and not to be under the city's jurisdiction.

officers; we have also GRANTED them *acquittance of murder*,¹ and *gavelet*² within their city, and that none of them shall be forced to *duel*,³ (or *combat*,) and that they may try all pleas of the Crown among themselves,⁴ according to the custom of the city of London; and that nobody, (that is a stranger) shall *lodge* (or be received) into the city,⁵ or take any thing *by force*,⁶ we have also GRANTED this to them, that all the citizens of Norwich shall be free from *toll* and *lastage*,⁷ throughout all England, and in all the sea ports; and that no one of them shall be condemned or *amerced* in any sum of money, unless it be according to the law, that our citizens of London have; and that also in that city (of Norwich) there shall be no plea of *mikenning*,⁸ and that they shall hold their *husting*⁹ but once in a week, and that they shall justly have their *lands* and *tenures*, and their *securities*, and all their *debts* that any one shall owe them; and as to their *lands* and *tenures*, which are within the city, the writ of *right* shall be tried by them according to the custom of the city,¹ and as to all their *debts* which shall be lent at Norwich, and as to all *securities* there made, the *pleas* (or *actions* relating to them) shall be tried at Norwich: and if any one in all England shall take *toll* or *custom* from the men of Norwich, and afterwards that person shall desist (and not prosecute) his writ of *right* (for so doing) the Provost² of Norwich shall take out the writ of *naam*³ (or *withernam*) for so doing, at Norwich: all these aforesaid customs we have granted them, and all other liberties and

¹ *Quietancia murdri* carries with it power to have a coroner, either to acquit any persons of self-murder, or, if found guilty, to seize all forfeitures on that account, and retain them to their own use.

² *Gawita* or *gavelet* is a power to call all persons into their *husting* that refuse to pay their rents, land-gable, &c. due to the city, as lords thereof, concerning which, see the statute 10 E. 2. 1316: and this shows the city had, before this charter, a husting court; see also Cowel's Interpreter. Lond. 1637.

³ In ancient times, contests at law were determined by *duel* or *combat* between the two persons, for trial of the truth, which being an uncertain way of judgment, the strongest, whether right or wrong, mostly prevailing, it was a privilege to be exempt from this sort of determination or judgment of the law. See Minsheu, under the word *Combat*. Skene, p. 48, &c.

⁴ That is, all such *pleas* or actions as in other places belonged to the Crown, as they did here, before the first charter.

⁵ That is, no stranger shall be entertained or suffered to settle in the city, without entering himself in their *society* or *company*, and paying scot and lot.

⁶ That is, no PURVEYOUR of the King's should enter the city, and forcibly take any thing for the King's use, as they did elsewhere. See Hol. vol. i. fo. 171, as to London.

⁷ *Lastage* is the custom paid at mar-

kets, fairs, and seaports, for things bought, sold, and carried thither.

⁸ *Mikenning* is a changing of speech in court, and consequently means, that every one shall stand to his *plea*, and have no power of altering it afterwards.

⁹ The principal and ancient court of pleas, held before the mayor and court of aldermen of London, Norwich, Winchester, Lincoln, &c. so called from *HUS*, a house, and *WING*, a cause or trial. Bailey.

¹ That is, they shall try all actions relating to any of their lands and tenements in the city, in their city court.

² This shows, whatever may be pretended, that there was only one PROVOST at a time, granted by this charter, and not two provosts every year.

³ The writ of *NAAM*, is called of *neman*, to take, in the Saxon language, it being a power to take a distress of a man's goods, and carry it any where out of the county, where the distress was taken; so that by virtue of this privilege, the provost of Norwich could take a distress any where in England, if any forced the citizens to pay toll or custom, and did not prosecute their writ of *right* for so doing, and justify themselves by it; which if they failed in, then he could distrain them, bring the distress to Norwich, and make them try their right of taking such toll or custom, in his court at Norwich. Cowel. Minsheu. Bailey, &c.

free customs which our citizens of *London* have had, or now have, or others, if ever they had any better, or more free, according to the liberties of *London*, and the laws of the city of *Norwich*. Wherefore we WILL and firmly COMMAND, that the *citizens themselves*, and their *heirs*, all the aforesaid things, with the *city* and its appurtenances, shall have and hold of us and our heirs, to *them* and their *heirs*, paying yearly one hundred and eight pounds of *esterlings*,⁴ by tale, from (out of, or for,) the city of *Norwich*, by the hands of the Provost of *Norwich*, at our Exchequer, every *Michaelmas* day, and the *citizens* of *Norwich* shall yearly choose such PROVOSTS out of themselves (or their own *body*) as shall be agreeable to us⁵ and them; these being witnesses, *Henry* Bishop elect of *Salisbury*, *William* Dean of *St. Marie's* church at *Moreton*, Master *Eustace* Dean of *Salisbury*, Master *Philip*, *William* Earl of *Salisbury*, *Jeffry Fitz-Peter*, *Robert Fitz-Roger*, *Robert de Tregos* the Sewer, *William de Mallion*, *William de Stagno*, or *De la Pool*;⁶ (dated or given) at *Potesmouth*, by the hands of *William de Longchamp* Bishop of *Ely*, our Chancellor, the fifth day of *May* in the fifth year of our reign.

In this King's reign it seems there were abundance of *Danes* and *Irishmen* settled here, if we may credit the following verses of this age:

Eboracum silvis, *Excestria* clara metallis,
Norwicum *Dacis*, *Hibernis*, *Caestria* *Gallis*.

For *Danes* and *Irish*, *Norwich* much is fam'd,
Chester for *French*, for mines *Excester's* nam'd,
Yorkshire for woods, &c.

This King was killed with an arrow, *April* 6, 1199, and was succeeded by his brother, *John*.

CHAPTER XI.

OF THE CITY IN KING JOHN'S TIME.

JOHN, after the death of his brother *Richard*, was proclaimed King of *England*, in *April* 1199, and was crowned in *May* following; and upon the *French* King's invading *Normandy*, he soon after went thither; but though he was out of the realm, the *citizens* found means to apply to him, by the interest of *John de Grey*,⁷ a *Norfolk* man born, who the year following was made Bishop of *Norwich*, who promising the King 300 marks to be paid by the *citizens*, which was accordingly performed the next year, obtained a *confirmation* of all their liberties, which *charter* is still extant in the *gild-hall* at *Norwich*,

⁴ *STERLING* money, that is, the best current lawful money of the kingdom, and was so called from the *Esterlings* or *Prussians*, who anciently taught the English the art of refining gold and silver.

⁵ By this it seems, till now, the Provosts were always named by the King,

whoever he pleased, whether *CITIZEN* or not; but now, all the provosts for the future were to be citizens, and chosen by the citizens, and after such choice, allowed or confirmed by the King.

⁶ *Hol.* vol. i. 175.

⁷ *Hist. Norff.* vol. i. fo. 577. the Pipe Roll. 3 *Johis*.

with his broad seal of green wax still appendant thereto;⁸ it bears date at *Caen* in *Normandy*, *September 28*, A° Domini 1199, and was passed or sealed by the hands of *Hubert* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the King's Chancellor, *Henry* Bishop of *Salisbury*, *Simon* Archdeacon of *Welles*, *John de Grey* aforesaid, *John de Brauncester*, *Ralph* Earl of *Chester*, *William* Earl of *Arundel*, *Robert* Earl of *Leicester*, *Philip Fitz-Robert*, and *Will. de Huntingfeld*, being witnesses. It is word for word the same as the charter of *Richard I.* only in the style, the King hath the additional title of "*Lord of Ireland*," and in the direction, these words, "*to all Provosts and Bailiffs*," are added; and in the reservation of the *fee-farm*, instead of the words "*esterlings by tale*" it is, "*sterling blanch*,"⁹ that is, *white* or *silver* money.

In 1202, the ordinance for the assize of bread was proclaimed throughout the whole realm, as most necessary and profitable for the commonwealth, which assize was approved and assessed by the baker of *Jeffry Fitz-Peter*, Lord Chief Justice of *England*. And all were to obey it, under penalty of the pillory.¹

In 1203, the citizens tried, convicted, and hung,² several assayers³ or triers of money, that were arrested in this city, under pretence of their charter; but it appearing, that all persons belonging to the mint, were excepted out of their jurisdiction by the very words of their charter, in 1205, the King seized all their liberties for this offence, by the hand of the sheriff of *Norfolk*.⁴

In 1210, the Jews all over *England* were grievously taxed, and many, for want of payment thereof, vexed and imprisoned, but most of those of this city met with but little difficulty, they paying without any trouble.

In 1213, *Alfrid* of *Norwich*, clerk, one of a noble or good family, who pleaded and produced the Pope's bull in a certain cause in the *Exchequer*, was called to an account for that presumptuous action by the King, he having commanded the contrary, and was imprisoned for it at *Nottingham*, and so loaded with fetters that he died.⁵

In 1212, *ROGER BIGOT* Earl of *Norfolk* attended the King into *Poitou*;⁶ but afterwards, in 1215, he sided with the rebellious Barons, against their prince, upon which the castle was seized, and *William*

⁸ It was the custom anciently, when any charter or evidence of consequence was made, to make and seal several originals, and accordingly we see several old charters in the gild-hall, exactly alike, and marked on the back, sometimes *duplicatur*, intimating that there were two made and sealed: others have the words, *prima, secunda, tertia*, when there were three made, and *quarta, quinta*, &c. if such a number were made. And to this day there remain several duplicates, and sometimes triplicates, of these old charters, with their seals to them, in the gild-hall. This was an excellent method, that if one was burnt or lost, or by being carried about for evidence, was any way injured, the others remained safe and entire.

⁹ *JOHANNES*, &c. *Dominus Hybernæ*, &c. *prepositis et omnibus ballivis*, &c.

Sterlingorum blanceas, &c. *Data per manum H. Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi, Cancellarij nostri apud Cenomanniam xxii^o die Sept. A. regni nostri primo*; it is marked on the back (*Carta Tertia*) it being the third charter extant among those evidences, and I believe there was a duplicate of it.

¹ *Hol. vol. 1. fo. 166.*

² *Rot. Claus. 5. Joh. M. 21, 23.*

³ These assayers were persons deputed by the King, to survey the mints, and see that the money was not too much debased, and instead of performing their duty, many of them took bribes of the mintmasters, and so the current coin was made of scarce any value.

⁴ *Rot. Claus. 7. Joh. M. 21.*

⁵ *Inter. Coll. Le Neve.*

⁶ *Dug. Bar. fo. 133.*

Marshall Earl of *Pembrook*, being then associated with *John Fitz-Robert* in the sheriffalty of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, were by patent made constables of the castles of *Norwich* and *Orford* in *Suffolk*, but were soon discharged of those trusts;⁷ for on the 19th of *July*, in the same year, *Hubert de Burgh*,⁸ a *Norfolk* man born,⁹ and afterwards Earl of *Kent*, was made governour of the castles of *Norwich* and *Orford*: in this same year,¹ King *John* retiring from his *Barons* into the isle of *Wight*, dispatched the Bishops of *Norwich* and *Worcester* beyond sea, to raise him forces, and meet him about *Michaelmas* at *Dover*, which they did, with such forces as they had got out of *Poictou* and elsewhere, and had not *Hugh de Boves* (to whom the counties of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* were allotted for services to be done) setting out from *Calice* with 40,000 more, (men, women, and children) been by a sudden tempest drowned in the sea, he had made a universal conquest of his kingdom, for with those he had, in half a year's time he recovered all his castles, which forced the *Barons*, in the year 1216, to solicit *Lewis*, the *French* King's son, to come and take upon him the crown of *England*, who landed at *Sandwich* in *Kent*, May 21, with 680 vessels, upon which, King *John* (who at first designed to give him battle) withdrew, and fled towards *Gilford*: *Lewis* went to *Canterbury*, which, with all *Kent*, submitted to him; thence he came to *London*, and was honourably received of the citizens, who did homage to him; then taking divers castles, he hasted to *Winchester*, to give the King battle, which when King *John* heard, he fled: the city submitted to *Lewis*, and there almost all the *Earls* and *Barons* of the realm met him; then taking the castle of *Odiham*, and the tower of *London*, he returned into *Kent*, and on the 22d of *July*, besieged *Hubert de Burgh*, till Oct. 14, in his castle of *Dover*, who being not able to abide the assault any longer, obtained truce to send to King *John* for succour, who all this while went about the land, wasting with fire and sword the possessions of his barons, and so marching through *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, he came to *Linn*, where the townsmen received him with great joy, and honoured him with large gifts, and passing from thence over the marshes, he came to *Swynested* abbey, thence to *Newark-Castle*, where he died, Oct. 19, 1216.² This King, to raise money, as also to gain the affections of his people of the principal places of his realm, granted a great number of charters of privileges, so that he made more corporations than any one of his predecessors or successors; he incorporated *Linn*, *Eye*, *Dunwich*, *Ipswich*, *Yarmouth*, &c. in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, and first granted the citizens of *London* to have a MAYOR.³

In this King's time, the contest between the monks and citizens began, concerning their right of commoning, with the prior's tenants, on the lands between *Eaton*, *Lakenham*, *Herford-Bridges*, and *Norwich*, but at last the matter was adjusted by fine levied in the King's court.

⁷ Dug. Bar. vol. i. fo. 699.

⁸ Ibid. 693.

⁹ Whatever others say, Mr. Le Neve proves, that this great man was born at Burgh, in Flegg, being son of Reyner de Burgh, who married Joan, daughter and coheir of John Ponchard, lord of N.

Tudenham in Norfolk, brother to Jeffry de Burgh Archdeacon of Norfolk, and Bishop of Ely.

¹ Daniel, fo. 122, 3.

² Stow, 174.

³ Bale de Script. p. 101.

CHAPTER XII.

OF THE CITY IN HENRY THE THIRD'S TIME.

KING JOHN being dead, HENRY, his eldest son, was proclaimed King, and was crowned at *Gloucester* the 28th of *October* following. *Lewis* and the *Barons* in the mean time being not able to win *Dover* castle, removed their seige, and came to *London* the 6th of *Nov.* following, determining to subdue the smaller castles first; and accordingly they went to *Hartford* castle, and beseiged it *Nov.* 12, and it was yielded to them *Dec.* 6, in the mean time, *Lewis's* men had won all *Ely Isle*, except one fortress, in which the King's people were enclosed, and so went from place to place, conquering all as they went, till after *Christmas*, and then the said *Lewis* called at his favourers to a council at *Cambridge*, and no peace being made there, he made a great cavalcade or military progress into *Essex*, *Suffolk*, and *Norfolk*,⁴ and miserably wasted those counties, taking the castles of *Heningham* and *Orford*: as soon as *Hubert de Burgh* found he marched this way, he sent to *Thomas de Burgh*, his brother, who was chatelain or keeper of this castle under him, to defend it as well as he could, but he was not in a condition to resist, for want of forces, and therefore upon the approach of the *Frenchmen* to the city, he fled out, in hope to escape, but was taken prisoner, and put under safe keeping; and *Lewis* seizing the castle, put a garrison into it, and made *William de Bellomont* or *Beaumont*, his *Marshal*, constable thereof, plundered the *citizens*, and reduced the city to a poor condition. But being afterwards forced to quit the realm, in 1217, *Hubert de Burgh*, who was constable of the castle, and sheriff of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* from the first to the ninth year of his reign, took possession of the castle upon *Lewis's* departure to *France*, and the King being reconciled, *Roger Bigod* Earl of *Norfolk*, was then made constable thereof, and indeed the constables and lords of castles in the seignories or liberties thereto belonging, exercised more arbitrary regality over their vassals, than the kings themselves, so that *Mat. Paris* and others say of them, "*quot domini castellorum, tot tyranni*,"⁵ as many constables of castles as there were, there were so many tyrants.

In this year the King talliated or taxed his royal demeans, and the citizens paid a hundred pounds towards it, *Yarmouth* burgesses 60 marks, *Dunwich* 100 marks,⁶ which shows that town to have been in a most flourishing condition, *Ipswich* 30, and *Orford* 15 marks.

In 1220, died *Roger Bigod* Earl of *Norfolk*, and constable of the castle,⁷ and

HUGH his son inherited all his lands and honours.

In 1221, *Hubert de Burgh*, the King's Chief Justice, *Martin de*

⁴ Stow, 176. Essay, &c. 25. Atlas, 312. Hol. fo. 192, places this in King John's time, just before his death in 1216; but it seems rather as I have placed it, by the generality of historians, Hol. fo. 192, 3, fo. 198, he makes it twice sacked and taken by Lewis, in

1216, and 1218, but it is not agreeable to other historians.

⁵ Cotton Post. 14. Madox, 262.

⁶ Mag. Rot. 2 H. 3. Rot. 3. Norf. and Suff. Madox Exch. p. 488.

⁷ Dug. Bar. vol. 1. fo. 133.

Patteshul, Stephen de Segrave, Tho. de Heydon, Hugh Rufus or Rous, and Fulk Bainard, were justices itinerants here. And this year died *Hugh Bigod* Earl of Norfolk, and constable of the castle,³ and the King appointed.

Hubert de Burgh his Chief Justice, to have the custody of all his castles, lands, and honours: he left

HUGH BIGOD, his son, his heir.

In 1223, the government of this city, was changed into four BAILIFFS, instead of a PROVOST, by the King's Approbation, upon suit made for that purpose by the citizens, but the *charter* or *license*, if there was any granted this year, I have not seen.

In 1224, the Earl of *Chester*, and all the earls and barons of his faction, were forced to surrender up all their royal castles they had in their custody, into the King's hands, and then *Roger Bigod* Earl of Norfolk, and constable of this castle, surrendered it up.

In 1226, the King sent his writ to *Herbert de Alencun* and *Alex. de Bassingbourn*, acquainting them, that though the *tallage* or *tax* of *Norwich*, which was now granted on all ancient royal demeans, amounted to 460 marks,² yet for the value he had for the citizens, he had pardoned it down to 200 marks.

In 1228, the *citizens* petitioned the King for a new *charter*, with confirmation of all their old privileges, and addition of new ones, and in particular to have the power of trying all writs of *novel disseisin*,¹ which was granted them for a fine of 80 marks,² and six *palfreys*,³ paid to the King. This charter is still extant in the *gild-hall*, and hath a seal of green wax fixed to it; it is marked, *Carta quarta*, or the *Fourth Charter*, and is the same, word for word, as the preceeding charters of King *Richard* and King *John*, with this addition:

CONCESSIMUS etiam eisdem civibus, et precipimus, quod omnes hij qui residentiam habent in civitate Norwici, et qui communicaverint libertatibus, quas concessimus eisdem civibus Norwici, tallientur, et auxilium dent, sicut predicti cives Norwici, quando tallagia, et auxilia super eos posita fuerint. CONCESSIMUS etiam eis, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quod si aliquis a consuetudinibus eorum, et scottis se foras miserit, ad eorum societatem et consuetudinem revertatur, et scottum ipsorum sequatur, ita quod nullus inde sit quietus. Hijs testibus, J. Bathoniensi, R. Dunolmensi, W. Karleol, Episcopis, Hugone de Burgo Comite Kancie, Justiciario Anglie, Stephano de Segrave, Phil. de Albaniaco, Nicholao, de Molis, Johanne filio Philippi, Ricardo filio Hugonis, et alijs. Data per manum venerabilis patris R. Cices-trensis Episcopi, Cancellarij nostri, apud Westmonasterium, xiiij^o die Februarij, anno regni nostri tertio decimo.

¹ Stow, 180.

² Claus. xi. H. 3. M. xi.

³ A writ which lies for one ejected out of his lands, tenements, or services, in time of peace; by virtue of this writ, they compelled all those to pay their customs and aids, which before refused to do so.

² Mag. Rot. 29 H. 2. Rot. 2. B. M.

1. Norff. and Suff. ibid. Rot. xi. Norf. and Suff. ibid. Rot. 6. Mem. Scacj. 14 H. 3. Norff. and Suff. Madox Hist. Exch. p. 288.

³ A palfrey is a pacing horse.

That is to say,

We have also GRANTED to our said *citizens*, and do command, that all persons who dwell in the city of *Norwich*, and partake of the *liberties* which we have granted to the same citizens of *Norwich*, shall be talliated, (or taxed,) and shall pay *aid*, as the aforesaid citizens of *Norwich* do, when *tollages* and *aids* shall be laid upon them. We have also granted to them, for us and our heirs, that if any one hath withdrawn himself from (paying) their *customs* and *scots*, he shall be forced to return to their *company* and *custom*, and shall be obliged to pay the same *scot* (or portion of tax) as they do, so that no person shall be acquitted thereof. These being witnesses, *Joceline (de Welles)* Bishop of *Bath*, *Richard (Poore)* Bishop of *Durham*, *Walter (Malclerk)* Bishop of *Carlisle*, *Hugh de Burgh* Earl of *Kent*, Justice of *England*, *Stephen de Segrave*, *Philip de Albany*, *Nicholas de Molis*, *John* son of *Philip*, *Richard Fitz-Hugh*, and others; dated at *Westminster*, by the hand of the venerable father *Ralph (Nevile)* Bishop of *Chichester*, our *Chancellor*, the 13th of *February*, in the 13th year of our reign.

In the 18th year of this King, viz. 1283,⁴ *Benedict* the *Phisitian* brough an appeal against *James*, a *Jew* of *Norwich*, setting forth, that whereas *Odard*, son of the said *Benedict*, a boy of five years old, went into the street to play, about four years before,⁵ the said *Jew* took him, carried him to his house, and circumcised him in his member, and would have made him a *Jew*, keeping him a day and a night in his house, till it was common report that he was there, upon which the neighbours came in a body, and found him in the *Jew's* house, and immediately showed the boy to the *Official*, the *Archdeacon*, and *Coroners*, who were all present in court, and attested the same; and further, that they saw the boy was circumcised, his member being much swelled, and that he called him *Jurnepin*, all which he did maliciously, and feloniously, in disparagement of the cross and Christianity, &c. and he appealed several other *Jews* by name, of assisting and counselling the said *James*; and the boy then present, and of the age of 9 years, being asked how they circumcised him? answered, that some held him, and some shut his eyes, and another cut his member; and the *coroners* of the liberties of *Norwich* city, and 36 men of *Norwich*, were of the jury, and found that the boy was circumcised; and that all the *Jews* of *Norwich* were consenting thereto, except one, called *Moses Ben Solomon*, and the same was attested by *Richard de Fressingfeld*, constable of *Norwich*, and others; whereupon the King, and the major part of his council, viz. the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the major part of the Bishops, Earls; and Barons of *England*, because the like cause never happened before in the King's court, and because such a fact properly belonged to God and holy church, because *circumcision* and *baptism* belong to faith, and likewise for that there was no felony in the case, loss of member, *maheme*,⁶ mortal wound, or other laick felony, to damnify

⁴ In Rotulo Placitorum coram Rege, *Norwici* qui sunt in prison. apud London. et Notingham.
A^o 18 H. 3, inter placita Jurat. et assiz. apud Theokesburiam. In Rotulis 22
et 23, cui tit. Record. Loquele de Judeis.

⁵ This had been so long in trial, &c.

⁶ *Maihim* or *maime*, is an injury done

a man, without the command of *holy church*, it was resolved by the court, that the fact should be first considered by *holy church*, and the *Ordinary*: and there being a mark of gold offered, that the boy might be seen by the justices, whether he was circumcised or not, it was accepted, and they saw the boy, and his mother uncovered of the skin at the head, and pronounced him circumcised, and the boy was delivered to his father, to show to the ecclesiastical judges, and the *Jews* were still to remain in prison.

This is the true record of this affair, which *Rabbi Manasseh Ben Israel*, in his *Vindiciae Judæorum*, or *Vindication of the Jews*, printed in the *Phenix*, vol. ii. p. 396, would make us believe is a mere fiction, in these words, "*Mathew Paris*, p. 532, writes, that in the year 1240,⁷ " the *Jews* circumcised a Christian child at *Norwich*, and gave him " the name of *Jurnin*, and reserved him to be crucified, for which " cause many of them were most cruelly put to death, the truth of " this story will evidently appear, upon the consideration of its cir- " cumstances. He was circumcised, and this perfectly constitutes " him a *Jew*. Now for a *Jew* to embrace a Christian in his arms, " and foster him in his bosom, is a testimony of great love and af- " fection. But if it was intended that shortly after, this child should " be crucified, to what end was he first circumcised? if it shall be " said it was out of hatred to the *Christians*, it appears rather to the " contrary, that it proceeded from detestation of the *Jews*, or of them " who had newly become *proselytes*, to embrace the *Jew's* religion. " Surely this supposed prank (storied to be done in *Popish* times) " looks more like a piece of the real scene of the *Popish Spaniards* " piety, who first baptized the poor *Indians*, and afterwards, out of " cruel pity to their souls, inhumanly butchered them; than of strict " law-observing *Jews*, who dare not make a sport of one of the seals " of their covenant."

I fancy this *rabbi* never saw the record before quoted, and was as willing to pass by the foregoing example of *St. William*, who was not only circumcised, but crucified, and if we may judge by example; and the appearance of things, what reason could there be else for concealing this boy, after his *circumcision*.

Upon this, the King caused the *sheriff* of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* to make proclamation in the city of *Norwich*, that no *Christian* woman for the future should ever be servant to a *Jew*, either to nurse or take care of their children, or to serve them in any other capacity.⁸

Fabian, in the seventh part of his *Chronicle*, fo. 43, says, that " in " the xvij. yeare of Kyng *Henrye*, the *Jewes* dwellynge at *Norwich* " were broughte before the Kyng at *Westmynster*, to answer to a " complante made agayn them, by one called *John Toly* of the sayde " towne of *Norwyche*, that they shuld stele a chyld, and it cyrcum- " cised of the age of a yere, and after kept the same chyld secret to " the intent to crucefyte it, in dispyte of *Christes* relygion. But how " the matter was folowed, or howso the *Jewes* acquyted themselves " by their answer, truth it is, that they returned unpunished."⁹

to any member, by reason whereof a person is made less able to defend himself, or offend his enemy.

⁷ It is plain from the record, he mistakes the year.

⁸ Claus 25 Hen. 23. M. 23, 24.

⁹ Polichronicon, l. 7, fo. 303. " That " yere *Jewes* were broughte before the " Kyng at Westmester, for they had " hydde a chyld a yere at *Norwyche*,

Holingshed, fo. 219, under the 19th of *Henry III.* 1235, says, that “the King being at *London*, there was brought before him by one “*Tolie*, a complaint exhibited against the *Jews* at *Norwich*, which “had stolen a child being not past a twelve moneths old, and secretlie “kept him an whole yeare together, to the end that he might (when “*Easter* came) crucifie him in dispite of our Saviour *JESUS CHRIST*, “and the *Christian* religion, the matter as it happened, fell out well “for the lad, for within a few daies before those cursed murderers “purposed to have shed this innocent’s blood, they were accused, “convicted, and punished, whereby he escaped their cruel hands.”

Speed, fo. 532, tells us, that there were seven *Jews* brought before the King, &c. and relates the fact as before; and *Stow*, fo. 183, gives us the same account, and adds, that they designed to have crucified him at *Easter*, “as themselves confessed before the King, and were “convicted thereof, wherefore their bodies and goods were at the “King’s pleasure;” and in 1246, being still in prison, they were forced to give the King 100 marks for respite of judgment.¹

About this time, the animosities that had subsisted for many years between the *monks* and *citizens* now grew to a great height, the *monks* having *charters* of *liberties* older than the *citizens*, were uneasy with the *liberties* granted to the *city* by *Richard* the First, and his successors, they interfering with *their* ancient *liberties*, all which they stretched to the utmost, on their part, as well as the *citizens* theirs; so that both parties being resolute, the *monks* determining to stand out to the utmost, so far enraged the populace, that the *commons* of the *city* rose against them, entered the *convent*, robbed and burnt part of it; the King being then at *Bromholm* in *Norfolk*, hearing of it, sent the *sheriff* of *Norfolk* to take an inquisition of the burnings and depredations, but the *burgesses* would not suffer them so to do, nor make inquisition themselves, as they were bound to do;² upon which, in the 19th year of his reign, A° 1234, he seized all their *liberties* into his own hands; but upon their submission, released that seizure very soon; and in 1236, directed his writ to the *sheriff* of *Norfolk*, acquainting him, that according to their *liberties*, every one that merchandised in *Norwich* with the *citizens* should pay *tollages*, *taxes*, and *aids*, with them, and therefore, his tenants in the fee of his *castle* were obliged to pay with them, as *citizens*;³ they having recovered that liberty against him and his tenants; in his own court.

In 1239, *Ralf* Abbot of *Ramseye*, *William* of *York* Provost of *Be-verley*, *Hen. de Bath*, *Roger Thirkelby*, *Jeremy de Caxton*, and *Gilbert de Preston*, were *itinerant justices* here, to settle matters between the *convent* and *city*, but that not being done,⁴ the King himself came hither, for on the 21st of *March*, in the 26th year of his reign,⁵ the King was at *Norwich*, for from hence he dated his writ to the *sheriff* of *Cornwall*, to command him to distrain all them who had 20*l.* a year in land, or more, either held by *knight’s service* or *soccage*, or a whole knight’s fee in demean, to oblige them to be knighted.

“and after that they had cyrcumcyded
“him, they cast (or designed) for to
“naye hym to the crosse.”

¹ Mag. Rot. 21 H. 3. M. 4. Norf. and Suff. Madox Hist. Exchq. p. 155.

² Placita coram Rege 18 H. 3. in Turri Lond. R. 27. D.

³ Rot. Placitorum de A° 31 H. 3. Coia. Mich. 4. 5 E. 1. Rot. 1. a. in Bundel. Brevium in Thesaurario Civitatis. Madox. Exchq. p. 500.

⁴ Cartular. Blakebergh, fo. 140.

⁵ Dors. Claus. 26 H. 3. P. 1. M. 7. Witness the King at *Norwich*, 21 *March*.

It seems he made an agreement between the *citizens* and *convent*; for finding the original of the dispute was by reason of their *liberties*, the *monks* claiming to exercise all their *liberties* in their own jurisdiction and lands, and the *citizens* claiming to exercise their *liberties* in the site of the monastery, and lands of the monks, they being not excepted in the city *charter*; it being impossible that both could be exercised in the same place quietly, and it appearing plainly that the monks had their liberties before the citizens, and consequently the city *charter* had no occasion to except them, it not being in the King's power to grant any thing that was another's property, by his own and predecessor's grants before; he commanded that the *citizens* should use all their *liberties* in their own jurisdiction, but should not pretend to molest the monks in the lands or places belonging to their convent, but that they should in all such places use their own *liberties* as heretofore; and accordingly, in 1244, when the *tallage* was laid, the city of *Norwich* was talliated or taxed to raise 100*l.* but was pardoned their part; but the men or tenants of the Prior of *Norwich*, who dwelt in *Norwich*, and held of the King lands and tenements in *Norwich*; by reason they have and enjoy all the same liberties as the citizens do,⁶ were now talliated at 20*l.* part of the said 100*l.* for the tax of the city, which they were forced to pay, so that though the Prior carried his point, the *citizens* carried theirs so far, as to make the Prior and his tenants pay the fifth part of the *tax* of the city, for enjoying the same liberties as they did. And thus the matter rested for some time, though this was the original of the rancour and malice that always subsisted between the *convent* and *city*.

In 1240,⁷ it was commanded, that the *sheriff* of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* should have the custody of the *castles* of *Norwich* and *Orford*; and that he should maintain them at his own charge: and accordingly the year after, the said counties and castles were committed to *Hamon Passelew*, during the King's pleasure, under the same form, and with the same authority, that *Henry de Neckton*, late *sheriff*, held them. About this time, the royal castles were frequently committed to the *sheriff*, who was always called the *custos* or *keeper* of the *castle*, but the earls, barons, &c. were always called *constables* of the *castles*, and exercised royal power within the jurisdiction of their castles, which the *sheriff*s did not, without special writ for so doing.

In 1247, the coin was so clipped, that it was thought convenient to change the same, and make it baser;⁸ whereupon new stamps were cut, and sent down to all the mints, in different places in *England*, with a command to the *mintmasters* of those places, to use no other stamp than that of the mint of *London*, and all the old stamps were called in,

In 1249, the *citizens* sued the *burgesses* of *Yarmouth* for not permitting their ships (or keels) to come laden with their goods and merchandises to the city, as they always did in time past, and for detaining them there.⁹

In the same year, the Prior of *Norwich* was sued for hindering the King's *bailiffs* from executing writs in his lands, and not suffering them to distrain any of his tenants, though they had warrants so to

⁶ Mag. Rot. 29 H. 3.

⁷ Essay, &c. p. 26.

⁸ Stow, fo. 137.

⁹ Placita coram H. de Bath. &c. apud Norwic. 34 H. 3.

do, and though it was for the King's own debt, and in particular for suffering no officer but his own to enter his lands of *Newgate*, *Pokethorp*, *Spitelond*, (or *St. Paul's* parish, where *Norman's spitel*, or hospital, was,) and *Holme-street* in *Norwich*; and the *steward* of the *Prior's* lands, &c. appeared, and justified the action, by producing the King's charters for such liberties.¹

In this year also, *Odo de Beccles* was prosecuted and fined for encroaching on the King's ditch, belonging to his castle.²

William Ribold, a felon, appealed *William Noche* of *Norwich* for harbouring thieves, receiving stolen goods, and killing a man named *Joceline*, in his presence, in his own house, which man when dead, the said *Ribold* carried out of the city, and laid him in *Thorp-Wood*, all which he offered to prove by *duel*, in case of *appeal*, body against body, according to the law of the land; upon which *Noche* appeared to justify himself, and pleaded that he was a *citizen* of *Norwich*, and not bound to the common law of the land, as to *duel*,³ but was ready to justify himself according to the custom of the city of *London*, which is, (that in case of suspicion of murder or man-slaughter,) there shall be 18 *jurors* returned from the part of *Walbrook*, and 18 more for the other part of the city, and then the party suspected shall come before the King's *itinerant justices*, and shall swear,⁴ that the person whose death he is suspected to be accessory to, was never the further or nearer to death, any way by him or any of his accomplices, friends, or relations, by his knowledge; and then if the 36 men so warned, shall voluntarily swear, that they believe his oath to be true, he shall be acquitted, but if any one of them refuses voluntarily to swear that, he shall be condemned: this being allowed, he pleaded, that as a *citizen* of *Norwich* he had the same *privilege*, and it was granted him, and 18 *jurors* were accordingly summoned from the part of *Norwich* beyond the water, (or river,) and 18 more for the part on this side the water, and the said *Noche* came before the *justices*, with 36 *jurors*, and took his oath as aforesaid, and all the 36 did the same voluntarily, upon which he was acquitted of the death of the said *Joceline*, and then being asked how he would acquit himself of the *felony* in receiving stolen goods, and accompanying and harbouring thieves, he answered he would be tried by a common *jury* of 12 of the *citizens*, and was so; who not only acquitted him, but returned their verdict, that they found him guilty of no crime whatever: and so he was discharged.⁵

At the same *assizes*, the *Dean* of *Norwich* city was prosecuted for taking *haliday-toll*⁶ of the *citizens*, viz. of all *bakers* and others, and he pleaded that it always was a custom in the city, and his predecessors immemorially enjoyed such toll, and therefore he was discharged.

At the same time also, the *citizens* of *Norwich* were prosecuted with

¹ Placita Corone, 34 H. 3.

² Placita Corone coram Justic. Itiner. apud Norwic. 34 H. 3.

³ This explains that part of their charter, "quod nullus eorum faciat *duellum*." See p. 37, 38.

⁴ *Wager at law*, or to wage his law, is either when a man takes his oath, that he is not guilty of the crime laid to his charge, or in case of debt, that he does

not owe to the plaintiff as he hath declared against him.

⁵ Placita Corone in Com. Norf. coram H. de Bathonia, &c. Justic. Itinerantibus apud Norwic. 34 H. 3.

⁶ This seems to be a *custom* or toll paid by bakers and others, who baked and sold things on Sundays and holydays, to the dean of the city for liberty of so doing.

the *burgesses* of *Yarmouth*, and the people of *Acle*, for selling in *unsealed* bushels, and the *citizens* for taking *toll* of every bushel of corn, which they never used to do, and were fined for so doing;⁷ and the city *liberties* were seized, and Sir *John de Lessington*, Sir *Betram de Crioyll*, and Sir *Robert Walerand*, were deputed *stewards* of the King's *liberties* there; as is evident from several deeds inrolled before them in 1251, Master *Hugh* being then the *common* or *town-clerk*.

The city of *Norwich* also, according to the summons from the *justices itinerant*, appeared by their *jury* of 12 men, who were to try an *assize*, concerning one *Gerard Godfolche*, who was drowned in the city, in the river *Wensum*, by falling out of a boat, valued at 5s. which was to be answered to the King, and the *jury* being demanded, why their city *coroner* did not take an *inquest* at his death, answered, that the body was found within their city indeed, but on the fee of the *Prior* of *Norwich*, where their *coroner* could not enter, by reason of the *Prior's* liberty, which was exempt from the city; which being proved, the city was acquitted, and *Will. de Hakeford*, steward of the liberty, was called, who justified the exemption, and went so far as to say, that the *Prior* was not answerable for any thing, neither to the city nor to the King's *justices itinerants* themselves, neither could the city *coroner* enter the liberty upon any extraordinary case whatever: upon which, the *justices* demanded of him, whether the *Prior's* *soc* or liberty answered the King, with the *hundreds* they were in, or with the city? the steward answered, with neither, but by himself, their *steward*: but it being found upon trial, that he had not answered the King, (his *deodand*,) neither by himself nor by the *justices*, nor by the city, nor by the *hundred*, all the *soc* and liberty was fined at the King's pleasure.

In 1251, the night after *Christmas day*, there was a very great tempest throughout all *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, to the great wonder and astonishment of the people, both on account of its violence, as well as the season of the year: this was thought, says *Holingshed*,⁸ a token of some evil to follow.

In 1252, was an exceeding great drought, so that the grass was burnt up in the pastures, that the cattle were near starved, and this produced many diseases among the people; but in the harvest time there fell a great death and murrain amongst cattle, and especially in *Norfolk*, in the fens, and in other parts of the south. Such was the infection, that dogs and ravens, which fed on the dead carcasses, swelled and died; so that the people dared eat no beef: this also was noted not without great wonder, that young heifers and bullocks followed the cows, and sucked them as if they had been calves, and apple and pear trees, after their fruit was ripe, began to blossom again, as if it had been *April*: the cause of this murrain was thought to proceed from the abundance of grass the earth threw out after the drought, and the greediness of the half-starved cattle feeding thereon.⁹

In this year, being the 37th of *Henry III.* the King granted his royal license to the *citizens* to enclose their city with a large ditch, they being then in possession of all their *liberties*.¹

⁷ Rot. 18 D. E libro Cartarum et Placitorum. Placita Corone in Crast. be. me. coram H. de Bathonia et socijs suis, Just. Itin. 34 H. 3.

⁸ Vol. ii. fo. 243.

⁹ Hol. vol. ii. fo. 245.

¹ Baker, fo. 72.

In 1255, the King granted a *second* CHARTER to the *citizens*, the original of which is now in the *gild-hall*, with the broad seal of green wax, very fair:² in this he grants

(Dilectis *civibus* de *Norwico*, quod ipsi et eorum heredes, in perpetuum habeant hanc *libertatem*, per totam terram et potestatem nostram, viz. quod *ipsi*, vel eorum *bona* quocunque locorum in potestate nostra inventa, non arrestentur pro aliquo debito, de quo *fidejussores*, aut *principales* debitores non extiterint; nisi forte ipsi *debitores*, de eorum sint *communa*, et potestate, habentes, unde de debitis suis, in toto, vel in parte, satisfacere possint, et dicti *cives* creditoribus eorundem debitorum in justitia defuerint et de hoc rationabiliter constare possit, et *prohibemus* super forisfacturam nostram decem librarum, ne quis eos contra *libertatem* predictam in aliquo injuste vexet, disturbet, vel inquietet. Hijs testibus venerabilibus patribus *Fulcone Londoniensi*, *Waltero Wygorniensi* Episcopis, *Johanne de Plessetis* Comite *Warrewyk*, *Johanne Maunsel* Preposito *Beverlaci*, *Henrico de Bathonio*, *Henrico de Bretton*, *Willielmo de Grey*, *Imberto Pogeis*, *Willielmo de Sancta Ermin*: *Petro Everard*, et alijs, data per manum nostram apud *Wodestok*, tercio die *Junij*, anno regni nostri tricesimo nono.)

To his beloved *citizens* of *Norwich*, that they and their heirs, for ever, shall have this *liberty* (or privilege) throughout all his realm, and jurisdiction, viz. that neither they *themselves* nor their *goods*, in whatever place they be found in his jurisdiction, shall not be arrested (or seized) for any debt, which they shall not be *bondsmen* for, or *principal* debtors themselves, unless it happens that the *debtors* themselves be of their *society*³ (or *company*) and jurisdiction, and have sufficient to pay part or all their debts, and the aforesaid *citizens* shall neglect (or refuse) to do justice to the creditors of the said debtors, so that they can plainly prove it to be so, and we *forbid*, under penalty of ten pounds to be forfeited to us, any one unjustly to vex, disturb, or molest them in any case, contrary to the aforesaid *liberty*; these being witnesses, the venerable fathers *Fulk* Bishop of *London*, and *Walter* Bishop of *Worcester*, *John de Plesset* Earl of *Warwick*, *John Maunsel* Provost of *Beverley*, *Henry de Bath*, *Henry de Bretton*, *William de Grey*, *Imbert Pogeis*, *Will. Sanctermin*, *Peter Everard*, and others: given by my own hand at *Wodstock*, the 3d day of *June*, in the 39th year of our reign.

The next year his Majesty came to this city; for the *charter* of *liberties* by him granted to the port of *Yarmouth* is dated *March 25*, 1256, by the King at *Norwich*, being the same day that he granted his *third* CHARTER to this *city*⁴ which is now extant in the *gild-hall*, with the broad seal of green wax hanging thereto; by this *charter* he granted

(Quod ipsi in perpetuum habeant *returnum omnium brevium* *nostrorum* tam de summonicionibus *Scaccarij* nostri, quam de alijs, *civitatem* nostram de *Norwico* et *libertatem* ejusdem civitatis tangentibus, et quod iidem *cives* respondeant ad *Scaccarium* nostrum par manus.

² Signata, Carta quinta.

³ That is, be *freemen* of the city.

⁴ Signat. Carta sexta.

suas proprias, de omnibus debitis et demandis ipsos, *cives* contingentibus, et quod nullus *vicecomes* aut alius *ballivus* noster, de cetero intret *civitatem* predictam ad *districciones* faciendas pro aliquibus debitis, nisi sit pro defectu *civium* predictorum, et quod nullus eorum compellatur ad *placitandum* extra civitatem predictam, pro aliquibus transgressionibus in civitate illa factis, contra tenorem *cartarum* suarum, et contra *libertates* suas, et quod singuli *mercatores* communicantes *libertatibus* suis et *mercandisis*, sint ad *lottum* et *scottum* eorundem civium, et ad *auxilia* prestanda ubicunque fecerint residentiam, sicut esse debent et solent, et quod nulla *gilda* de cetero teneatur in civitate predicta ad detrimentum ejusdem civitatis. Et *prohibemus* super forisfacturam nostram, ne quis contra hanc libertatem et *concessionem* nostram ipsos inquietare, molestare, vel gravare presumat. Hijs testibus, venerabili patre *W. Norwicensi* Episcopo, *Guidone de Lesignijs* et *Willielmo de Valencia*, fratribus nostris, *Rogero de Thirkilby*, Magistro *Simone de Wonton*, *Willielmo de Grey*, *Guidone de Rocheford*, *Petro Everard*, *Bartholomeo le Bigot*, *Willielmo Gernun*, et alijs; data per manum nostram apud *Norwicum*, vicesimo quinto die *Martij*, anno regni nostri quadragesimo.)

That they for ever should have the *return of all our writs*, as well of *summons* out of our *Exchequer*, as all other things, relating to our city of *Norwich*, and the *liberty* of the said city, and that the said *citizens* shall answer all debts and demands belonging to them, at our *Exchequer*, by their *own*⁵ hands, and that no *sheriff*, or other *bailiff* of ours for the future, shall enter, the *city* aforesaid, to take *distresses* for any *debts*, unless it be for want (or neglect) of the *city's* doing it; (by their own *officers*;) and that none of them shall be forced to *plead* out of the aforesaid city, for any offences committed in that city, it being contrary to the tenour of their *charters* and *liberties*, and that all *merchants* enjoying their *liberties* and *merchandising* with them, shall pay to the *lot*, *scot*, and *aids*, of the aforesaid citizens, wherever they dwell, as they ought and used to do: and for the future, no *gild* (or fraternity of merchants) shall be held in the aforesaid city, to the damage of the said city. And we *enjoin* on pain of our forfeiture,⁶ that no one presume to disturb, molest, or trouble them, contrary to this *liberty* and *grant*. These being witnesses, the venerable father *Walter* Bishop of *Norwich*, *Guy de Lesignian* and *Will. de Valence*, our brothers; *Roger de Thirkilby*, Master *Simon de Wanton*, *William de Grey*, *Guy de Rocheford*, *Peter Everard*, *Bartholomew le Bigot*, *Will. Gernun*, and others; given by our hands at *Norwich*, the 25th day of *March*, in the 40th year of our reign.

This same year, several goods belonging to the *freemen* were arrested and stopped for the debts of others that were not free, at *Boston* fair, as they had formerly been, but the city stood a trial and got it, by producing their charter, which they had lately obtained for this purpose.⁷

⁵ Before, the bailiffs were answerable for the fee farm of the city, to the sheriff, and he returned it to the Exchequer; but now the sheriff was totally

excluded, and they were to answer it themselves by their own bailiffs.

⁶ Sc. of ten pounds.

⁷ *Plita. de Jurat. et Assis. A^o. 41 H. 3. Rot. 49.*

At the same time, the *citizens* complained of the *Prior*, for taking of *landgable* of the *citizens* in the afternoon, when the *bailiffs* of the city had taken it in the morning: and this was the beginning of another insurrection between the *commons* and *monks*, for the *Prior* proving he took it only in *Holm-street* and other places exempt from the city, he recovered the action, which the *citizens* could not bear without much resentment.

This year it was proclaimed in this city, and throughout the realm, that every man of 15*l.* a year in land, held by *knight's service*, should either be made a knight, or pay the king a mark of gold every year.

At this time also, the *bailiffs* of the city were called upon to show how they dare enter the *liberty* of the King's castle at *Norwich*, but on submission were pardoned.

In 1261, *Philip Marmion* of *Tamworth* castle, whom the King had great confidence in, was made constable of *Norwich* and *Orford* castles.⁸

In 1263, one *Will. Cope* was killed at *Lakenham*, in a gravel-pit; but the city *coroners* did not sit upon him, because of the approaching war, and fear of future danger: and being called upon by the *justices*, they assigned this as a reason, and were excused:⁹ and a good reason it was, for so tumultuous was the city, that I meet with many prosecutions of the *citizens* for firing one another's houses by night, cutting the bell-ropes off, that they should not ring when they had fired the houses, and such like: the whole being divided into various factions, one part sided with the King against the barons that were in arms against him, another with the barons; the bishop and clergy were for the barons, the city *bailiffs* and *commons* (with those of the *castle-fee*) were for the King; and in short, the old grudges between the *monks* and the *citizens*, that dwelt in their exempt *jurisdiction*, and those that dwelt in the King's *jurisdiction* belonging to his *castle*, and the *bailiffs*, and *corporation*, and their *citizens*, were now renewed, and got to such a height, that it was a dangerous time to live in: many of the *citizens* were killed and found dead; if they were not of the city party, the *monks* and their party would not suffer the city *coroners* to take inquests; if they were of the monk's party, then the *citizens* would not suffer the *Prior's* coroner to take any inquests; and thus every thing was in confusion.

In 1265, *Simon Mundeford*, and the barons his adherents, seized all the King's castles, and divided them amongst themselves, and the King being then in their power, they forced him to send circular letters or proclamations to the *sheriffs* of the several counties, and particularly to *Roger Bigod* Earl of *Norfolk*, and constable of the castle of *Norwich*, to hinder all attempts made against the provisions of *Oxford*, and the ordinances made at *London*, in his counties of *Norfolk*, and *Suffolk*.¹ But the King's fortune being changed, after the overthrow of his barons at *Evesham*, he removed all the constables of the castles that *Monford* Earl of *Leicester*, and the confederate barons, had constituted, of which number *Roger Bigod* was one; and *John de Vallibus*, or *Vaux*, was made constable of this castle, and sheriff of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*; and there were so many things done

⁸ Dug. Bar. vol. i. fo. 377.

⁹ Rot. Corone 48 H. 3.

¹ Brady, 646, 51. Essay, &c. 27. Ry-

mer, vol. i. p. 792. Dug. Bar. vol. i. fo. 526.

without punishment, that *non omittas* writs were directed to the sheriff to authorise him to enter the city, notwithstanding their liberties.²

In 1266,³ about the middle of *December*, the disinherited barons came from the *Isle of Ely* to sack *Norwich*, and the citizens prepared to resist them, but the barons being courageous and skilled in war, and men of judgment, presently took it, Sir *John de Evile* or *Egyville* being their leader, and entering the city, they killed very many, others they imprisoned, and all that day and night, till eleven o'clock the next day, robbed and plundered the town, and carried away captive with them many of the wealthiest citizens, to the *isle*, to which they returned in triumph.⁴

Soon after, in this very year, there was a jury summoned out of the parishes of *St. John of Burgh-street*,⁵ and others, to try *Thomas de Karleton*, one of the constables for the King's peace, for the murder of *Walter de Sterston*, one of the city *serjeants*; but he was acquitted; it appearing that the constable being forewarned of the barons coming to sack the town, caused it be proclaimed through the whole city, that the citizens might be provided to defend themselves, and that by virtue of his office he desired the *serjeant*, according to his duty, to cite the citizens in his ward to join the constable to defend the city; which he not only refused, but gave him base language for his loyalty to his prince, and endeavours to save the city: upon which, the constable having a sword drawn in his hand, gave him a stroke under the breast with it, of which the *serjeant* died.

In 1267, the *bailiffs* were summoned to answer for the many murders and disorders committed in the city, but they contemptuously departed the court without license, for which the King seized the city, and kept it in his hands.⁶

In 1271, a commission was issued directed to *Hugh Pecche*, to enquire the value of the citizens goods which were forfeited to the King for their contempt.⁷

This year, on *St. Peter and Paul's* day, as the monks were at prime, the lightning struck the cathedral steeple so violently, that it cast down certain large stones of two of the pillars, with such violence, that they sunk far into the ground, and all the monks fled for fear out of the quire, except three, one of which fell flat on the ground, and the other two held fast on the stalls, and so were saved; the quire being full of stench and smoak.

There was also a very great flood, which did much damage to the city and adjacent country.

In 1272, on the ninth day of *August*,⁸ the citizens assaulted the precinct of the monastery on all sides;⁹ but *William de Brunham* or

² Plit. cor. Rege 50 H. 3. Rot. 14.

³ Fabian, fo. 86, places it in 1267.

⁴ Cotton apud Wharton, vol. i. fo. 398. Rot. Corone 51 H. 3. Hol. fo. 272

⁵ Now called *Bestrete*; it took its name because it led directly to, and part of it laid in, the liberty of the *burgh* or *castle*.

⁶ Mem. 52 H. 3. Rot. 16.

⁷ Pat A. 56 H. 3. Rot. 5. a.

⁸ Hol. says about June.

⁹ Cotton, in Whart. Ang. Sacr. vol. i. fo. 399. This *Cotton* was a monk of *Norwich*, and as such was very partial, he so far favouring the monks as to omit the account of the beginning of the fray, for which reason I shall give you not only his account of it, but that of the other historians, as Bishop Godwin, Holingshed, Nevile, &c. and the fact as it appears from the records themselves.

Burnham, then Prior, with armed men, took upon him to keep it by force against them, upon which they fired the great gates with reed and dry wood, and burnt them down, with *St. Albert's* church, which stood near them, and all the books, &c. in it; at the same time they fired the great *almonry* and the church doors, and great tower, all which were presently burnt. Others got upon *St. George's* steeple, and threw fire with slings, and fired the great belfry beyond the quire, so that the whole church was burnt, all but the *Virgin Mary's* chapel, which was miraculously preserved; they burnt also the *dormitory refectory*, entertaining *hall*, and the *infirmary*, with the chapel belonging to it; and almost all the buildings in the court¹ were quite consumed:² many of the monastery, some *sub-deacons*, others, *clerks*, and some *laymen*, were killed in the *cloister* and *precinct* of the monastery; others were carried out and killed in the city, and others imprisoned. After which, they entered the monastery, and plundered it of all the gold, silver, holy vessels, books, vestments, and whatever they found not consumed by the fire, all the monks except two or three, who were aged, being fled: not satisfied with this, they continued three days together, slaying, burning, and robbing the tenants and favourers of the church: the Prior himself fled to *Yarmouth*, and instead of endeavouring to settle the mischief he first began, got together a company of armed men, and came and entered *Norwich*, with trumpet blown, and sword in hand, and fell upon the citizens with fire and sword, wounding, killing, and destroying many of them and their houses: which things, when the King was by special messengers informed of, he was very wroth and much grieved, and immediately dispatched messengers to all his ports in *England* and *France*, commanding them, that if any *Norwich* men came thither they should seize and imprison them, till he gave further orders; at the same time also, he directed letters to all the bishops and nobles of *England*, commanding them to meet him, on *St. Giles's* day, at *Bury*, there to enter into council and advise him how to proceed against the *citizens* for these heinous transgressions.

At the same time also, *Roger de Skerning* Bishop of *Norwich* called together all his clergy, on the 30th day of *August* at *Eye* in *Suffolk*,³ and there by joint consent, an excommunication was published against all that were concerned in these facts, in general, and several that were particularly named,⁴ and the whole city was put under a general *interdict*.

On *St. Giles's* day the King held his parliament at *Bury*, and by their advice, came himself to *Norwich*, to inflict condign punishment

¹ The monks cells, the bake-house, Prior's stables, and the alms-houses.

² John Causton, a monk here, saved the cellar of the infirmary and the vaults, by quenching the fire with the drink in them.

³ As they rang the bells at *Eye*, at the solemn excommunication, one of them fell down among the people, and brake in pieces.

⁴ Namely the four bailiffs, Master John le Brun, town-clerk, Robert de Coventry, and Hugh his son, John Knot, junior, Will. le Cunte, Walter Knot,

Hugh the tailor, John Nads, Adam de Tofts, Simon le Palmere, John le Scot, Will. Payn, Tho. de Carleton, Paul sirnamed Benedicite, John sirnamed le Graunt, or the Great, and Henry de Heylesdon, they being the governours and common-council of the city of *Norwich* at that time. From Pope Gregory's bull of excommunication. Bib. Cot. Nero. C. 5. fo. 278, which is in the Sacrist's Reg. fo. 104, 5, and in Cotton's MSS. belonging to the cathedral.

for these crimes. He entered the city on the day of the *Exaltation of the Holy Cross*, being *Sept. 14*, and at his request, the Bishop took off the *interdict* from the city, and the King's justices caused some of the offenders (34 in number, as the old roll says) to be drawn with horses about the streets till they died;⁵ others were carried to the gallows, and there hanged, drawn, and quartered, and their bodies afterwards burnt;⁶ the woman that first set fire to the gates, was burnt alive, and others, to the number of 12 persons forfeited their goods to the King; which the rich men seeing, (as this monk says, who is not to be credited in the affair,) they bribed the *justices*, the *freemen* of the country, the *King's counsel*, and even a *jury* of 48 knights, and so no more coporal judgment was inflicted on any; and all of them falsely and maliciously (as he says, but it was justly enough,) accused *Will. de Brunham*, then *Prior*, of being in a great measure the occasion of things coming to this extremity, and proved it so much to the King's satisfaction, that he committed him to the Bishop's prison, and seized all the manors and whatever belonged to the priory into his own hands.⁷

He then also seized the city and all the liberties that were ever granted to it,⁸ and assigned *custoses* or *keepers*, to keep the city in his own name.

Many of the citizens, at the King's coming, fled for fear, and returned after he was gone: but what was most surprising, (says the monk,) was, that many of the country and city *clergy* were on the *citizens* side, which is a plain argument of the arrogant oppression of the monks, both to them and the citizens; he wonders much that the jury of *knights* should return, that the church might be burnt by fire not well taken care of,⁹ though at the same time he acknowledges, that as to the fact their verdict was true, for they said, that the citizens attacked and fired the gates and other places of the monastery.

The King, after the seizure, made the *Prior of Binham* *custos* of all the manors, lands, goods and revenues belonging to the convent,

⁵ Fox. fo. 339.

⁶ Trivetius justiciarius, causa cognita, multos civium ad mortem damnatos, suspendi jubet, et semi vivos (proditorum usitato apud nos supplicio) dilaniandos, mulier vero quæ prima portis cœnobij ignem admoverat, ignibus absumenda decernitur. Godwin, p. 438.

⁷ Both sides continued in arms, &c. till the King came, and then they all fled. The old roll says certain friars preachers and nuns were sent to the Prior for peace after the citizens assembled, and by agreement, each party chose a clerk and a laymen, arbitrators, who made an agreement of peace with the city, and sealed it with their common seal, but the prior would not seal it with the chapter seal, but with his own private seal, and that so enraged the people, that it occasioned all the mischief. The same roll also says, that the Sunday before this began, there came from Yarmouth and other places, by the Prior's procuring, three barges full of enemies

against the town, with guns, bows, and arrows, and other weapons, and when they came under the town, they beat their drums and sounded their trumpets, which vexed and exasperated the townsmen, and when these recruits were in the priory, it is said they fired three houses near the Gray Friars, and burnt them down.

⁸ Rex ipse civitatem omni jure ac libertate privavit, veteres immunitates abrogavit, leges dissolvit, magistratus, senatum, publicum ex urbe consilium, sustulit, imaginem nullum reipublicæ reliquit.

⁹ The old roll says, that many said, that the men of the priory and of other townes, that they had got to help them, were in the high steeple or clocher, and had a fire therein, and when the townsmen assaulted the gates, they went down to save and defend the belfry, and by negligence left the fire behind them in the high steeple, which burnt the steeple, church, and dortar.

commanding him to find the convent all necessities, and keep the overplus without waste, till he had further orders from him; but the revenues of the officers of the monastery were not seized from any of them.

On 27th of *Sept.* the King left *Norwich*, and the day after, *William de Brunham* the *Prior* voluntarily and freely resigned the *priory* into the Bishop's hands, who was then ill at *Thorp by Norwich*: which shows as if he was sensible enough of his ill management, and *Will. de Kirkeby* was elected in his place the 1st of *Oct.* and confirmed at *Thorp*, and installed *Oct.* 2, who immediately applied to the King, and had the revenues and goods of his monastery delivered to him.

Notwithstanding the Bishop's illness, which came probably from these vexatious affairs, great part of which seems to be owing to his own haughty spirit; yet on the 18th day of the same month, the *citizens* having refused to pay the sum demanded of them for damages, he interdicted the city again; and on the 16th day of *November*, in the same year, the King died at *Westminster*, in the 66th year of his age, and 57th year of his reign; being then in possession of the *castle, city*, and all its *liberties*.

Holinshed, Fabian, Mat. Paris, and *Mat. of Westminster*,¹ all of them mention this affair particularly, and from them *Nevile, Bishop Godwin*,² and the records I have seen, compared together, we may find the truth of the matter, which is not to be had from the foregoing account of *Cotton's*; which seems to lay the fault upon the *citizens*, when in truth it was owing to the *Prior and convent*, who "was well inough borne out and defended by the Bishop of *Norwich*, " named *Roger*, who (as it is likelie) was the maister of the mischeefe, " though hands were not laid upon him, nor his adherents; perhaps " for feare, peradventure for favour: and no marvell though the lesse " faultie lost their lives as most guiltie:"³ for no less than 30 young men of the city were condemned, hanged, and burnt, to the great grief of the other *citizens*, who thought the *Prior* was the occasion of all the mischief, by getting together armed men, and taking upon him to keep the belfry and church by force of arms.⁴

Speed, fo. 550, says, that when the King heard it, he first dispatched away, " *Sir Thomas Trivet*, his justice, (before whom a great " multitude were found guilty, and were condemned to be drawn and " hanged,) the King himself having in his company one Bishop,⁵ and " the Earl of *Gloucester*, followed, where beholding the deformed " ruins, he could hardly refrain from tears; the Bishop of *Rochester* " therefore excommunicated the nocent, and the King condemned " the town in 3000 marks, towards the re-edification of that church, " as also to pay one hundreth pounds for a cup weighing ten pounds " in gold." But the *city* not complying to pay these fines, caused things to be carried still on to a great height, between them and the Bishop.

But in order to find the first aggressors, we must look into the beginning of this fray, which was occasioned in this manner:

¹ Hol. vol. i. fo. 275. *Fabian*, part 7, fo. 94. *Mat. Paris*, *Hist. Ang.* fo. 976, 7. *Mat. West. A.* 1271. p. 351.

² *Nevile*, p. 145. *Godwin de Pres.* p. 487.

³ Hol. vol. ii. 275.

⁴ *Ibid.* *Stow*, 198.

⁵ *Lawrence de Sancto Martino*, or *St. Martin*, Bishop of *Rochester*. *Nevile*, p. 155.

At a *fair*, which was then kept on *Tomblond*,⁶ before the monastery gates, there arose a quarrel between the servants of the monastery, and citizens, which coming to blows, the servants killed some of the *citizens*, upon which, the city *coroner* comes and takes an inquest, and finds them guilty, and issues out warrants to take the murderers wherever they should be found; this was fact, and the whole that could appear to the historians, that have given us the account of it; but it appears by the evidences both of the church and city, that the servants of the monastery, and the populace of the city, really fought their master's old cause. This *fair* was held on *Tomblond*,⁷ and being granted to the church by *charter*, the monks said the *citizens* had nothing to do there, and that *Tomblond*, *Holmstreet*, and *Spitelond*, in *Norwich*, were *exempt* jurisdictions from the city magistrates; the *citizens* on the other hand, insisted that the *whole* city was in their jurisdiction, no part whatever being exempted out of their *charter*,⁸ which contradiction the monks would not bear, and so took upon them to be the first aggressors, their servants beginning the fray, which does not seem to be accidental, the Prior having provided a sufficient *posse* (as he thought) of armed men to guard him and his monastery; but the *coroner* of the city taking an inquisition in their *exempt* jurisdiction, where they said *their* own *coroner* only had power to do it, so enraged them, that they first excommunicated the *citizens*, and endeavoured to do what damage they could to the city, and shutting up their gates, not only prepared to defend themselves, but began to offend others, and having got more weapons and strength, they began to shoot first at the *citizens* as they went by the gates, and wounded several: but on *Sunday* before *St. Laurence's* day, they issued out of their gates as enemies, with a great noise, and all that day and night went in a raging manner about the city, committing many extravagant insolences, killing several merchants, and *citizens*, and plundering their houses; at last breaking into a tavern kept by one *Hugh de Bromholm*, they drank up what wine they could, and let all the rest out of the casks; the *citizens* perceiving these things, and seeing no speedy end likely to ensue, the *magistrates* assembled, and immediately sent letters to his Majesty, to acquaint him with it, complaining much of the *Prior* and *monks*, and in the mean time prepared to defend their city, by ordering the *citizens* to assemble in the *market-place* at 10 of the clock the next day, at which time so great a multitude appeared, that it looked like a large army: but in this the magistrates were deceived, and so undesignedly occasioned the mischief that followed, for the populace in the utmost rage, (as they

⁶ At that time, this fair was kept on Trinity Sunday, on *Tomblond*, in the churchyard, that being the old churchyard of *St. Michael's* church; which was demolished.

⁷ It was at that time held on Trinity Sunday, and now on the Saturday before Trinity Sunday.

⁸ At *Norwich*, there fell a great controversy between the monks and the *citizens* about certain tallages and liberties, &c. Fox, fo. 339. These contentions about the several liberties of the

city, and church began ever since the charter of Rich. I. was made, and had broke out before, if there had not been a reference of these affairs proposed and agreed to, and arbitrators of the principal clergy and country gentlemen chosen to end all differences, which was done and drawn up in form, and refused to be signed by the Prior, which was resented by the arbitrators, as it well might, so that the generality then favoured the *citizens*. Nevile mentions this rightly enough, p. 163.

well might, at such treatment as they had met with,) contrary to their will and inclination, went to the *priory* gates, fired them and the monastery in divers places, and committed all those exorbitant outrages before mentioned.

PROVOSTS OF NORWICH.⁹

1216, Joceline Rocelin.	1219, Robert Ascolf.
1217, William de Norwico <i>or</i> Norwich.	1220, Herbert de Alencun.
1218, Theobald D'escois, L'escois, <i>or the Scot.</i>	1221, Alexander de Bassingbourn.
	1222.

BAILIFFS OF NORWICH.

1223, Henry Fitz-Eustace. R. le Munk. W. Sermonsuche. Ralph L'estrencie <i>or</i> L'esturmy.	1235, Rich. le Calue.
1224.	1236.
1225.	1237, Alan Fitz-Benedict, Bene- dicite, <i>or</i> Bennet.
1226, Alured de Hemlington. Nic. de Campania <i>or</i> Campain. Henry de Senges. Eustace de Hethill.	Adam de Frechenei. Edm. le Tonder. Henry Gust.
1227, Adam de Tofts. Nic. de Ely. Roger de Swerdeston, <i>or</i> Swarston. Nic. de Eaton.	1238, The same as in 1235.
1228.	1239, Aug. Argentein. Gervase Lorimarius, <i>or</i> Sadler.
1229.	Frederick Alward. Ralf le Pecimer.
1230, Roger le Resh <i>or</i> Rash. Herbert le Chapter. John de Lenn. Richer de Refham.	1240, The same as in 1237.
1231.	1241.
1232, Nigel le Wimer. Will le Waller. John de Sibton. Ivo de Gadbi, Gavier, Gavij, <i>or</i> Gayter.	1242.
1233.	1243, Isaac de Catton. Godwin Aurifaber, <i>or</i> Goldsmith.
1234.	Roger de Berwick. Nic. de Chapele <i>or</i> Chapter.
1235, Walter Gamage. Adam le Graunt. Tho. de Senges.	1244.
	1245, Andrew Minny. Will. de Depeham. Ralf le Pecimer. Tho. de Limer.
	1246, Odo de Beccles. Will. le Clerk. James de Colchester. Seaman Wrinell.
	1247, Jvo de Gavier. Hugh de Swathfield. John de Sibton. Nic. le Chapelle.

⁹ Not having seen deeds to prove the exactness of this list, I dare not avouch it all, and for that reason am obliged to

follow the common lists, which, indeed differ very much as to the years, though not as to the persons.

- 1248, Rog. de Berwick.
Simon de Metingham.
Hervy de Vallibus *or* Vaux.
Henry de Gust.
- 1249, Henry de Senges.
Tho. Paine.
John de Attlebridge.
Ivo le Gavij *or* Gayter.
- 1250, Peter Cavis, *or* the Citizen.
Rob. de Catton.
Otto le Texter, *or* the Weaver.
Hugh de Swathfield.
- 1251, Ric. Lindernell.
Adam de Alby.
James Colchester.
Nic. Costinoble.
[Sir John de Lessington, Sir Bertram de Crioyll, Sir Robert Walerand, were stewards for the King in this city; and master Hugh was town-clerk.]
- 1252, John de Sibton.
Andrew Matt.
Hugh Wrinkle.
Rob. le Plomer.
- 1253, Hugh le Clerke.
Walter le Clerke.
John le Graunt.
Simon Nicholas.
- 1254, Hervy de Erlham.
Peter Bois *or* de Bosco.
John de Hildolfeston *or* Hilderston.
Tho. Limer.
- 1255, Will. Warrin.
Henry de Catton.
Warine de Hethill.
Tho. de Turkelee.
- 1256, Will. de Lyncolne.
Rob. de Smallburgh.
Will. Tunder.
Leonard Lesson.
- 1257, Rob. de Bosco *or* Bois.
Reginald Fitz-Roberts.
Reinald de Elingham.
Will. Fillerstone.
- 1258, Will. de Refham.
Walter Knot.
Paul de Pagrave.
Roger de Tudenham.
- 1259, Tho. de Carleton.
- 1259, Adam le Spicer.
Will. de Pessenhall.
Nic. le Gris *or* Grice.
- 1260, Roger de Tudenham.
Will. Butts.
Ric. de Felmingham.
Tho. de Heningham.
- 1261, Hugh le Clerke.
Peter Butt.
Henry de Heylesden.
Roger de Swerdeston.
- 1262, Alex. de Refham.
Hubert le Taverner.
Jeffry Verlie.
John Nails.
- 1263, John de Newbrigge.
Walter le Clerk.
Nic. de Hacford.
Gerard Knot.
- 1264, Nic. Clement.
Walter Knot.
Ethelbert Chesse.
Simon de Berestrete.
- 1265, Adam le Clerk.
Ralf de Newbrigge.
Adam le Taverner.
John de Catton.
- 1266, Roger de Morley.
Roger de Tudenham.
William de Redeham.
Walter Knott.
- 1267, Adam de Toftes.
Rog. de Swerdeston.
Nic. de Ely.
Nic. de Eaton.
[Will. le Cunte was the King's bailiff, when the liberties were seized.]
- 1268, Hugh Clerke.
Peter But.
Roger de Swerdeston.
Peter Heylesden.
- 1269, Peter Butt.
Nic. de Ely.
Nic. de Ingham.
Walt. Gurdon.
- 1270, Nic. de Ely.
Will. Paine.
Will. Cauz.
Adam de Toftes.
- 1271, Henry Clerk.
Adam le Spicer.

1271, Will. Paine.	King, who nominated custoses or keepers of the city, viz.
Roger de Swerdeston.	
1272, Nic. de Ely.	
Roger de Swerdeston.	
Will. de Dunwich.	
Adam le Spicer.	Hugh Peche.
	Adam de Toftes.
	Henry de Hellesden.
	Herman de Stanhow.
[The liberties were seized by the	

CHAPTER XIII.

OF THE CITY IN EDWARD THE FIRST'S TIME.

EDWARD, son of King *Henry III.* at his father's death, was about 35 years of age, and was then on his journey homeward from the *Holy Land*, where he had behaved gallantly in those wars: he was proclaimed King in his absence, the 22d day of *November*, and was crowned with his Queen, *Eleanor*, Aug. 19, 1274, in the second year of his reign. The city, castle, and all the liberties, were in his hands when he ascended the throne, but in 1273, *Roger Bigot* Earl of *Norfolk*, had the custody of the castle, and liberties granted to him, and *Will. Giffard* was made sheriff of the county.

The *interdict* laid on the city by the Bishop, Oct. 18, 1272, continued till the day before *Christmas Day*, and then was taken off till the day after the *Epiphany*, and then renewed again; and in the same year, at the request of *Robert de Kilwarby* Archbishop elect of *Canterbury*, it was taken off till the octaves of *Easter*, and then was renewed the third time.

In 1274, matters were still unsettled between the Bishop, monks, and citizens, of whom the Prior and convent demanded no less than 4000 marks for damage; but not finding themselves born out so much as they expected by the King, about the beginning of *November*, they sent *Gervase Fordham*, celerer, and *Richard Brampton*, clerk, (two of their monks,) as proctors to *Rome*, with a relation of the whole affair, drawn up and sealed by four suffragan bishops of the province of *Canterbury*, to complain of the *Norwich* citizens, and to cite them to appear and answer in the Pope's court there, who returned the same year, and brought letters by which the Pope delegated the matter to be tried before the Bishops of *Ely* and *London*; but just as the suit began, the Bishop of *London* died, and the Bishop of *Ely* convening the parties to *Ely* before him, by joint consent, it was referred to the Pope again; soon after, the proctors being at *Rome*, the whole, by agreement, was left by the Pope to the sole determination of the King, who at the instigation of *Roger* Bishop of *Norwich*, determined in the following manner.

1st, That all parties should be real friends.

2dly, That the citizens should pay 3000 marks to build the church again, in six years time, viz. 500 marks a year.

3dly, That they should give to the use of the church a *pix*, or cup

weighing 10 pounds in gold,¹ and worth an hundred pounds in money, to serve at the sacrament at the high altar in the *Cathedral*.

4thly, That they might make new gates and entrances into their monastery, and go in and out of them whenever they pleased, into any part of the city, so that they injured no man's private property.

5thly and lastly, that at their own charge, they should send some of the chief of the *citizens to Rome*, to assure the *Pope* of the truth of the agreement, and humbly beg his pardon and peace.

And upon the city's complying herewith, the King restored its ancient dignity; and commanded that as a penalty in perpetual memory of these things, the treasurer should pay yearly into his Exchequer 40s. besides their old *fee-farm*.

And thus the unjustifiable rashness of the *citizens* was severely punished, when the Prior and monks, that were authors and promoters of these offences, by the favour of the *Pope* and their *bishop*, avoided as just punishment: the monks themselves, that went with the Prior to *Yarmouth*, and harassed the city in an hostile manner, as well as those that did so, before ever the citizens rose at all, being all discharged: and thus ended this great riot, which was so injurious to all concerned, that one would have thought this example had been sufficient to deter both parties from any such attempts for the future; and it had been well if it had proved so.

This is the account we have from the different *historians*, but the old *roll* in the Book of Charters, fo. 127, gives us the following account of the beginning of this quarrel:²

At the *fair* then held on *Trinity Sunday* before the monastery gates, in a certain void place late a churchyard, the same day after dinner, came the *young men* of the town, on horseback, as they used to do, and ran with their spears at the *quintyne*;³ and there, for the truncheons of the spears, arose a contention between the *Prior's* men, and the men of the *town*, so that many of the townsmen were killed in the fray, wherefore the *coroners* of the city took an inquest, and found the *Prior's* men guilty, and made out a precept to take them, if they came within the *liberty* of the town; and not long after, two

¹ Nevile says, seven pounds. Weever, fo. 791: "Unam cuppam de pondere decem librarum auri, et valore centum librarum argenti:" Whereby you may note the proportion then between gold and silver.

² The Roll of the Crown Pleas A°. 14 E. 1, gives the same account.

³ Least the reader should be desirous to know what this ancient and common sport of the *quintyne* was, I could not omit explaining it; it being an exercise that was universally in vogue for many ages, and esteemed absolutely necessary for all young men to be expert at, in order to make them tilt or fight well with launces; the *quintain* itself, was a post fixed strong into the ground, with a piece of wood about six feet long laid across on its top, which was placed so as to turn round, like what we now call a turn-pike; at one end of this cross piece,

was hung a bag with an hundred pound weight of sand in it, and this bag was called the *quintal*, which signifies an hundred pound weight; at the other end was fixed a board about a foot square, at which, the gamester who was mounted on horseback, with a truncheon, pole, or sort of tilt spear, ran directly with great force; if he was an artist at the sport, the board gave way, and he was gone before the bag came against him, which was the thing aimed at, and in which the victory consisted, though it was esteemed an honour to break their truncheon if they were catched, but if the gamester missed hitting the board, that was the greatest disgrace, and if he did hit it and was not nimble enough to get off, the bag came and dismounted him, and in that the whole sport consisted.

were taken in the city *liberties*, whereupon arose this great envy and discord between the Prior and townsmen.

For this inquest the Prior got the citizens excommunicated, pretending it a breach of his privileges, which increased the malice between them till *August*, so that the Prior's men shut up their gates, and hung out over them, scutcheons, targets, bucklers, and cross-bows, with which they wounded many that went by; and on *Sunday* before *St. Laurence*, the Prior's men came out by night, armed, and robbed a merchant called *Alfrid Cutler* to 20*l.* value and more, and then broke open *Hugh Bromholm's* tavern, and proceeded in the manner as is before related.

But matters being thus settled, the Bishop took off the *interdict*, *Nov. 1, 1275*, and the King restored the city liberties; and in 1276 the Pope's general absolution came from *Rome*, and was published about *Palm-Sunday*, by the Priors of the *Minorites* and *Dominicans* of *Norwich*, by order of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.⁴

Immediately after this, in 1275, there was a patent granted to the Prior, to make what gates he pleased out of the monastery, and to open and shut them, and keep them locked up at his pleasure; and also to erect a gate with a bridge 20 foot broad thereto adjoining, which I take to be *Bishop's-gate* and *Bridge*.

In 1276, the King's tenants in the fee of his castle enjoyed the benefit of free trade and commerce in the city, in the same manner as the other citizens, and refused paying to the tallages and other aids, demandable of the citizens; but the case being tried before the *Barons* of the *Exchequer*, it was given in favour of the citizens, and the tenants of the *burgh* of the castle were adjudged to contribute with the citizens to all tallages and aids.

At this time, *Thomas Spigurnell* was constable of the castle, who had it in 1274, in which year *Peter de Wytefeld* quitted it.

In 1277, the King himself led an army towards *Suffolk* and *Norfolk*, and kept his *Easter* at *Norwich*, and returned from thence to *London* by the sea-coast of *Suffolk* and *Essex*, making this military progress to see his castles and forts put in good order, and well provided with all necessary stores.⁵

In 1278, on *Advent Sunday*, *William de Middleton* was introned Bishop of *Norwich*, and the same day the cathedral being quite finished since it was burnt, was consecrated by him, at which solemnity the King himself, and *Eleanor* his Queen, *John de Chisil* Bishop of *London*, *Tho. de Cantelupe* Bishop of *Hereford*, *Stephen* Bishop of *Waterford*, and many other earls, barons, and nobles, were present.⁷

In 1279, the statute of *mortmain* was made,⁸ which hindered the religious from buying or receiving by gift any lands, tenements, &c. without license from the King, and the chief lord of the fee.

And the same year, the *penny* which used to have a double cross, in such manner that it might easily be clipped or broke in the middle, or into quarters, and so be made into *halfpence* or *farthings*, according to the order made in 7th *Henry I.* 1106, was not forbidden to go, either whole or in such pieces, but it was ordained that orders should be given to all the mints in *England*, that for the future all *pence*,

⁴ Whart. Ang. Sacr. fo. 401.

⁵ Firma Burgi, 272.

⁶ Stow, fo. 200. Essay, &c. p. 28.

⁷ Whart. fo. 401. 412.

⁸ Keble's Statutes, fo. 33.

halfpence, and *farthings* should be coined round, and that the King's head and name should be on one side, and the name of the city it was coined in, on the other; and accordingly the money we meet with coined here since this order, hath always *LIVITAS NORWIC*, i. e. *the City of Norwich*, on the reverse: then also were the first *groats* coined, which contained four-pence each; of this *Robert Brun* writes thus,

Edward did smite the round penny, halfe-penny, farthing,
The cross passed the bond of all, right through the ring,
On the king's side was his head, and his name written,
On the cross side, what city 'twas coined in, and smitten, &c.⁹

In 1280, there were great tempests and inundations, which did much damage to this city and country, and many other parts.

In 1281, the King seized the *liberties*, because the *bailiffs* were not at the Exchequer at the appointed time, to answer the city debts, and pay their *fee-farm*, but upon their appearance and payment, they had restitution of them.¹

At *Christmas* there was such a frost and snow, as no man living could remember the like, by which the bridges received much damage; it continued till *Candlemas* so very extreme that the birds died in the woods through cold and want of food.²

In 1284, the King was in *Norfolk* all *Lent*,³ and at *Easter* the *liberties* were seized, for taking up and executing divers persons without the King's warrant, for facts committed out of the jurisdiction, one of which, though he was hanged, came to life again, and obtained the King's pardon; but at *St. Peter's* day they had them restored, upon their accounting with the King in his Exchequer, and paying all arrears, except 19*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* ob. before which, they owed 564*l.* 16*s.* on the account, they were allowed 25*s.* paid yearly to the Prioress of *Carhow*, 6*l.* for the deficiency of four *mintmasters*, &c. and the next year they obtained a CHARTER, which is dated at *Westminster* the 7th day of *May*, 1285,⁴ in which all the former CHARTERS are recited and confirmed, but no new *liberties* granted; the seal still hangs to it, and is of green wax, and the following persons are witnesses, viz. *Robert* Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, *Anthony* Bishop of *Durham*, and *Thomas* Bishop of *St. Asaph*, *Edmund* the King's brother, *Will. de Valence*, his uncle, *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall*, *Gilbert de Clare* Earl of *Gloucester* and *Hertford*, *Roger le Bygod* Earl of *Norfolk*, and Marshal of *England*, *John de Warren* Earl of *Surrey*, *Henry de Lacy* Earl of *Lincoln*, *Will. de Beauchamp* Earl of *Warrewyk*, *Rich. de Burgh* Earl of *Ulster*, *John de Vescy*, *Reginald de Grey*, *Rob. Tybetot*, *Tho. de Weylaund*, and *John de Lovetot*:

And at this time, many of those citizens returned, that fled for burning the *priory*, and pleaded the King's pardon.

In 1286, on the second of *May*,⁵ all the *Jews* in *England* were apprehended, and at this time their *synagogue* in *Norwich* was destroyed, though they remained here and in other cities, till 1290, in which year they were all banished, to the number of above 15,000

⁹ Stow, fo. 201.

¹ Madox Excheq. p. 701, 2.

² Stow, 201.

³ Cron. Thomas Wykes. Pat. A^o. 13

E. 1.

⁴ It is marked *Carta Septima*.

⁵ Stow, fo. 203.

souls, for usury, and clipping and debasing the King's coin, since which time they have had no settlement in this city, and their goods and houses were forfeited to the King, which he sold, and so raised a great sum of money.⁶

In 1288 the citizens being summoned to appear to several causes out of the jurisdiction of the city, refused to appear and plead to them, and had a trial for it, and recovered, by producing their CHARTER of exemption, which justified them in so doing.⁷

This year the extreme heat and drought was so great in these parts, that many persons died thereof, and the price of corn was so much advanced by the following scarcity, that wheat was sold in *London* for 40 pence a quarter, an extravagant price at that time.

In 1289, the Prior of *Norwich* was prosecuted by the King, for not suffering his *bailiffs* to enter *Newgate* and *Holmstrete* to take distresses, &c. upon trial of which, *Newgate* was recovered by the King, and *Holmstrete* by the Prior.

The same year, in *June*, the liberties were seized, and *Walter de Redham*, and *Richard de Belhus*, were appointed *custoses*, upon which the citizens petitioned the parliament, and were answered, that they should agree with the King for the fine for their transgressions, and have the whole debt levied upon them, and then his Majesty would do them justice in making them all proper allowances at his Exchequer;⁸ by which it appears, that the seizure was made for not paying the *fee farm*, and insisting on more than common deductions out of it; and in particular the King acquainted the *custos*, that when he seized the liberties in 1284, and restored them, and confirmed their charter in 1285, he reserved the *old fee farm*, and added a *new* one of 40s. *per annum*, as an increase to be paid by the *bailiffs*, which hitherto had not been done, though they agreed to it: but upon their acquiescing, and paying their arrears, soon after *Michaelmas* they were restored to their privileges again. At this time also, the dispute between the Prioress and nuns of *Carrow* was settled between them and the city, by joint agreement.¹ *Amabilia*, then Prioress, surrendered all her right of view of *frankpledge* of all her tenants in *Newgate*, and all her other tenants in the city, and all her right of toll of all corn sold in the city, on the day before, day, and day after, the *Nativity* of the *Blessed Virgin*: and they agreed that the *bailiffs* should yearly pay on the day of the *nativity* aforesaid, to the Prioress, half a comb of the best wheat, and that the city should not take any toll, or molest the Prioress, during the time her fair is held at *Carrow*.

This year, the King and Queen, on the fifth of *August*, landed at *Dover*, having been beyond sea three years two months and odd days, and staying a while in *Kent*, went to *Essex*, and came to *St. Edmund's Bury* in *Suffolk*, and from thence went a pilgrimage into *Norfolk*, to the *Blessed Virgin* at *Walsingham*, and stayed in those parts some

⁶ Fuller's Chu. Hist. fo. 84. FULLER tells us, that the Jews, as to their civil government, were governed by one principal officer, called the *Justicer* of the Jews, whose place in honour was next to the Barons of the Exchequer, and among others that bare that high office, I find in 1204, G. de Norwic, or G. of Norwic, was justiciary of the Jews, and R. de Norwic, one of the same family, in 1251, was chancellor of Ireland.

⁷ Placita cor. Rege 17 E. 1.

⁸ Reg. vii.

⁹ Pet. in Parl. post Festum Sci. Mich. 18 E. 1.

¹ Stow, 204. Cron. Thomæ Wykes.

time, and during his being here, granted the *citizens* another CHARTER,² confining all business belonging to the *county*, to be held in the old *shire-house*, which stood in the castle ditches, and is now quite demolished.

Cum dilecti nobis *cives* civitatis nostre *Norwyci*, teneant de nobis *civitatem* predictam ad *feodi firmam*, et iidem *cives* nobis dederunt intelligi, quod per frequentes adventus justiciariorum nostrorum, ad assissas, juratas, et certificationes, ac ad inquisitiones de felonij et transgressionibus capiendas, nec non ad gaolas nostras deliberandas, assignatorum, qui in diversis locis infra libertatem civitatis predictæ, ad placita in eadem civitate emergentia, par *ballivos* ejusdem civitatis tenenda, deputatis, unde magna pars *firmæ* predictæ provenit, sessiones suas fecerunt, et ipsos ballivos, quo minus placita illa tenere possent, perturbarunt, impediti fuerunt multipliciter, in collectione et levatione *firmæ* sue predictæ, in ipsorum civium grave dampnum, et nobis supplicaverunt, ut pro ipsorum indemnitate in hac parte ordinare velimus et precipere, quod sessiones hujusmodi, in domo nostra que vocatur *Shirehous*, et que est in feodo *castri* nostri civitatis predictæ, fiant tantummodo, et non alibi infra *libertatem* civitatis predictæ; nos ipsorum supplicationi in premissis favorabiliter annuentes, VOLUMUS et firmiter PRECIPIMUS pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quod de cetero, justiciarij, inquisitores, et alij ministri nostri et heredum nostrorum, quicunque ad assissas, juratas, certificationes, et inquisitiones quas-cunque capiendas, aut ad gaolas nostras deliberandas, assignati seu in posterum assignandi, sedeant, et sessiones suas teneant, in domo nostra predicta que vocatur *Shirehous*, et non alibi infra libertatem civitatis supradictæ; per hoc tamen, prejudicium fieri nolumus *Cancellario*, *Capitali*, *Justiciario*, vel *Justiciarijs Itinerantibus*, seu *Senescallo* et *Marescallis Hospicii* nostri vel heredum nostrorum, quin ipsi, et eorum quilibet, cum ad civitatem predictam declinaverint vel declinaverit, infra *libertatem* predictam sedere, et ea que ad ipsos vel eorum aliquem pertinent, facere et exercere possint vel possit, ubi et quando sibi visum fuerit expedire. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes, teste meipso apud *Walsingham*, secundo die *Februarii* anno regni nostri decimo nono.

Per ipsum Regem.

WHEREAS, our beloved *citizens* of the city *Norwich*, hold the said city of us in *fee farm*, and the said *citizens* have given us to understand, that by the often coming of our justices assigned to hold assizes, and gaol delivery, warn juries, make certificates, and take inquisitions, of felonies and other transgressions, and by their holding their sessions in divers places within the liberty of the city aforesaid, which are deputed to hold the pleas belonging to the city before the city *bailiffs*, in and from which places great part of the *fee farm* aforesaid is issuing, by which means the *bailiffs* themselves are not only hindered from holding their pleas, but also greatly damaged in collecting and levying their *fee farm* aforesaid, they have supplicated

² It is marked *Carta octava*, and the charter marked *Carta undecima*, and placed under 19 E. II. among the city

evidences, is only a duplicate of this. The seal is still appendant, and is of green wax.

us, to ordain and command for their indemnity, that all such sessions shall be held only in our house called the *Shire-house*, which is in the fee of the *castle* of our city aforesaid, and no where else within the liberty of the city aforesaid, to which we have favourably consented, and do WILL and firmly COMMAND, for us and our heirs, that for the future, the justices, inquisitors, and all other officers,³ of us and our heirs, which are or ever shall be impowered to hold assizes or gaol delivery, warn juries, make certificates, and take inquisitions, shall sit and hold their sessions in our house aforesaid, called the *Shire-house*, and nowhere else within the liberty of the city aforesaid; provided nevertheless, that this shall not be prejudicial to our *chancellor*, *treasurer*, *chief justice*, or *justices itinerants*, or to the *steward* or *marshals* of the household of us or our heirs, but that they, and every one of them, when he or they come to the city aforesaid, may sit in the liberty aforesaid, and may exercise and do all things belonging to them or any one of them, where and when they think fit or convenient. In witness of which, we have caused our letters to be made patents. Witness our self at *Walsingham*, the second day of *February*, in the nineteenth year of our reign.

By the King himself.

1290, on *Wednesday* after the Feast of the *Epiphany*, was a great flood, which did much damage to the city; the water came down in such abundance, that it went over *St. Martin's* bridge, and ran even to the gates of *St. Giles's* hospital, and washed down many houses by its violence.⁴

In 1291, there was a suit between the Prior and City, concerning the *leet* of *Newgate*; the Prior pleaded that it belonged to *Blofield* hundred, and that the *bailiffs* of that hundred exercised their office there, and that it was given by King *Henry II.* to his church, it being then called *Thedwardes-Croft*, together with the *Bishop's* land from *St. Martin's* bridge to the water, now called *Holmestreet*, with *soc*, *sac*, and all liberties: the citizens pleaded, that it could not belong to *Blofield* hundred, because no part of the city is found in that hundred in *Domesday Book*,⁵ but as to the rest they admitted it to be true, but recovered, by proving that the Prior's predecessor in the 41st *Henry III.* relinquished all right in *Newgate*.⁶

This year the liberties fell into the King's hands, and *Richard de Belhouse* was appointed *custos*; but they were soon restored.

In 1292, the King made a progress through *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*; but I cannot say whether he was here or no.

In 1293, *Roger Bigod* had license to imbattle his mansion-house at *Bungeye*,⁷ where there had formerly been a castle, which was erased by order of *Henry II.* at which time he was a great favourite of the King's, and as Earl of the county, was constable of the castle of *Norwich*,⁸ where the *sheriff* of the county was to keep criminals in safe custody, till the coming of the justices itinerant and jail delivery.

³ Coroners, escheators, &c.

⁴ Chron. Cott. Mss. in Archiv. Ecce. Norwic.

⁵ The true reason of which is, because this part of the city was then included in the parish of *Thorp* in *Blofield* hundred, and the jurisdiction was exempt in that

hundred, and continued so, except in *Newgate*, which the Prior granted away.

⁶ Plit. cor. Rege.

⁷ Chron. Tho. Wikes ad an. 1292.

⁸ Dug. Bar. 135.

⁹ Essay, 38.

In 1294, the walls of the city of *Norwich* were first began, and a *MURAGE*¹ granted, which expired in 1297, and then there was a patent passed for another *murage*;² and the same year, *William de Carleton*, Baron of the Exchequer, was appointed by the King to survey the works of *Norwich* castle, and certify what repairs were necessary to put it in good condition of defence.³

In the year 1300, *Roger Bigod* resigned and gave up into the King's hand's, his Earldom of *Norfolk*, his marshal's staff, his constablenesship of *Norwich* castle, his demean castles, honours, manors, and lands, to redeem his life, that he had forfeited for conspiring against the King,⁴ and the year following, having made his peace, he had a re-grant of them all, in tail special, to himself for life, and to his heirs by *Alice* his wife, with remainder to the King;⁵ and accordingly at his death in the 35th of this King's reign, without issue by *Alice*, all that he had surrendered fell to the King, and none descended to *John Bigod*, his brother, but *Stockton* in *Norfolk*, *Setterington* in *Yorkshire*, and a few more estates that were never surrendered, and so descended in fee.

In 1302, *Tombland* and *Ratton-rowe* were determined to be out of the liberty of the city, and in the King's hundred of *Blofield*;⁶ and in 1303,⁷ there was a commission directed to *Will. Howard* and *John le Breton*, to call the bailiffs of *Norwich* to answer the King, how they could justify their forcibly hindering *Roger de Hales*, his coroner, from exercising his office in *Tombland* and *Ratton-rowe*: but on their submission the matter was made up.

At this time also, the King caused a *tallage* to be assessed by commissioners in all cities and burghs, and gave particular direction that the *tallage* of *Norwich* should be assessed at 400*l.*⁸

In 1304, they petitioned the King in parliament, to have a grant of the *leet* of *Great Newgate*, which he recovered against the *Prior*, to hold it at a certain rent; and were answered that they should make application to the *Treasurer* and *Barons* of the Exchequer, and if it was found to be for the King's profit, they should have it;⁹ and it being found to be so, the King not only granted them the *leet*,¹ but for a *fine* paid, and an annual rent of 10*l.* added to their *old fee farm* by way of *increment* or *increase*, he confirmed all their former *CHARTERS*, and granted them the following *liberties* and *privileges* more than they had before, by a new *CHARTER*.²

SCIATIS, nos per *finem*, quem cives nostri civitatis nostræ *Norwyci* fecerunt nobiscum, coram consilio nostro, necnon pro decem libris annuis, quas ijdem cives et successores sui, cives ejusdem civitatis, solvent nobis et heredibus nostris, singulis annis in perpetuum, ad Scaccarium nostrum et heredum nostrorum, in augmentationem *firme* sue civitatis predictæ, CONCESSISSE, et hec CARTA nostra

¹ *MURAGE* is a payment levied towards building or repairing the walls of a city or town.

² Pat. A^o 26 E. 1.

³ *Madox*, 590.

⁴ *Dug. Bar.* 135, 6. *Essay*, 30.

Brady, vol. ii. p. 74.

⁵ *Rel. Spel.* 167. *Essay*, 31.

⁶ Pat. 31 E. 1. M. 17. and 27 Dors.

⁷ Reg. 3.

⁸ *Brady. Burghs*, p. 25.

⁹ Rot. Parl. 33 E. 1. *Ryley's Plita.* p. 295, 7.

¹ It is said the jurisdiction of the *leet* extended to *Stump Cross*, and that that part was not then walled but laid open.

² It is marked *Carta 9 a*, and the seal of green wax is still perfect.

CONFIRMASSE, eisdem civibus, et successoribus suis predictis, pro nobis et heredibus nostris,

Quod nullus eorum, placitet vel implacitetur, extra dictam civitatem *Norwicensem*, de aliquibus placitis, assisis, seu querelis de tenuris aliquibus, infra eandem civitatem existentibus, nec de transgressionibus, seu contractibus aliquibus, in civitate illa factis, nisi res ipsa nos vel heredes nostros specialiter tangat,

Et quod cives illi, vel successores sui predicti, super aliquibus appellis, rectis, calumpnijs, transgressionibus, contractibus, aut demandis intrinsecis, per aliquos forinsecos, minime convincantur, set solummodo per concives suos, nisi factum illud tangat nos, vel heredes nostros, seu totam communitatem ejusdem civitatis,

Et ETIAM, quod non summoneantur, nec ponantur in assisis, juratis, vel inquisitionibus aliquibus, de tenuris intrinsecis, seu super quocunque facto, contractu, calumpnia, seu querela, in dicta civitate aliquialiter emergentibus, nec recognitiones aliquas, in assisis, vel juratis illis faciant, extra civitatem predictam, nisi factum illud, nos, vel heredes nostros, specialiter tangat,

CONCESSIMUS insuper eisdem civibus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quod ipse et successores sui predicti, in perpetuum sint quieti, de *theolonio*, *pontagio*, *passagio*, *muragio*, *pavagio*, *lastagio*, *cariagio*, *picagio*, *cayagio*, et *rivagio*, per totum regnum nostrum, et protestatem nostram,

Et quod nullus de civitate predicta, vel alius in eadem, civitate indictatus, vel arrestatus, pro quocunque delicto, vel causa fuerit, alibi quam in *prisona* nostra ejusdem civitatis imprisonetur, set omnes ibidem indictati, vel arrestati, in *prisona* illa detineantur, et per *ballivos* nostros ejusdem civitatis custodiantur, quosque inde deliberentur, secundum legem et consuetudinem regni nostri, nisi exinde amoveantur per speciale *preceptum* nostrum, vel heredum nostrorum, vel eciam per *preceptum justiciarij* nostri de *foresta*, qui pro tempore fuerit, si fortassis, de aliqua transgressione *fereste* indictati fuerint, et ea occasione capti et detenti,

Et quod summonitiones, districtiones, et attachiamenta, ac alia officia regalia quecunque, que infra eandem civitatem, vel *suburbium* ejusdem emergerint, facienda fiant per *ballivos* nostros ejusdem civitatis,

Ita quod nullus *vicecomes*, *coronator*, aut alius *ballivus*, vel *minister* noster *forinsecus*, aliquod officium regale in civitate predicta, videlicet, infra *fossata* ejusdem civitatis et ripariam de *Wensum*, vel in *suburbio* predicto, exerceat, seu aliquialiter exequatur, nisi in defectum *ballivorum* nostrorum, civitatis ejusdem,

Et liceat, *ballivis* nostris civitatis illius, qui pro tempore fuerint, *tallagia*, et alia *auxilia* rationabilia, super *communitatem* dicte civitatis, per assensum totius communitatis illius, vel majoris partis ejusdem, pro tuitione, et communi utilitate civitatis illius, intra se, quociens opus fuerit, *assidere*, et pro *tallagijs*, et *auxilijs* illis levandis, rationabiles facere *districtiones*, sicut hactenus in casu hujusmodi, in alijs civitatibus rationabiliter fieri consuevit,

Et CONCESSIMUS eis, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quod ipsi, et successores sui predicti, *letam* nostram de *Neugate* in eadem civitate, quam versus Priorem Sancte *Trinitatis Norwycensem*, in *curia* nostra, coram nobis, per considerationem ejusdem curie nuper recuperavimus, et que ad duos solidos extenditur per annum, habeant, et teneant, et

percipiant amerciamenta, et omnia alia proficua, inde proveniencia quoquo modo in perpetuum.

Et si fortassis *cives* illi, aliquibus *libertatum* sibi, vel antecessoribus suis, civibus dicte civitatis, per CARTAS nostras, vel progenitorum nostrorum quondam regum *Anglie*, prius concessarum, hactenus plene usi non fuerint, VOLUMUS et CONCEDIMUS pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quod ipsi, et successores sui predicti, *libertatibus* illis, quocunque tempore casus ex nunc contigerit, quod eis uti possint, plene et absque impedimento, nostri vel heredum nostrorum, aut ministrorum nostrorum quorumcunque, gaudeant rationabiliter, et utantur,

Hijs testibus, ven. patribus R. *Cantuariensi* Archiepiscopo tocius *Anglie* Primate, A. *Dunelmensi* Episcopo, *Humfrido de Bohun* Comite *Hertford* et *Essex*, *Guidone de Bellocampo* Comite *Warrewyk*, *Johanne de Britania*, juniore, *Rob. de Clifford*, *Willo de Brewosa*, *Willo de Leyburne*, *Thoma de Bykenore*, et alijs.

Data per manum nostram, apud *Cantuariam*, octavo die *Julij*, anno regni nostri tricesimo tercio.³

KNOW ye, that we for a *fine* paid us by the citizens of our city of *Norwich*, before our council, and also for ten pounds yearly to be paid by the citizens and their successors into our Exchequer, as an augmentation of the *fee farm* of the city aforesaid, yearly and for ever, have GIVEN and by this our CHARTER CONFIRMED, to the said citizens and their successours aforesaid, for us and our heirs,

That none of them shall plead or be impleaded out of our said city of *Norwich*, in any pleas, assizes, or complaints, concerning any tenures whatsoever within the said city, nor concerning offences or any contracts made in the said city, unless it be a matter that concerns us or our heirs in particular.

And that the citizens and their successours aforesaid, shall not be convicted before any foreign officers, in any appeals, writs of right, claims, offences, contracts, or demands, arising among themselves, but by their fellow citizens only, unless it shall be for such a fact as concerns us or our heirs, or the whole community of the said city,

AND ALSO that they shall not be summoned to assizes, nor empaneled on juries, or any inquisitions concerning tenures in the city, or concerning any fact, contract, claim, or complaint, arising by any means in the said city, neither shall they be forced to make any recognizances to serve at assizes, or on juries, out of the aforesaid city, unless the fact particularly concerns us or our heirs,

Furthermore we have GRANTED for us and our heirs, to the said citizens, that they, and their successours aforesaid, shall be for ever free, from *toll*,⁴ *pontage*,⁵ *passage*,⁶ *murage*, *pavage*,⁷ *lastage*,⁸ *car-*

³ Indorsed, Irrotulatur in Banco (*sc.* in the Common Pleas) coram R. de Hengham et Socijs suis Justiciarijs, &c. &c. in secundo Rotulo de Cartis et protectionibus irrotulatis de termino Sci. Michis. A^o Reg. Regis E. filij Regis H. 33^o.

Irrotulatur in Rotulis Regis (*sc.* in the King's Bench) coram ipso Rege in termino Pasche A^o regni ipsius Regis Edwardi tricesimo quarto. Rotulo xliij^o.

⁴ *Toll* is a *tax* or tribute, in its largest sense, but it particularly signifies such a

tribute as is collected at markets and fairs for the liberty of selling goods and cattle.

⁵ *Pontage*, or bridge-toll, is money paid for going over bridges, and also for building, maintaining, and repairing bridges.

⁶ *Passage* is hire paid for being transported over sea, or ferried over a river.

⁷ *Pavage* is toll or contribution paid towards repairing and maintaining streets and causeways.

⁸ *Lastage* is a custom in markets and

riage,¹ *picage*,¹ *cayage*,² and *rivage*,³ throughout our whole kingdom and our dominion,

And that none of the said city or any other, indicted or arrested in the said city, for any debt, or action, shall be imprisoned any where but in our city *goal*, and all that shall be so arrested and indicted, shall be detained in that *prison*, and shall be kept by the *bailiffs* of our said city, until they be thence delivered according to the law and custom of our realm, unless they be thence removed by the special *precept* of us and our heirs, or otherwise by the precept of the *justice* of our *forests*, for the time being, in case they be indicted, taken and detained, for any offence done in our *forests*,

And that all summons, distresses, attachments, and other royal offices whatever, arising within the said *city* or its *suburbs*, shall be made by our *bailiffs* of the said city,

And that no *sheriff*, *coroner*, or other *bailiff*, or any other *foreign officer* of ours, shall any way perform or execute any office royal in the aforesaid city, that is to say, within the *ditches* of the same city, and the bank of the river *Wensum*, or in the *suburb* aforesaid, unless our *bailiffs* of the same city shall neglect to do it themselves.

And it shall be lawful for our *bailiffs* of the city for the time being, to assess *tallages*, and other reasonable *aids*, upon the *community* of the said city, by the consent of the whole community or the major part thereof, as often as there shall be occasion so to do, for the defence and profit of the city, and to make reasonable *distresses* in levying such *tallages* and *aids*, as hath been heretofore in like cases reasonably used in other cities,

And we have GRANTED to them for us and our heirs, that they and their successors aforesaid, shall have and hold our *leet* of *Neugate* in the said city, which we lately recovered by judgment of our *court*, against the Prior of the *Holy Trinity* of *Norwich*, which is valued yearly at 2s. and that they shall receive the *amerciaments* and all other profits any way arising therefrom, for ever,

And if by chance the *citizens* have not heretofore fully used all the *liberties* granted to them and their ancestors, citizens of the said city, by our CHARTERS, or by the charters of our ancestors, King's of *England*, formerly granted them, we WILL and GRANT for us and our heirs, that they and their successors aforesaid, may reasonably make use of, and enjoy all those *liberties*, whenever hereafter they shall want to use them, without any impediment from us, our heirs, or any of our officers,

The witnesses are, the venerable fathers, *R. Archbishop of Canterbury*, Primate of all *England*, *A. Bishop of Durham*, *Humfry de Bohun* Earl of *Hertford* and *Essex*, *Guy de Beauchamp* Earl of *Warrewyk*, *John de Brittain* the younger, *Rob. de Clifford*, *Will. de Brewse*, *Will. de Leyburne*, *Tho. de Bykenore*, and others.

Given by our own hand at *Canterbury*, the 8th day of *July*, in the 33d year of our reign.

fairs for carrying things backward and forward, or a duty paid for wares sold by the last, and sometimes a liberty of taking ballasts for ships.

² *Carriage* is a duty paid for conveying goods and merchandises from one place to another.

¹ *Picage* is a toll paid in fairs or markets, for breaking the ground to set booths, stalls, and stands on.

² *Cayage* is a duty paid for landing goods at any *key* or wharf.

³ *Rivage* is a toll paid for the passage of boats or wherries on a river.

At the latter end of this year, the citizens petitioned the King, to have a new grant for *murage*, to finish building their walls, their old one being expired, which was granted in parliament at *Westminster*, for 5 years more, it being the third *murage* for that purpose;⁴ so that they now had been 10 years at work on them, and it is an error of those who write that they were first begun this year.

In 1305, *Simon de Hedirsete*, for the good council and advice he had given the city for time past, and should give for the time to come, had an annuity for life of 20s. granted him under the common seal, he having been very serviceable in the affair of procuring the *murage* and forwarding the walls.

In 1306, the King finding great animosities still subsisting between the church and city, he referred the whole to his privy council, and by their advice made a general

COMPOSITION and Agreement, between the *Prior* and Convent of the cathedral church of the *Holy Trinity*, on the one part, and the *Bailiffs*, *Citizens*, and *Commonalty* on the other part, by which all discords were adjusted, and their rights settled, and though it is under the broad seal, and is reckoned and numbered among the CHARTERS,⁵ it is not a charter, neither is it exemplified in any *inspeximus* as such.

The dispute was, the *Prior* and *Convent* claimed all *Tombland* to be their demean, (as it really was,) and to have a *coroner*, and all other *officers*, which originally belonged to the Crown, to exercise their offices not only in the *priory*, but in *Tombland*, *Ratton-rowe*, *Holmestrete*, and *Spytelond* in *Norwich*, where the tenants of the *priory* resided, which tenants, they said, could sell all manner of merchandise, and trade in those places, and not contribute to any *tallage* or other *taxes* with the other citizens.

On the other hand, the city asserted, that not only in those places, but in the *priory* itself, all jurisdiction of such *offices* as originally belonged to the Crown was in them, and that therefore if they traded, they should pay all *charges* with the rest of the citizens.

Upon the whole, it was settled and agreed, that *Tombland* should be cleared of all timber, and every thing laid on it, and always kept so, unless at the time of the yearly *fair* belonging to the *Prior* and *convent* held there at *Whitsuntide*, so that henceforward, neither the church nor city shall use it as formerly, either for a *market*, or to lay timber on, or make ropes on it for the time to come, unless at such times as the *synods* are held at *Norwich*, and every *Sunday*, when victuals, fruit, &c. may as usual, be sold at the *priory* gates; and before next *Ascension* day, it was to be measured, and equally divided by dools into four parts both in length and breadth, and at every *fair* the citizens were to choose first which half they would have to build their stalls on, for which they were to pay no *picage*, *stallage*, *toll*, or *custom*: the other half to remain to the *Prior*, to make what he can of.

That part of the street between the stone cross lately erected and *Ratton-rowe*, in breadth, and from the cross to the *priory* wall in length, not to be built on, but to be open for a passage to the *priory*

⁴ Ryley's Plita. 295. Rot. Parl. 33 ⁵ It is marked *Carta decima*.
B. 1. Stow, fo. 209.

gates, and for the horses and cattle to stand on for sale as usual, the Prior to have all *rights* as before, belonging to this *fair*, and all *customs* belonging to it, both in the *city* and *suburbs*; and his *officers* are to take *distresses*, *attachments*, and all things belonging to the *fair*, every where in the *city* and *suburbs*, in the same manner that the *bailiffs* and *under-bailiffs* of the city, exercise their jurisdiction at all times in the year, except in the *fair* time; and during the *fair*, all citizens and others may be summoned, attached, distrained, and amerced, in the Prior's *fair-court*;⁶ and when the *fair* is done, all prisoners imprisoned in the Prior's prison during the *fair*, shall the day after be sent to the King's *city* prison, and be delivered to the *bailiffs* of the city to imprison them, till they be delivered by course of law; but if they be after convicted to loose life or limb, the *officers* of the Prior shall execute the judgment.

The *coroner* of the city was to exercise his office in the priory and the other places mentioned, with this restriction in the precincts and in *Holmstrete* and *Spitelond*, that the Prior shall name a person to be present and assisting, to see he doth nothing maliciously or contrary to his office; and the jury shall be only the parishioners of those parishes, and no other citizens, and those living in the *precinct* shall not be compelled to be on any *jury* or *inquisition*, out of the *precinct*, and the *coroner* shall deliver a transcript indented to the assistant of the Prior, which assistant shall be sworn by the *coroner*, to discover none of the King's secrets, and no *coroner* shall enter till he hath given the Prior notice, and demanded an *assistant*.

The Prior and convent shall hold their *leet* in *Spitelond* and *Holmstreet*, without any *bailiff* or city officer, and their free or court *barons* with their *leets*.

The *city* was not to intermeddle, as to any pleas or concerns for any lands, houses, or things within the precinct, nor to pretend to exercise any manner of jurisdiction there.

The Prior was to receive none there, that fly from justice from the city *officers*, unless they be intituled to the privilege of *Holy Church*.

Such as be taken in *Holme-street* and *Spitel-lond* for theft, shall be judged in the Prior's court there, and if any be condemned in the city, and belong to those places, the Prior shall execute such judgment, and the *forfeited* chattels shall remain in the parishioners' hands, until the King's *itinerant justices* shall determine, whether they belong to the Prior or city.

All persons presented in the Prior's *leets*, that regularly belong to the jurisdiction of the city, shall be delivered to the *bailiffs*, and all persons presented in the King's city *leets* before the *bailiffs*, if they belong to *Holmstrete* or *Spitel-lond*, shall be delivered to the Prior's *officers*, the day after the *leet*.

The *city* shall not hinder the Prior of the *amerciements* of his own men and tenants, nor of the chattels of *fugitives* and *felons*, which the King's CHARTERS have granted him,

Neither shall such of the Prior's tenants or farmers, living in *Raton-Rowe*, *Holmestrete*, and *Spitel-lond*, and that serve in the Prior's *leets* there, be compelled to serve in the King's *leet* in *Norwich*; but if they do not belong to the Prior's *leet*, they shall be subject to the King's *leet*, but their *amerciements* shall belong to the Prior.

⁶ Sc. the pie-powder court.

None of the Prior's family to merchandise gross wares in the precinct, so as the city lose any *toll* or *custom*.

The *bailiffs* not to distrain or enter into *Hobnstreet* or *Spitelond*, nor to levy any *tolls* or *customs* there for the city, they being excluded merchandising, but if any merchandise there, they are to pay according to their trade or merchandise, all city *tolls*, *customs*, &c. to the Prior, who is to answer it to the city *bailiffs*, and if the Prior will not do it, he may be compelled in the King's superiour court by course of law: and if any break this agreement, the same remedy to be taken.

One part is to be in the hands of the *Prior*, and one in the custody of the *city*.

The witnesses to the King's confirmation of this agreement, were, *W. Bishop of Coventre and Lichfield*, the Treasurer, *William de Hamelton*, Chancellor, *Roger de Brabazon*, *Ralf de Hengham*, *Will. Howard*, *Rog. de Hegham*, *Peter Malorre*, and *Will. de Carleton*. Dated at *Laurecost*, 4th Dec. in the 35th year of his reign.

It appears at this time, that the *bailiffs* paid the *fee farm* rent of the city, so that oftentimes it was an office of expense, when the rents and tolls did not answer well, for which reason there was a law made, that for the future no man should be compelled to serve the office above once in four years, and that nobody should merchandise above a year and a day in the city without being compelled to take up his *freedom*, for which he was to pay a fine of 40s. if he was not intitled to it by birth or service.

The *bailiffs* of the city at their admission into their office every year, took an oath,

"To serve the King faithfully that whole year, in the office of *bailiff*, and to keep and defend the *city*, and well, duly, and faithfully, to administer justice equally to rich and poor, the ancient *laws*, *liberties*, and *customs*, used immemorially by the citizens, to preserve inviolate, and also well and faithfully to pay the *fee farm* of the city, and indemnify the city by so doing, and to execute all judgments by them given, according to the *customs* of the city, without sparing any one in any way whatever, and to maintain and in all things promote, the constant use of their ancient *laws*, *liberties*, and *customs*, and suffer no one to merchandise above the usual time, without taking up their *freedom*, and if they refuse so to do, to seize their wares found in the city and detain them, till they submit to the law of the city, and take up their *freedom*, or leave the place."⁷

In 1307, King EDWARD departed this life, a prince of great renown,⁸ to whose heroick mind, God gave a body answerable in beauty and goodly presence, so that for his virtue, wisdom, and valour, by due desert, he was reputed a fit King for, and a chief honour to, his kingdom; a King to whom this city in a particular manner is obliged, both for the ample *liberties* that he first gave them, and for that peace and concord that he restored, by settling all their old discords, by which means, great increase, and much prosperity, immediately followed in this place.

⁷ Custom Book, fo. 22.
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⁸ Camb. in Cumberland. Speed, 563.

1273, Roger de Tudenham.
Will. de Refham.
Walter Knot.
Bartholomew de Acre. } William Esturmy or Sturmy, *custos*
by commission, during the King's
pleasure.

1274, Walter de Shelfhangel, *sheriff of Norfolk, and custos of Nor-*
wich, was displaced for extortion, and levying new customs of
the clothiers, fishermen, &c. and Will. Sturmy made custos
again.

1275, Adam le Tofts.
Roger de Morley.
Gervase Latimer.
Tho. Lyncolne.
[For the latter part of the year.]
1276, Adam de Tofts.
John Bate.
Will. Yelverton.
Roger de Swerdeston.
1277, Roger de Tudenham.
Will. de Refham.
Roger de Swerdeston.
Roger de Morley.
1278, Roger de Tudenham.
Will. de Refham.
Roger de Morley.
Will. Pigot.
1279, *The same first three, and*
William Knot.
1280, Adam le Toftes.
Roger de Pentney.
James Nade.
John Bate.
1281, Adam le Toftes.
Roger de Morley.
Rog. de Tudenham.
Tho. de Lincolne.
1282, Rog. de Tudenham.
Will. de Refham.
Barth. de Acre *or* Akers.
Walt. Knot.
1283, Roger de Tudenham.
Walter Scot.
Paul Pagrave.
Will. de Refham.
1284, Adam le Clerk.
Will. de Burwood.
James Nade.
Roger de Wilby.
[The liberties seized into the
King's hands.]

1285, Will. Rockingham, *custos*.
Roger de Tudenham.
James Nade.
[The liberties restored, the two
bailiffs continued to Mich. follow-
ing.]
1286, Adam de Tofts.
Jeffry de Bungey.
Adam de Saham.
John de Blexter.
1287, Roger de Tudenham.
Will. Butt.
Adam de Thurston.
Roger de Flemingham.
1288, *The same first two, and*
John de Poringland.
John de Ely.
1289, Adam de Sterston.
John de Eaton.
Adam de Taverham.
R. de Newbrigge.
[June 6, the liberties seized, W.
de Redham and Rich. de Belhuse,
custoses.]
1290, Will. Butt.
Walter le Tanner.
John Holveston.
Tho. de Hekingham.
1291, Rich. de Belhuse, *custos*.
Will. Butt.
Odo de la Boothe.
Alex. de Swerdeston.
Ralph de Newbrigge.
[The liberties restored.]
1292, Will But.
Jeffry le Clerk.
John de Poringland.
Odo de la Booth.
1293, *The same first three, and*
Will. de Kirby.
1294, Roger de Tudenham.

1294, Will. Butt. Rich de Felmingham. Rob. de Hickling. Tho. de Erlham, <i>town clerk</i> .	1302, Rob. de Lopham. John le Graunt. John de Thurston.
1295, <i>The three first as before</i> , and Tho. de Hekingham.	1303, John de Morley. Peter de Bumpstede. Will. Butt. John de Thurston.
1296, Hen. Clerk. Tho. Sparwe or Sparrow. O. de la Booth. Tho. de Gunthorp.	1304, Peter de Bumpstede. Peter Basingham. John de Morley. John de Gunthorp.
1297, <i>The same</i> .	1305, John de Morley. John Sparwe. John de Gunthorp. Peter de Basingham. Arnold de Stanford, <i>town clerk</i> .
1298, John de Holveston. William le Spicer. Peter de Bumpstede. Ralph de Newbrigge.	1306, Alex. de Santon. Will. Bateman. Jeffry Kemp. John de Wilby.
1299, John de Norwich. Ro. de Tudenham. John de Poringland. Peter de Basingham.	1307, Will. Butt. Henry de Heylesden. John Cosyn. John de Gunthorp. Ralf, <i>son of</i> Thomas de Erlham, <i>town clerk</i> .
1300, Hen. le Clerke. Hen. de Hale. Rog. de Stallon. John de Gunthorp.	
1301, Will. Butt. Will. Bateman. Peter de Bumpstede. John de Gunthorp.	
1302, Jeffry Kempe, <i>clerk</i> .	

The following is an exact *List* of the *BURGESSES*, that have served in *Parliament* for this *CITY*, taken from the *Parliament* Rolls, and *City* Evidences.

A writ was directed to the *BAILIFFS* of *Norwich*, commanding them to send two of the wisest of their citizens to the King at *Shrewsbury*, to *parliament* there, to advise about *David* son of *Griffith*, then lately taken prisoner:⁹ but I do not find who were returned.

26	<i>Edw. I.</i> Parl. at <i>York</i> , ADAM DE TOFTES and JOHN LE GRAUNT, were returned.
27	Parl. at <i>Lincoln</i> , ROB. DE HOLVESTON, ROGER DE TUDENHAM.
28	Parl. at <i>Westminster</i> , the same.
30	Parl. at <i>London</i> , ROGER DE TUDENHAM, ROBERT DE WESTON.
31	Parl. at <i>Westm.</i> JOHN LE GRAUNT, JOHN DE MORLE.
32	Parl. at <i>Westm.</i> the same.
33	Parl. at <i>Westm.</i> JEFFRY DE NORWICH, <i>clerk</i> , RALPH. DE BUREWODE.
34	Parl. at <i>Carlisle</i> , WILL. DE WICHINGHAM, HENRY GARE.

From this *list* we may observe, that they sent none but their own

⁹ Rymer, vol. ii. p. 249. Stow, 202.

fellow-citizens, and that *parliaments* were then *annual*, if the King wanted them, and were dissolved as soon as the business they were called for was dispatched.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF THE CITY IN EDWARD THE SECOND'S TIME.

EDWARD the Second began his reign *July* the 7th, in the year of our Lord 1307,¹ and reigned 19 years, 6 months, and 15 days, with whom

WALTER DE NORWICH, son of *Jeffry de Norwiche*, was so much in favour, as to be one of the *Barons* of the Exchequer in 1311, and in 1314 was summoned to parliament as a parliamentary *baron*, and afterwards made *Treasurer* of the Exchequer, which office he held several years: he obtained liberty for *free-warren* in all his demean lands, and a *fair* to his manor of *Ling* in *Norfolk*, on the eve and day of *St. Margaret*, (*July* 20,) and two days following; and continued always in great favour to his death.²

In 1312, there was information given to the King, that several persons, as they were building the city *walls*, found large sums of money in the *ditches*, and in digging the trenches for the foundations, all which were of the coin of King *Henry I.* upon which the several persons were attached, and delivered up the money to the *assay-master* of the mint here, and an *assay* thereof being made, it was found, that one pound of silver of that money was more in value by three pence, or three pennyweights, than a pound of the then current coin.³

In this year, THOMAS DE BROTHERTON,⁴ had a *charter* of the King in tail general, of the honours of *Roger Bigod Marshal of England* and Earl of *Norfolk*, by which he became *constable* of this castle during the King's pleasure, and it seems by his arms still remaining carved in stone on the walls, that it was he that fitted up the *castle* in the manner it now stands, for I think by his coat twice cut on the pilasters of the arch of the staircase, that he built that staircase, made that arch, and added the battlements which were on the top, and left the building much as we see it now.⁵

In 1314, the price of provisions rose to a very great height, occasioned partly by the wars between the *English* and *Scots*, by reason of which, great part of the land laid waste, partly by the intemperate season, the immoderate rains spoiling the corn in the earth, and almost the whole product of it afterwards, so that people were forced to eat horse-flesh, dogs, cats, mice, and whatever they could get; and to moderate the price of things, there was a parliament called at *London*, in which it was ordained, that an ox fatted with corn should be sold at 1*l.* 4*s.* if fatted with grass, at 16*s.*; a fat cow at 12*s.*; another cow at 10*s.*; a

¹ Index to the Records, p. 154.

² Atlas, 321.

³ Coia. in Scacio. Hillar. 6 E. 2. Rot. 2 Dors. Pasch. 6 E. 2. Rot. 4.

⁴ Essay, 31.

⁵ The Essay, fo. 36, quite mistakes the lions, by fixing them either to CANUTE or BIGOD, they being plainly the

arms of THOMAS DE BROTHERTON, second son to King Edward I. by his second wife, and so half brother to Edward II. who bore the arms of England, with a label of three arg.; or if there never was any label, he put them there in honour of his brother, under whom he held the castle.

fat mutton fed with corn, and its wool on, at 1s. 8d.; if shorn, at 1s. 2d.; a fat hog of 2 years old at 3s. 4d.; a fat goose at 2d. ob.; a fat capon 2d.; a fat hen at 1d. and 24 eggs at 1d. and whoever sold for more should forfeit his wares to the King: and immediately upon this ordinance, orders were sent to the *sheriffs* of every county to proclaim it in all publick places in their shires, and to certify it to the chief officers of all cities and towns corporate, and accordingly the order for *Norfolk* was directed to *R. de Refham*, then sheriff, and is dated at *Westminster*, March 14, in the 8th year of King *Edward II.* and the sheriff immediately sent a transcript thereof to the *bailiffs* of *Norwich*, requiring them to put it in execution forthwith, as the King specially commanded.⁶ But the scarcity still increasing, this order was obliged to be soon revoked, for such was the price of corn, that the King could scarce get bread to sustain his household. *Fox* says, that some stole children and eat them, and that many perished for hunger. *Baker* says, that thieves in prison plucked in pieces those that were newly brought in among them, and eat them half alive. Seldom, says *Speed*, hath so terrible a famine been heard of here; and what was as bad, the next year, the unwholesomeness of the food that they were forced to eat, occasioned a pestilence of which great numbers died, as also of the bloody-flux and fevers; and such was the murrain among the cattle, that people dared not eat their flesh, so that this plague and famine would have destroyed the greatest part of the people (as was thought) had not the King ordered that no wheat should be malted, a great deal of which in those times was consumed that way; and indeed it was high time to do so, for corn was sold at the then extravagant price of 20s. a comb; and this famine and mortality began in 1314, and lasted to the *May* in 1316, being above two years.⁷

In 1317, there was another MURAGE granted,⁸ by the help of which, the walls were finished in 1319, or 1320.

And this year also, Sir JOHN HOWARD, son and heir of *William Howard*,⁹ one of the judges of the court of *common-pleas*, was made *sheriff* of *Norfolk*, and *custos* of this castle, which, in 1321, was in the King's own hands, as appears by a writ directed to the sheriff, commanding him to furnish it with all warlike stores, and the garrison with victuals, and all necessities;¹ and the year after, *William de Rudham* was made *constable*.

In 1326, the King kept his *Christmas* at *St. Edmund's Bury*, and being sore afraid of the Queen's return, and of those exiled persons that were with her, he commanded musters to be made in every city, burgh, town corporate, hundred, and wapentake, in all *England*, to exercise the men in arms, both horse and foot, that so they might be ready whenever they were called; he ordered also that *beacons* should be erected, in order to raise the people at a distance whenever they were fired: the order for the array and muster to be made in this city, is dated at NORWICH, *January 26*,² by which I conclude the King was then here in person, and went from hence to the *Virgin* at *Walsingham*, at which place, his CHARTER³ made to this city is dated

⁶ Lib. Consuet. fo. 59.

⁷ Fox, 369. Baker, 164. Speed, 570. Stow, 218.

⁸ Pat. A^o. 11 E. 2. p. 1.

⁹ Dug. Bar. vol. ii. fo. 265.

¹ Madox, 262. Essay, 31.

² Pat. A^o. 19 E. 2. p. 1.

³ It is marked *Carta 12 a.* and hath its seal of green wax, and *Carta 13 a.* is a duplicate of it.

on the 3d of *February* following. It is an ample *charter*, confirming and reciting all former *charters* by way of *inspeximus*, but there are no new privileges added: the witnesses were, *Thomas de Brotherton* Marshal of *England*, the King's brother, *Hugh de Despencer* Lord of *Glamorgan*, *Robert de Montealt*, *Thomas Bardolf*, and *Tho. le Blount* Steward of the Household.

About *Michaelmas*, Queen *Isabel*, *Roger de Mortimer*, *Edmund of Wodstock* Earl of *Kent*, the King's brother, *Will. Trussell*, and many others, landed at *Orwell* by *Harwich* in *Essex*, and soon after came to this city,⁴ and thence went to *St. Edmund's Bury*, where she staid some time to refresh herself, and then prosecuted her wicked designs against the King with such success, that he was deposed the *Christmas-day* after, and was murdered on the 21st of *Sept.* following, in the year 1327.⁵

In 1327, there was a great fray between the townsmen and monks of *Bury*, in which the abbey was damaged to 1000*l.* value, so that the King sent down forces, which made them submit, and 24 of the chief of the town were imprisoned there, 30 carts full of the townsmen were carried to *Norwich*, of whom 19 were hanged, and the rest confined.⁶

BAILIFFS OF NORWICH.

1308, Alex. Sartene. Will. Bateman. Jeffry Kemp. Rob. de Wilby.	1316, John de Morley. Will. Bateman. Hugh de Dunston. John de Permond.
1309, John de Morley. Hugh de Dunston. Peter Basingham. Rog. de Stallon.	1317, Rob. de Lopham. Peter de Bumpstede. Will. Butt. Rob. Wilby.
1310, Tho. Ymme. John de Poringland. Peter de Bumpstede. Will. Leke.	1318, <i>The same as in 1316.</i>
1311, Rob. de Lopham. Will. Bateman. Will. Butt. Rob. Holveston.	1319, John de Morley. Tho. de Weston. John Flint. Robert de Wilby.
1312, <i>The same as in 1310.</i>	1320, <i>The same again, or as one list hath it, though another hath</i>
1313, Will. But. John Sparrwe or Sparrow. John Cusyne. Hugh de Dunston.	Tho. de Berry. Tho. de Cockfield. John Permond. John de Strumpeshagh.
1314, John de Morley. Will. Bateman. Tho. Ymme. Will. de Strumpeshagh.	1321, Tho. de Catfield. Rainold de Bastwick. Will. de Sturmer. Will. de Strumpeshagh.
1315, <i>The same again.</i> Robert de Cawston, town clerk.	1322, John de Morle. John de la Sale, or de Aula, de la S'aule, or Hall. John de Corpesti.

⁴ Plea Book, fo. III. b.

⁵ Stow, 223.

⁶ Fox, 374.

1322, Tho. Ymme.	1324, John de Corpesty.
Roger de Cawston, <i>town clerk.</i>	Tho. Ymme.
1323, Will. Bateman.	1325, Will. Bateman,
John Flint.	John Cusyn.
R. Burwood,	Hugh de Dunston.
Will. de Strumpeshagh.	John Pymound.
1324, John de Morlee.	1326, Will. Bateman.
Rob. de Aula, de la S'aul, <i>or Hall.</i>	Will. de Dunston.
	Nic. de Midleton.
	Will. Butt, <i>junior.</i>

BURGESSES IN PARLIAMENT.

1	Edw. II. Parl. at Northampton, JOHN DE MORLE, JOHN SPARWE.
1	Parl. at York, THO. BUTT, THO. DE HAKEFORD.
2	Parl. at Westm. JOHN DE MORLE, JOHN BENEDISCITE (or Bendish,)
4	Parl. at Westm. JOHN DE MORLE, JOHN SPARWE.
5	Parl. at Westm. the same again.
6	Parl. at Westm. JOHN DE CORPESTY, THO. BUTT.
6	Parl. at Westm. WILL. DE WICHINGHAM, JOHN DE ELLINGHAM.
7	Parl. at Westm. the same again.
8	Parl. at York, ROGER DE ST. AUSTIN, JOHN son of ROGER DE LA S'ALE, (Salle, S'aule, or Hall.)
8	Parl. at Westm. JOHN SPARWE, (or Sparrow,) ROGER FITZ HUGH.
12	Parl. at York, JOHN DE MORLE, PETER DE SCOTHOW.
15	Parl. at London, JOHN FLYNT, THO. DE BYNTRE.
16	Parl. at York, JOHN DE MORLE, junior, PETER DE HAKEFORD.
19	Parl. at Westm. WILL. DE STRUMPSAWE, (or Strumpeshagh,) WILL. DE WICHINGHAM.
20	Parl. at Westm. WILL. BATEMAN, WILL. BUTT.

CHAPTER XV.

OF THE CITY IN EDWARD THE THIRD'S TIME.

EDWARD the Third began his reign, on the 20th day of *Jan.* in the year 1326, 7, and was crowned five days after at *Westminster*, by *Walter* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, he being then of the age of 14 years; at which solemnity Queen *Isabel*, his mother, made show of great sorrow and heaviness, but as *Daniel* observes in his life of this prince, was afterwards pacified by the enlargement of her jointure, which took up three parts of the King's revenues, and among other things, she had an annual pension of a hundred pounds paid her by the *bailiffs* of this city out of the *fee farm* rent thereof; which at this time amounted in the whole to 126*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* and the other 26*l.* were assigned to Sir *John de Montgomery*, so that the city were responsible for 11*s.* 5*d.* a year only, out of their whole *fee farm* to the Exchequer.

This King in his first Parliament at *Westminster*, had an act passed, by which, all *cities, boroughs, and franchised towns*, were to enjoy their *franchises, customs, and usages*, as they ought and were wont to do.⁷

At this time also, the King by *charter*, confirmed to *Thomas de Brotherton*, in tail general, all the estates and honours granted him in the 6th *Edw. II.* so that he was continued *constable* of the *castle*.⁸

In 1328, there was a *statute* made,⁹ by which all the *stables* both beyond and on this side the sea, ordained by Kings in times past, were to cease, and all merchants whatever had liberty of coming into, and going out of *England*; and writs were sent to all *sheriffs, mayors, and bailiffs*, of good towns, to inform them of it; and among others, there was one sent to this *city*. It appears that the King was very desirous to encourage the trade of his subjects in all respects, for I find that his mother, Queen *Isabel*, had obtained a patent to be passed, with consent of *Edward II.* her husband, to one *John Pecock, senior*,¹ by which he had the *assay* or measuring of every piece of *worsted* made in *Norwich* or *Norfolk*, so that till they had paid him for so doing and had his seal on each piece, no maker could sell a single piece; and this office was assigned by the said *John*, with the King's consent, to *Robert de Poleye*; but upon the *citizens* representation how injurious it was to their trade, as well as expensive, their *burgesses* having complained of it in parliament, the patent was recalled, the *assay* taken of, and free trade for all *worsted*s granted; from which we may learn what a great manufacture was carried on in this branch of business, in *Edward Second* and *Edward Third's* time, to which the prodigious increase and popularity of the city was then owing.

In 1329, *Simon de Berford*, the King's *escheator* on this side *Trent*, gave the city much trouble concerning a great number of houses, shops, and tenements, lately erected by grant of the city, on the waste grounds of the said city, on pretence that all the waste belonged to the King and not to the citizens, and that the rents of all such buildings, should belong to the Crown,² by which means, great part of the city rents, namely all the rents *de novo incremento*, or *new increased* rents, would have been lost from the city to the value of 9*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* a year, by which we may calculate the surprising increase of the inhabitants of this place, from the beginning of *Edward II.* to this time. The *small rents* or *old rents* of houses erected upon the city waste from its original to *Edward the Second's* time, amounted to but 9*s.* 2*d.* so that if we compare the *new increased* rents with the *old* ones, we shall find in about 30 years time, 19 times as many houses erected upon the waste as there were before; an argument sufficiently showing how populous it grew by its flourishing trade, and indeed its increase continued as surprisingly, till that fatal pestilence in 1349. To remedy this imposition, the citizens sent to *Thomas Butt* and *John Ymme*, their *burgesses* in parliament, then held at *Winchester*, to complain of the usage to the King and parliament; upon which, the King afterwards directed his *writ* to the said *Simon*, certifying him, that by the grants of his progenitors Kings of *England*, the *citizens* held the *city* and all the *waste* ground, by *fee farm*, in inheritance,

⁷ Keble's Stat. fo. 89.

⁸ Essay, p. 32.

⁹ Keble's Stat. fo. 91.

¹ Autog. sub magno sigillo, pen. T. Tanner nuper Ep. Asaph.

² Custom Book, fo. 2.

and that therefore he had nothing to do to molest them in letting out such void grounds to be built upon, for their profit and advantage, towards paying their *fee farm*. This writ bears date at *Reding*, March 25, in the 4th year of his reign.

In 1329, it was accorded in parliament, that a parliament should be holden every year once, and more often, if need be.³

In 1330, another dispute arose between the *Prior* and *city*, but it was amicably accorded by agreement, dated June 6, in which the *Prior* releases all his right to the ground on which the citizens had built their walls between *Barr-gate*,⁴ and *Fibrigge-gate*;⁵ and the citizens released to the *Prior* all the land against the site of his monastery, between the precinct wall and the river *Wensum*;⁶ and also agreed that the *Prior* might build houses on each side of *Bishop's-Bridge*, so that a sufficient passage should be left on both sides of the bridge by arches or otherwise, for watering of horses, and lading and unlading goods, and that he might build upon the bridge and make gates to be inhabited as the other city gates, and should have the sole profit of them, on condition the citizens and their successors have the keeping of those gates.⁷

This year, *Roger de Kerdeston* was sheriff of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, and governour of the castle.⁸

In 1331, the King appointed divers *staples* for wool and sheep skins, and other commodities, among which, *NORWICH* was appointed the only one in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*:⁹ they were so called from the *Saxon* word *stapel*, which signifies the *stay* or *hold* of any thing,¹ because by common order and command, the merchants of *England* were obliged to carry their wools, wool-fells, clothes, &c. thither, for the sale of them by the *great*, or (as we now speak) by *wholesale*, no one daring to sell such commodities but in such *staple* towns, by which means all trading places were very desirous of being *staples*, both for the convenience of carrying on, as well as increasing trade among them.

This year was a suit renewed between the *citizens* and the *burgesses* of the *port* of *Yarmouth*, which was commenced in 1327,² when the *citizens* petitioned the King against the *burgesses*, for taking *toll* and other *customs* against the liberties of the city *charters*, all which the city produced: in answer to which, the *burgesses* of *Yarmouth* alleged, that they did so, by virtue of the *charter* of King *Edward I.* by which they were created a *Port*, upon which they had a day assigned to produce that *charter*, which they did not, but dropt the suit, as it should seem, because the city *charters* were older than that, and so could not be injured by it, but now, the *burgesses* were so angry that the city was made a *staple*, that they proceeded so far as to stop all ships, vessels, and boats, from coming through their *port* to the city, which was the original of this grand suit between them, upon which the *burgesses* produced the *charter* of King *Edward I.* which made them a *port*, and granted them divers privileges, and pleaded, that their town stood on an arm of the sea, which was the King's *port*, and that no one could merchandise, pass, or repass, contrary to their

³ Keble's Stat. fo. 94.

⁴ Now Pockthorp-gate.

⁵ Now Magdalen-gate.

⁶ Bria. Reg. A^o. 5 E. 3. Ro. 87.

⁷ Custom Book, fo. 10.

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⁸ Dug. Bar. vol. ii. fo. 113.

⁹ Custom Book, fo. 61.

¹ Whence we call an *hold* for the bar of a door a *staple*, to this day.

² Plit. cor. Rege Term. Mich. 2 E. 3.

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charter. To this the *citizens* pleaded that *Norwich* was a mercantile and trading town, and one of the royal cities of *England*, situate on the bank of a water and arm of the sea, which extended from thence to the *main ocean*, upon which, ships, boats, and other vessels have immemorially come to their market, which is held every day in the week, and to their publick *marts* or *fairs*, which are held twice in the year, with all manner of merchandise, as well foreigners and strangers, as *Englishmen* and denizens; and all this, long before *Yarmouth* was in being, even when the place which that now stands upon, was main sea; and that ever since to this time, they have used this their right, having always sold and bought, laded and unladed, all their goods and merchandise, free from all *tolls* and *customs*, not only at *Yarmouth-Parva*, but any where on the arm of the sea, which they now call *Yarmouth Port*, and all over *England*, and all foreign merchants paid all their customs at *Norwich*, which was the then *port* and in the King's hands, namely *4d.* every ship of bulk, and *2d.* every boat, and all other *customs* for their merchandise; all which were due to the Kings of *England*, in right of that their *city* and *port*, till King *Henry II.* granted the *city*, and all the *tolls*, *rights*, and *customs*, belonging to it, to the *citizens* and their heirs for ever, paying to the Exchequer a *fee farm* rent of 108*l.* a year;³ all which have been confirmed by divers kings, and enjoyed by the city to this day, till the men of *Yarmouth* now began to hinder them in so doing, to their great damage, and to the hinderance of their paying to the King his *fee farm*, for which reason they petitioned the King to recall *Edward the First's* charter made to *Yarmouth*, or not suffer it to be prejudicial to the city; upon which the King directed his *writ*⁴ (by advice of his privy council) commanding the *bailiffs* of *Yarmouth* to make proclamation in their town, that if any hindered or any way molested, the merchants vessels of what kind soever, from passing and repassing through the *port* of *Yarmouth*, to and from the city of *Norwich*, that they should forfeit all their goods and chattels forfeitable, for so doing.

In 1333, *R. de Refham*, then *sheriff* of *Norfolk*, sent a copy of the King's proclamation to the *bailiffs* of *Norwich*, commanding them, to cause proclamation to be made in the city, that no man presume to take more than 24*s.* for the best living ox fatted with grain, and if not fatted with grain, only 16*s.*; the best fat cow 12*s.*; the best fat swine of two years old 4*s.*; the best fat mutton unclipped 20*d.*; and if clipped 14*d.*; a fat goose 2*d.* *ob.*; 2 pullets 1*d.*; 4 pigeons 1*d.*; a good fat capon 2*d.*; a fat hen 1*d.*; and 24 eggs 1*d.* and if any person shall take any more, he shall incur the King's forfeiture.⁵

This King, in the 11th year of his reign, granted a CHARTER, dated at *Westminster* on the 4th day of *October*,⁶ in which he recited and confirmed all the former *charters* granted to this city, but there are no new *liberties* added. The witnesses are, *John* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Henry* Bishop of *Lincoln*, Master *Robert de Stretford* Chancellor and Elect of *Chichester*, *Henry de Lancaster* Earl of

³ This proves *Henry II.* granted them the city in *fee farm*, though that charter is now missing.

⁴ It is dated at *Durham*, Apr. 10, E. 3.

⁵ Custom Book, fo. 60.

⁶ It is marked *Carta 14 a.*

Derby, William de Monteacute Earl of Salisbury, Henry de Ferrers, and John Darcy le Cosyn, Steward of the Household.

And the year following, by his royal prerogative, he granted a *toll* without an Act of Parliament, for *murage* to repair the walls of the city.⁷

This year, 1336, is memorable for the great increase of the *Flemish* stuffs, or *worsted* manufacture, which proved the most advantageous trade to the nation in general, and this *city* and *county* in particular, that ever was introduced among any people, for which reason I cannot omit observing what I have met with, as to its rise and increase.

The inestimable value of our *English* wool was not unknown to our ancestors, even at the time of the Conquest, as appears from *Domesday* book, where the *sheep* of every manor are exactly registered; but yet the manufacturing of it was done by *foreigners*, and the value then consisted in the goods that were imported in exchange for it; and as far as I can find, it continued so, at least till *Henry* the First's time, when (as I take it, though *Fuller*⁸ makes a doubt of it) the colony of *old Dutch*, frightened out of their country by an inundation, came hither, and settled, (as he thinks in *Pembrokeshire* only) but I am apt to believe, several of them at that time settled at *Wursted* or *Worsted* in *Norfolk*, and so early introduced the art of *stuff-weaving* there, which, as is natural to suppose, soon made its way into this *city*; not that I think it grew to be of any great consequence till the latter end of *Henry* the Third and *Edward* the First's time, when it much increased, so that in *Edward* the Second's time, *worsted-stuff* was famous; and *Norwich* increased very much by the making of it.

That it was first of all introduced at *Worsted*, I make no doubt, from its name, which occurs in the most ancient things I meet with, in relation to it, it being as plain that it had that name on that account, as the name of *Norwich-stuffs* at this day, for the same reason; and it is evident, that those historians who say the *Flemings* introduced the making of them first in this year, are in an error, and were led to it by their finding such numbers of that nation introduced here at this time, who indeed did bring that valuable branch with them, namely, the making of what we now call *broad-cloth*, or the art of *clothing*.

Their introduction here was owing to the great intercourse between the *English* and *Netherlands*, which was increased ever since the King married *Phillippa*, daughter to *William* Earl of *Hainault*; which though it was a match made up hastily by Queen *Isabel*, his mother, for her own ends, yet a better could never have been made upon deliberation, either for the King or country, for though her parentage was not great, and her portion small, yet her virtue was recompense more than sufficient for those deficiencies, for never had King a better wife, nor subjects a better Queen, neither was there any one with the greatest fortune, that ever did the kingdom such signal service as she did, by the introduction of this art only, from her own country, for till now we may say, though the *English* had *worsted-stuffs* and such like, yet hitherto they were ignorant in curious *clothing*: but to give you *Fuller's* own words, who hath been very large on this subject;⁹ "The King and state began now to grow very sensible

⁷ Phillips's *Pourveyance*, p. 197.

⁸ Fuller's *Church History*, p. 111.

⁹ See Fuller, *ibm.* Baker's *Chron.* fo.

190.

“ of the great gain the *Netherlands* got by our *English* wool, in memory whereof the *Duke of Burgundy* not long after, instituted the order of the *Golden-Fleece*, wherein indeed, the *fleece* was ours, the *golden* theirs, so vast their emolument by the trade of clothing. Our King therefore resolved if possible, to reduce the trade to his own country, who as yet were ignorant of that art, as knowing no more what to do with their wool, than the sheep that wear it, as to any artificial and curious *drapery*, their best *cloathes* then being no better than *freezes*, such their courseness for want of skill in their making : but now the intercourse being settled between the *English* and *Netherlands*, unsuspected *emissaries* were employed by our King into those countries, who wrought themselves into familiarity with such *Dutchmen* as were absolute *masters* of their *trade*, but not *masters* of themselves, as either *journymen* or *apprentices*. These bemoaned the slavishness of these poor servants, whom their *masters* used rather like *heathens* than *Christians*, yea rather like *horses* than *men*, early up, and late in bed, and all day hard work, and harder fare, (a few *herrings* and mouldy *cheese*,) and all to enrich the *churles* their *masters*, without any profit to themselves.

“ But oh ! how happy should they be, if they would but come into *England*, bringing their *mystery* with them, which would provide their welcome in all places. Here they should feed on fat *beef* and *mutton*, till nothing but their fullness should stint their stomachs : yea they should feed on the labours of their own hands, enjoying a proportionable profit of their pains to themselves, their *beds* should be good, and their *bedfellows* better, seeing the richest yeomen in *England*, would not disdain to marry their daughters unto them, and such the *English* beauties, that the most envious foreigners could not but commend them.

“ Liberty is a lesson quickly *conn'd by heart*, men having a principle within themselves to *prompt them* in case they forget it. Persuaded with the premises, many *Dutch servants* leave their masters, and make over for *England*. Their departure thence (being pickt here and there) made no sensible vacuity, but their meeting here altogether amounted to a considerable fullness ; with themselves they brought over their *trade* and their *tools*, namely such which could not (as yet) be made in *England*.

“ Happy the *yeomans* house into which one of these *Dutchmen* did enter, bringing industry and wealth along with them. Such who came in strangers within the doors, soon after went out *bridegrooms*, and returned *sons in laws*, having married the daughters of their landlords, who first entertained them, yea those yeomen in whose houses they haboured, soon proceeded *gentlemen*, gaining great estates to themselves, *arms* and *worship* to their estates.

“ The King having gotten this treasury of foreigners, thought not fit to continue them all in one place, lest on discontent they might imbrace a general resolution to return, but bestowed them thorow all the parts of the land, that *cloathing* thereby might be the better dispersed. This new generation of *Dutch*, was now sprinkled every where, though generally (when left to their own choice) they prefer'd a *maritime habitation*.”

And indeed it seems a great many *FLEMINGS* settled in these parts at first, as at *Wursted*, *Norwich*, *Lavenham*, *Sudbury*, &c. they landing

chiefly at *Yarmouth* and the adjacent coasts, and it was the number of her countrymen being settled here, as I take it, that made the King and Queen so often visit this city as they did.

The *Dutchmen* that came over, first found *fuller's earth*, a precious treasure, of which there is more, if not better, than in all the world besides; a great commodity to the making of good cloth, so that *nature* (says our author) seems to point out *our land* for the staple of *drapery*, if the idleness (or the negligence) of her inhabitants be not the only hindrance thereof.

Soon after this, *Norwich* in a very few years became the most flourishing city in all *England*, by means of its great trade in *worsteds*, *fustians*, *freezes*, and other *woolen* manufactures, for now the *English* wool being manufactured by *English* hands, an incredible profit accrued to the people, by its passing through and employing so many, "every one having a *fleece*, *sorters*, *combers*, *carders*, *spinsters*, *fullers*, *dyers*, *pressers*, *packers*, &c." so that many thousands, that before that, could not get their bread, could now by this means live handsomely; and indeed the chief support of this city hath ever since been by the *woolen-manufacture*, which began to decline about the time of *Henry VIII.* but revived again in Queen *Elizabeth's* time, by means of the *Dutch* who came over then, and not only threw the *trade* into a different channel, but improved the *goods* to a much higher perfection, by weaving greater variety of them than heretofore, so that the bloody inquisition of the Duke of *Alva*, which forced these *Dutchmen* to flee hither for conscience sake, was the means which raised the trade of this place to that degree, as to vend above the value of 100,000*l.* a year in *Norwich-stuffs* only, besides the *stocking manufacture*, which some years ago, was computed at 60,000*l.* a year more;¹ and so much hath the government thought this trade worth protecting, that there are no less than fourteen *statutes*, besides many *writs*, *proclamations*, and *ordinances* established to guard it; which this King did in the most effectual manner that could be, at its first establishment, by prohibiting any wool to be transported unwrought,² and commanding that all *clothes* should be made here, granting habitation, with all privileges and liberties, to such artificers as would come over and inhabit here; at the same time enacting, that none should wear other than *English cloth*, except the King, Queen, and their children, and that no man should wear any facing of silks or furs, but such as could dispend 100*l.* a year, and this was the first *sumptuary* law,³ that we meet with in history: and indeed if we credit historians, there was then a necessity for such laws, to restrain the extravagance of dress which then prevailed, and to oblige the people to encourage their own manufacture by the use of it; a law worthy this great King, and I cannot but wish that it had been unrepealed at this day.

In the 14th year of this King, the *Earls* of counties, who had the custody of the *royal castles*, often refused to suffer the sheriffs to imprison criminals in the *castles*, though it had been customary so to do; upon which the legislature took it into consideration, and made an *Act* of Parliament, that *gaols* which were wont to be in ward of

¹ Atlas, p. 320. Description of Norwich Diocese, p. 17.

² Daniel, fo. 190.

³ Sumptuary laws, were laws made to restrain excess in diet or apparel, which were repealed in England 1 Jac. 1.

the *sheriffs*, and annexed to their *baliwicks*, shall be rejoined to the *sheriffs* of counties, and that the *sheriffs* shall have the custody of the same gaols and prisoners there, as heretofore they used to have; and from this very time, this *castle* hath been the *publick gaol* of the county of *Norfolk*, and in the *sheriff's* custody to keep his prisoners in, as it still continues; though for some time after this the King did nominate a *constable* to the castle, for to keep it, as to its defence, in his name; for in 1354, 29th *Edward III.* *Roger Clerk* was constable of the castle.⁴

In the 15th year of his reign, the King appointed a *turnament* to be held at *Norwich*, and at the same time prohibited all *turnaments* elsewhere, and *writs* were directed accordingly to all *sheriffs* in *England*:⁵ this exercise was much in use in ancient times, and is otherwise called *justing* or *tilting*; the knights that used this martial sport were armed, and so encountered one another on horseback, with spears or lances, by which they made themselves fit for war, according to the manner of that age, which made use of such weapons; but when guns, bombs, and other offensive ways of warring were universally introduced, the exercise as well as the weapons themselves, became totally neglected: this *turnament* began in *February* 1340, and the King, and Queen *Phillipa* his wife, came in person to this city to see it, and staid some time, for he was at *Norwich* on *Wednesday February* 14, being *St. Valentine's* day, for then *Sir Rob. de Bouchier*, his Lord Chancellor, came from *London* to him here, leaving the great seal behind him, and did not return till the third of *March* following,⁶ soon after which, the King, Queen, and court, went from hence, the *turnament* being over at *Easter*; and I find by the accounts of the *celerers* and other *officers* of the *priory*,⁷ that they lodged in the monastery, for there occur several entries this year of sums given towards bearing the expenses of the King and Queen's household.⁸

In 1342, it appears by the same accounts that the King and Queen were here again.

At this time the *gates* and *towers* of the city were fortified, and made up fit to dwell in, (they having been built, but not fitted up ever since the walls were finished,) by *RICHARD SPYNK*, citizen of *Norwich*,⁹ who for the profit and defence of the city, and adjacent country, and for the honour of the King, gave 30 *espringolds*, or warlike instruments, to cast great stones with, to be always kept as follows, *viz.* 2 in *Coslany-gate*,¹ 2 at *St. Austin's-gate*, 2 at *Fibrigge-gate*, 1 at *Bishop's-gate*, 2 in the tower by the river by the *dungeon*, 1 at *Consford-gate*, 6 in the great *Black Tower* by *Berstrete*, 6 at *Berstrete-gate*, 2 at *Nedeham-gate*,² 2 at *St. Giles's-gate*, 2 at *Westwyck-gate*,³ and 2 at the *Tolhous*,⁴ and to every *espringold* 1 hundred *gogions* or *balls*, lock'd up in a box, with ropes and other accoutrements belonging to them, and also 4 great *arblasters* or *cross-bows*, and to each of them a hundred *gogeons* or *balls*, and 2 pair of *graples*

⁴ Essay, p. 38. Keble's Stat. 103.

⁵ Claus. 15 E. 3. M. 47. Dors.

⁶ Claus. 15 E. 3. p. 1. M. 44. Dors.

⁷ Compot. Celerarij Ecclesie Norwic.
15 E. 3. item, solut. famulat. Regis. et
Regine, 12s. 2d. &c.

⁸ City Domesday, fo. 33.

⁹ Lib. Introit. Civ. i. fo. 3, 5.

¹ Now St. Martin's in the Oak.

² St. Stephen's-gate.

³ St. Bennet's-gate.

⁴ Now the hall in the market.

to draw up the bows with; and other *gogeons* and armour: he also gave 200*l.* 5*s.* to enlarge and deepen the *ditches* belonging to the city walls, and laid out much money in repairing a low place between the river and St. *Martin's* or *Coslany-gates*, and made the *port-culice*,⁵ with all the instruments belonging to it, both bars and chains, and covered and leaded that gate; he also made the stone front of St. *Austin's-gate*, in which the *port-culice* hangs, and leaded and covered the gate, and made the *port-culice* there, and built 45 rods of wall, and 4 towers, between St. *Austin's*, and *Fibrigge* or *Magdalen-gates*, and in a great measure built those gates, and made the chains and *port-culice*, and built *Bishop-gate* upon the bridge, and repaired the bridge and its arches, and he made the *port-culice*, chains, &c. at *Berstrete-gates*, and covered and leaded those gates, and the same he did at St. *Stephen's* or *Nedham-gate*, at St. *Gile's* gate, and at *Westwyck-gate*, and he laid out above 100*l.* more, about the bars, chains, and gate, at *Bishop's-Bridge*, and in building a stone wall at *Roscelines Stath*; he built also the *tower* on the other side of the river, and made two great chains to go cross from tower to tower, so that no vessel could enter the city by the river without leave, which tower now stands over against the city walls by *Cunsford-gate*, and fixed an instrument to the tower on the west side of the river, to wind the chains upon, and leaded, covered, and fortified, *Conesford-gate*, and the great *Black Tower* of *Berstrete*, and the 2 towers between that and *Berstrete-gate*; and in the *low tower* he made chambers of board, and leaded them, and in the *high tower* he made 2 chambers and covered it, and in the 2 towers beyond *Nedham-gate* he made chambers and covered them with lead, and covered *Hegham-gate* with lead, and made bars, chains, &c. and the same at *Barr-gates*,⁶ and all the gates and towers he whitened, and made their windows; and when he had done this, he offered another hundred pounds, if any would raise as much more, to finish all the towers in the same manner as those he had done; and when no man in the city would undertake to do it in that manner, the said *Richard* undertook it, and performed it by God's grace; for which, the *citizens* gave him their common seal to pay him their part, and also, that neither he nor his heirs male, for ever, should be obliged to bear any office, or serve on any *juries* in the city, without their own consent, and that he and they should be for ever quit and free from all *tallages*, *taxes*, &c. in the city, as also from all *customs* for merchandize bought and sold, and from all *murage* and *pavage* whatever: and the city agreed to find constant *guards* to guard the walls, in the *gates* and *towers*, and look after and keep in order the *espringolds*, and other instruments which he gave them; and if such *guards* neglected their duty, on complaint made by him or his heirs, the city was to turn them out, and place others; and if the said *Richard* died without heirs male, his eldest daughter and her eldest heir was to be in the place of his heir male, and if he had no children, his next heir was to enjoy the same privileges, according to the *indentures* between the city and him, to which, *John de Stratford* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Sir William de Claxton*, Prior of *Norwich*, *Sir Robert de Ufford* Earl

⁵ A falling gate like a harrow, hung down to keep an enemy out of a city. over the gates of fortified places, and let

⁶ Now Pockthorp-gate.

of *Suffolk*, Sir *John Bardolf* Lord of *Wormgeye*, Sir *John de Norwich*, Sir *Edward de Cretyng*, and Sir *Peter de Ty*, Knights, were witnesses; they all being at *Norwich* on the 10th day of *December*, in the 17th year of the King's reign, when I imagine the King was also here.

The city being by the conduct, generosity, and good management of this worthy citizen, thus finely fortified and guarded, and all the gates, walls, and towers fully finished, at an assembly of the bailiffs and commonalty, held on St. *James's* day in the 18th *Edward III.* at the request of the said *Richard Spink*, whose labours, expenses, and gifts to the city could never be enough recompensed, it was ordered and established, that it should be proclaimed every quarter of a year, street by street, throughout the whole city,

That if any one suffers any beast to enter the city ditches, or throw or lay any thing whatever into them, or into the arches of the city walls, or into any of the gates, that they should be fined for every such offence, by which he proposed to keep them in that good and beautiful order which he had put them in; and the very day after, having now perfected all his great undertakings, he signed a general release to the city, of all debts, actions and demands, to that day, reserving to himself and heirs the liberties aforesaid, which he so much deserved.⁷

In 1343, Oct. 19, on *Sunday* night was an exceeding great rain and high wind, which came so violently upon the passage-boat then coming from *Yarmouth*, that it sunk in the river *Wensum* belonging to the city of *Norwich*, close by *Cantele*, and out of 40 persons, two only escaped with their lives; as appears from the inquest of *Thomas de Morlee*, the city coroner:⁸ and the same year the *Chronicle* in the *Gild-hall* says, that in *March*, there happened a great earthquake in many places in *England*.

In 1344, *Richard de Lyng*, parson of *Redeham*, *John de Berneye*, and *John Chevelee*, gave the citizens a piece of ground on which the city wall was built, extending from *Barr-gates* to the river *Wensum*, to which Sir *John de Norwich*, Sir *William de Kerdeston*, Sir *Peter de Ty*, Sir *John Howard*, and Sir *Bartholomew Bateman*, Knights, were witnesses.

This year, their Majesties vouchsafed to honour the city again with their presence, as appears from the accounts of the *priory*, where they lodged, as also from a license of *mortmain* granted to the nuns of *Blakebergh*,⁹ which is dated the 27th of *Dec.* in the 18th year of his reign, *witness ourself at NORWICH.* And at this time the city was so much in favour with the Queen, as to ask her to request the King for a grant of all his royal jurisdiction, belonging to the fee of his castle here, which she did accordingly, and obtained it; for the next year, being the 19th of his reign, *John de Berney* and *Richard Clere* were appointed commissioners, before whom a writ of *ad quod dampnum* was executed, concerning the fee of the castle of *Norwich*, it being grown doubtful from its long continuance in the Earls of *Norfolk*, whether it belonged to them or to the King only, and it was adjudged to the King, and that the Earls of *Norfolk* held it only as the King's

⁷ E Carta Autog. in le Gild-hall.

⁸ Lib. Introit. Civium, fo. 20.

⁹ Cartular. de Blakebergh, fo. 126.

constables, upon which the castle itself was confirmed to the *sheriff* of *Norfolk* to keep the King's prisoners in safe ward in, and as such continues annexed to the county of *Norfolk* for a county *gaol*;¹ but as to the *jurisdiction* belonging to it, return was made by *John Howard*, then *sheriff* of *Norfolk*, that it would be no damage to the King to grant it to the city, except the loss of 12*d.* arising from the *pleas* of the *jurisdiction*;³ and at the same time, getting their old friend the Queen to inform his Majesty, that the inhabitants of the *castle ditches* being in the fee of the *castle*, were not only not taxable with the city, but exempt from the *bailiffs* of the city, and out of the *city jurisdiction*, and that often, when any of the citizens were indicted for felony and other offences, they took refuge there and avoided justice, being screened by the *sheriff* of the county and his *bailiffs* of that *liberty*, and so could not be punished, which encouraged many such felons, and hardened others in their wickedness; the King upon this sealed a CHARTER³ dated at *Hertford*, Aug. 19, in the 19th year of his reign over *England*, and 6th over *France*, *John*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *R.* Bishop of *Chichester*, *R.* Bishop of *London*, *Richard* Earl of *Arundel*, *Thomas de Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwyk*, *William* de *Clinton* Earl of *Huntingdon*, *Robert de Ufford* Earl of *Suffolk*, *Robert de Sadyngton* Chancellor and Treasurer, *William de Edyngton* Treasurer, *Richard Talbot* Steward of the Household, and others, being witnesses: by which, the better to enable the *bailiffs* and *citizens* of *Norwich* to pay their ancient *fee farm* rent, he GRANTED,

QUOD ipsi, et successores sui, de cetero habeant jurisdictionem, in omnibus placeis, circa fossata castri nostri dicte civitatis inhabitatis, que sunt de feodo dicti castri, existentibus, jam inhabitatis et inhabitandis, et quod placee ille sint de tali natura et condicione, sicut alie placee et tenementa dictorum civium in civitate predicta (domo vocata le Shirehous, ubi communia placita dicti comitatus tenentur duntaxat excepta.)

Et eciam quod habeant plenam cognitionem tam de tenuris dicti feodi, quam de alijs placitis, quibuscunque, infra feodum predictum, per brevia nostra, et returna brevium, et summonicionum de Scaccario nostro ac executionem eorundem, emergentibus, et quod de transgressionibus, felonijs, et receptamentis felonum et fugitivorum, quibuscunque, infra dictum feodum, de cetero contingentibus, inquirere, et inde justiciam facere possint, secundum legem, et consuetudinem civitatis predictae.

Et eciam quod homines in dictis placeis jam morantes, et in posterum moraturi, de cetero sint de lotto et scotto dictorum civium, et ad tallagia, auxilia, et alia onera, dictam civitatem tangencia, cum hominibus ejusdem civitatis, pro rata porcionis sue contribuant, et ad hoc, si necesse fuerit, per ballivos dicte civitatis compellantur, absque hoc, quod Vicecomes comitatus predicti, qui pro tempore fuerit, vel ministri, se de dictis placeis, vel de residentibus in eisdem, in aliquo intromittant, vel ipsos ballivos et cives, de libero ingressu, ad easdem placeas, et egressu de eisdem, impedian, vel perturbent, ita quod dicti ballivi et cives in quacunque concessione nobis, de decimis et alijs quotis et

¹ *Dug. Bar.* vol. ii. fo. 63. *Essay*, p. 39.

² *Escheat*, 19 E. 3. N. 75.

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³ *Carta* 15. a. pro Feodo Castri, per breve de privato sigillo.

auxilijs nobis jam facta, vel nobis et heredibus nostris in posterum facienda, nobis ad *Scaccarium* nostrum, in porcione ad nos, de residentibus in placeis predictis pertinente, ultra id, quod dicti *ballivi* et cives nobis reddunt, vel reddere solebant, pro porcione civitatem predictam contingente, respondeant.

Et *insuper* quod dicti *ballivi* et cives, heredes et successores sui, omnes redditus de placeis predictis inhabitatis, et inhabitandis, per dictos *ballivos* colligere et levare valeant. Reddendo inde nobis et heredibus nostris, ad *Scaccarium* nostrum, et heredum nostrorum, per manus suas proprias, ultra antiquam *firmam* civitatis predictæ, viginti et sex solidos, et decem denarios, pro redditu dictorum *placearum* jam inhabitatarum, sex solidos et octo denarios pro *leta*, et novem solidos pro *placitis* et perquisitis *curie* ibidem, ad quas summas, redditus dictarum *placearum* jam inhabitatarum, et proficua *lete*, ac *placitorum* predictorum, per annum se extendunt, sicut per *inquisitiones* plenius est compertum, et ultra summas illas, decem solidos, et decem denarios, de *incremento*, et etiam duodecim denarios, quos de *amerciamenis* et proficuis *placitorum* predictorum, occasione presentis concessionis, amisimus, (ut est dictum) necnon redditus, ad quos dictas placeas inhabitandas cum de licencia nostra inhabitate fuerint, contingerit arentari.

Preterea considerantes sumptus et expensas, quos dicti *cives* circa *clausuram* civitatis nostre predictæ, gratis apposuerunt, volentes quod propter hoc, eis gratam facere responsivam, de gracia nostra speciali, et ad requisitionem, *Isabelle* Regine *Angliæ* matris nostre carissime, CONCESSIMUS et hac CARTA nostra CONFIRMAVIMUS prefatis *ballivis* et *civibus*, quod ipsi, et heredes, et successores sui, in dicta civitate morantes, perpetuis temporibus quieti existant, de jurisdictione *clerici mercati* hospicii nostri, et heredum nostrorum, ita quod idem *clericus* seu *ministri* sui, dictam *civitatem*, aut *feodum* predictum, ad *assaiam* mensurarum, vel ponderum, aut id aliquæ alia, ad dictum *officium clerici mercati* qualitercunque pertinencia, faciend : et exercend : de cetero, nullatenus ingrediantur, nec idem *officium* ibidem, in presencia, sive absencia nostra, vel heredum nostrorum, exercent quovis modo.

THAT *they* and their *successours* for the future, should have the jurisdiction in all *places* inhabited about the *ditches* of our *castle* of our said city, which are of the *fee* of the said *castle*, whether they be now, or shall be hereafter inhabited, and that those *places* be of the same nature and condition, as other places and tenements of the said citizens in the city aforesaid, (the house called the *shire-house*,⁴ where the common *pleas* of the *county* are held, only excepted.)

And also that they shall have the full *trial*, as well concerning the *tenures* of the said *fee*, as of all other *pleas* whatever issuing within the aforesaid *fee*, by our writs; and shall also have the *returns* of our writs and summonses of our *Exchequer*, and the execution thereof, and also power to make enquiry of all manner of transgressions, felonies, concealments of felons and fugitives, hereafter happening within the said *fee*, and thereupon may do and execute justice according to the law and custom of the city aforesaid.

⁴ This is not the present SHIRE-HOUSE, south side of the *castle ditches*, but the old *shire-house*, which stood on the

And also, that the persons now dwelling in the aforesaid places, or that shall hereafter dwell there, shall be of the *lot* and *scot* of the said citizens, and shall contribute according to their rated portions, to all *tallages*, *aids*, and other burthens belonging to the said city, with the men of the said city; and if there be occasion, they shall be compelled so to do, by the *bailiffs* of the said city, and neither the *sheriff* for the time being, nor his *officers*, shall enter the places aforesaid, nor concern themselves with the residents in them, nor any way hinder or disturb the *bailiffs* of the city or the citizens, from free ingress and egress, to and from all the said places, provided that the said *bailiffs* and citizens shall answer to us at our *Exchequer* in all *tenths*, *taxes*, and *aids*, already made to us or our heirs, all the portion accruing to us and our heirs, from the residents in the said places, over and above the ancient portion which the *bailiffs* and citizens used to pay, for the portion of their city.

And in order to do this, the said *bailiffs* and citizens, and their successors, shall have power to collect and levy all such payments of all the persons now inhabiting, or that shall hereafter inhabit in any of the places aforesaid, paying to us and our heirs, at our *Exchequer*, over and above the old *fee farm* of the city, the annual sum of 26s. 10d. for the rent of the said inhabited places, and 6s. 8d. for the *leet*, and 9s. for the *pleas* and perquisites of the *court* thereto belonging, at which sums, the annual rents of the said places already inhabited, and the profits of the *leet*, and of the *pleas* aforesaid, are valued, as by the *inquisitions* more fully appear: and an increased rent of 10s. 10d. a year, besides the aforesaid sums, and also the yearly sum of 12d. which by this grant (it is said) will be lost to us by *amerciements* and other profits of the *pleas* aforesaid; and from the rents of the places now inhabited and built upon, and which might accrue by licensing other places to be inhabited and built upon.

FURTHERMORE, considering the costs and charges which the said citizens have been at, in enclosing our city (with walls) without any expense to us, and being willing to make them some agreeable recompense, we of our special favour, and at the request of *Isabel* Queen of *England*, our most dear mother, have GRANTED, and by this our CHARTER CONFIRMED, to the aforesaid *bailiffs* and citizens, that they and their heirs and successors, dwelling in the said city, shall be for ever free from the jurisdiction of the *clerk* of the *market* of the household of us and our heirs, so that the said *clerk* or his *officers* for the future, shall in no wise enter the said city or the *fee* aforesaid, to make *assay* of any measures or weights, or to exercise or do any other things, any way belonging to the said office of *clerk* of the *market*, neither shall they in the presence or absence of us or our heirs, exercise the said office in any manner whatever.

So that by virtue of this charter, the city became sole proprietors of all the exempt jurisdiction of the castle, and of all the castle-ditches, and lands belonging to the *baliwick* of the castle, the site of the castle itself, namely the principal hill on which it stands, and the first ditch round it, to the foot of the principal bridge, which is and always was repaired by the county, and the old shire-house which stood southward of the said bridge being excepted; the latter by this charter, and the former by the statute afore-mentioned, which, as the *Essay* rightly

observes, was confirmed by the succeeding statutes of *Richard II.* *Henry VII.* and *Edward VI.*⁵ in all which, though the *castle* of *Norwich* is not particularly named, yet it being always a *royal castle*, it is effectually within those *acts*, as if it had been mentioned by name, so that being annexed to the county of *Norfolk*, by authority of King and parliament, for the use of the *sheriff* of the county for the time being, there to keep in safe custody such persons as, by the laws of the land, are to be committed to the county jail: it is not grantable to any person by *patent*, *charter*, or otherwise, neither can any person lease it, assign it, or set it over, to any person whomsoever, nor any way alienate it to any private person; it being now the property of the *county*, which is obliged to repair and maintain it for the use of the *sheriff* for the *county jail*, as is done at this day.⁶

In 1345, the order was renewed in a common *assembly*, held in the chapel of the Virgin *Mary* in the *Fields* in *Norwich*, which then was the usual place where the most part of the city business was transacted, that no man should be compelled to serve as one of the *bailiffs* of the city, unless he had not served that *office* for 4 years last past, but those that were willing, if they were chosen, might serve as often as they pleased.⁷

In 1347, *Robert Poleye*, one of the King's *valets*,⁸ notwithstanding his *patent* mentioned at p. 80, was recalled, still exercised the *assay* and *alnage*⁹ of *worsted* in *Norwich* and all *Norfolk*, and insisted his *patent* was still good during his life, upon which the *worsted-weavers* and merchants prayed a revocation in parliament, and that they might have the grant, and were answered, "*It seemeth to the council, that the same ought to be granted for the common profit of all estates,*" and so it was revoked, and the *bailiffs* had a grant of it for a time, but no *alnager* here was to intermeddle with whole woollen cloths, so that from this time the city had the *alnage* or measuring and sealing of all *worsted-stuffs* only.

In 1348, *Jan. 1*, the plague broke out in this city, from which time, to the first of *July* following, as our historians assure us, there died no less than 57,104 (or more rightly as others have it, 57,374) persons, in this city only, besides religious and beggars;¹ the great numbers that all historians agreed died here in this mortality, surprise some,

⁵ Essay, &c. p. 39, 40. Having now done with the *Essay of the Antiquity of the CASTLE of NORWICH*, so often quoted, I should not do justice to my worthy countryman the author thereof, whose great modesty occasioned that ingenious treatise to be published without his name, if I should not observe to whom we are indebted for it.

This piece then, was wrote (as I am credibly informed) in the year 1728, when it was published by Henry Crossgrove, printer in Norwich, by THORNAGH GURDON, Esq. who died November 1733; how he behaved (to use the words of the publick character then given him) when in the commission of the peace, and with what abilities and integrity he filled that useful and necessary

station, is perfectly known to all, who were eye witnesses of his conduct; and if we descend to his private virtues, religion lost in him a most worthy example, his Majesty a loyal subject, his family a tender father, and all his acquaintance a learned, agreeable, and sincere friend.

⁶ 13 R. II. 9 H. VII. 2 E. VI.

⁷ Custom Book, fo. 22, 25. Prinne's Abridgement of the Records, &c. fo. 71, 4.

⁸ *Valet* is a servitor or mean servant, whence *valet de chambre*, one who waits on a person of quality in his bed-chamber.

⁹ *Alnage* is measuring every piece of cloth by the ell.

¹ Barnes's Life of Edw. III. fo. 436. Weever, fo. 807.

who imagine, that because there are not so many now in the whole city, there must be a mistake in the figures, but there is not, for thus saith the best record² for this purpose, "In yis Here was swiche a "Dethe in Norwic, yat yere died of ye Pestlence lvij Mil. iij C. lxxiiij, "besyd Relygious & Beggars." and our historian afore quoted, is only mistaken as to the time, it being computed from Jan. 1, 1348, to Jan. 1, 1349, namely a whole year. Now at this time, NORWICH was in the most flourishing state she ever saw, and more populous than she hath been ever since, for then there were no less than sixty parish churches, besides seven conventual churches within its walls, and the large parishes of *Pockthorp* and *Heigham*, besides the conventual chapel of *St. Mary Magdalen*, without the walls, in the whole, 70 places of divine worship, which being considered, if the decrease of these be calculated, it will appear, that it was then indeed something fuller of people than it now is, but not near so much as at first view we may think; for take the parishes one with another as they are at this day, and I believe there will be found upwards of a thousand people for each parish, so that at the time of this pestilence, I believe there was upwards of 70,000 souls in the city and its suburbs; and if the following account be true, as I find it registered in the *Book of Pleas*,³ kept in the *Gild-hall*, I make no doubt but our forefathers were as exact and true in this calculation as they could be, which is thus, "Anno "Domini M^o. ccc^o. xlix^o. manus solius Dei omnipotentis, genus humanum quâdam plagâ mortiferâ percussit, que a regionibus australibus "incipiens, et ad partes aquilonales pertransiens, omnia regna invasit: "hec plaga *Christianos, Judeos, et Saracenos*, pariter prostravit, confessore, et confitentem simul⁴ extinsit: hec plaga in multis locis, "nec quintam partem hominum superstitem reliquit: tantaque pestilencia ante hec tempora, non est visa, nec audita, nec scripture "commendata. Creditur enim, multitudinem hominum tam copiosam, aquis diluvij, quod in diebus *Noe* evenit, interemptam non "fuisse." That is to say, In the year of our Lord 1349, God Almighty visited mankind with a deadly plague, which began in the south parts of the world, and went thorough even the northern parts thereof, attacking all nations of the world; this plague equally destroyed *Christians, Jews, and Saracens*, killed the confessor and the confessed: in many places this plague did not leave the fifth part of the people alive, it struck the world with great fear, so great was the pestilence, that the like was never seen, heard, nor read of before, for it was believed, that there was not a greater number of souls destroyed by the flood in the days of *Noah*, than died by this plague.⁵ And this infection did not only extend to mankind, but the cattle perished with the murrain in most places; yea so much did this pestilence rage here and in the diocese, that "in many monasteries and religious houses, there

² Lib. Civ. MSS. in le Gild-hall sub. anno 23 Edw. III. Wharton, fo. 414; Neville, p. 167.

³ Folio 112 b.

⁴ Ita.

⁵ An exact account of this pestilence may be seen in the following historians, Holingshed, fo. 378. Daniel, fo. 203, 211. Fabian, fo. 207. Stow, fo. 245, 6, 7. Baker, fo. 190. Fox, fo. 387. Speed,

fo. 593. Cronicle of St. Albans, pars vii. a: where there is an exact account of it, which ends thus: "But whanne this pestylence was cessed, as God wolde, unnethes the 10th part of the people was left on lyve. And in the same yere, began a wonder thyng, that all that ever were borne after the pestylence, hadde two chek teth in theyr heed, lasse than they hadde afore."

were scarce two of twenty left alive."⁶ And it appears from the *Institution Book* of this time,⁷ that in this year there were 863 institutions, the clergy dying so fast that they were obliged to admit numbers of youths that had only devoted themselves for clerks by being shaven, to be *rectors* of parishes; and I find,⁸ that Pope *Clement VI.* by his bull dated at *Avignon*, Oct. 13, at the request of *William Bateman* Bishop of *Norwich*, dispensed with 60 clerks, though they were only shavelings, and but 21 years of age, to hold rectories and other livings, the bull setting forth, that it was done that divine service might not cease in the diocese, he being acquainted by the Bishop that there had been, and was, no less than a thousand parish churches void of incumbents in this diocese, and it was the want of clergy to supply the cures that prompted that Bishop to found *Trinity Hall* in *Cambridge*, for a constant supply of clergy for the diocese, as he himself tells us in his instrument of reservation of the profits of the rectory of *Blofield* in *Norfolk* for a term of years, towards the support of the members of that college.

In 1350 was a great tournament held here, on *Monday*, being the Feast of *St. Nicholas* the Bishop, and *Edward Prince of Wales*, commonly called the *Black Prince*, was present at it, as appears by the treasurer's accounts of this year,⁹ he being then treated by the city, with a grand entertainment made for him at the publick expense, which came to 37*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* Sir *Robert de Ufford*, and many other of the nobility being with him; they also treated the Prince's retinue; and it seems from what I have observed from other things, though it is not mentioned in the accounts, that the Queen was then here.

In 1351, there was a general review in this county, complaint being made that they sold by false measures and weights, and many towns came before the itinerant justices, and fined for such offences, to above 1000*l.* value, some being fined 5*s.* some 6*s.* but great *Yarmouth* was fined a 100 marks, and the city the same sum,¹ which was raised by a tax upon the citizens, laid by the bailiffs and commonalty.

In 1353, the *staples* beyond the sea were recalled,² and the *staples* of wools, leather, wool-fells, and lead, were fixed to be perpetually holden at the following places in *England*, viz. *Newcastle* upon *Tine*, *York*, *Lincoln*, *NORWICH*, *Westminster*, *Canterbury*, *Chichester*, *Winchester*, *Exeter*, and *Bristow*, and those commodities which shall be carried out of the said realm shall be first brought to the said *staples*, and there be lawfully weighed by the standard, between merchant and merchant, and the *customs* of the staple thereof paid, shall be witnessed by bill, sealed with the seal of the *MAYOR* of the *staple*,³ and then shall be carried to the *ports* belonging to the said *staples*, viz. from *Norwich* to *Great Yarmouth*, &c.; and according to this statute, the *mayor* of the *staple* here had a salary of 20*l.* per annum, and the

⁶ Prynn's 2d part of the Antipathie, &c. p. 251.

⁷ Lib. Institut. No. IV.

⁸ Ibid. fo. 118 b.

⁹ Compot. Thesaurar. in le Gild-hall.

¹ Plit. Term. Mich. 26 E. 3. cor. Rege.

² Keble's Stat. fo. 125.

³ Ibid. 126. 7. 243. Stow, 244. The

mayor and *constables* were first named by the King, the *mayor* to hold his office but one year, unless he be newly chosen by the commonalty of the merchants of the places, the bailiffs of places where the *staples* are to be attending to the *mayor* and *constables* of the *staple*, and see their orders executed, and some lord or other to be aidant or assistant to them.

two constables of the staple 5*l.* per annum each, and the mayor and constables took recognizances before them, to which end the King sent a seal to the city, for the use of the mayor of the staple, to seal all such recognizances with, which is now in the *Gild-hall*, and is an exceeding fine one; it hath a bust of the King with his crown on; on each side of his head is a lion guardant, part of his royal arms, which lion from this time was inserted in the city arms under the castle, as we see it at this day; the circumscription is,

S'. EDW'. REG'. ANGL'. AD: RECOLN'. DEBITOR': APD'.
NORWYLVN.

The Seal of Edward King of England for the Recognizances of Debts at Norwich.

No sooner was this staple established, but at the Prior's fair, the mayor, &c. of the staple imprisoned some of the Prior's tenants of St. Paul's parish, and interfered with the toll, assize of bread and ale, and other liberties in the fair time, upon complaint of which, the King directed his writ to the mayor and constables of the staple, dated at Westminster, July 12, commanding them not to molest the Prior in any thing he enjoyed before the staple, but to set free those that were imprisoned, and not to meddle with any thing that the statute of the staple did not authorize them to meddle with;⁴ and by the 3d chapter of the statute, it was made felony for any English, Welsh, or Irish merchant to transport wool.

In 1355, it was enacted that all county coroners should be chosen by the freeholders, and that all sheriffs for the future should hold their office but one year.⁵

In 1355, the King having before writ to the bailiffs and commonalty of Norwich to provide him 120 armed men, and to send them to Portsmouth by Sunday in Midlent, to go over with him to France; by another letter he deferred the sending them till ten days after Easter, because his transport ships were dispersed by storms, but commanded they should not fail then, as he had commanded most of his cities and market towns in England so to do.⁶

In 1357, Isabel Queen Dowager of England, mother of the King deceased,⁷ by whose death the hundred pounds a year paid out of the fee farm of the city returned to the Crown, and the bailiffs became again answerable to pay it at the Exchequer.

In 1361, was a great dearth and plague, which was called the second pestilence;⁸ and this year, on the 15th of January, was a prodigious wind, which blew so vehemently from the south-west, that it did much damage to many high buildings all over England, and to this city in particular, for it blew down the tower of the cathedral, and that beat down great part of the choir; it lasted so violent for 6

⁴ Regr. V. Eccle. Cath.

⁵ Keble, 133.

⁶ Rot. Francie, 20 E. 3. Pars. 2. M.

⁷ 30.

⁸ Speed, 594.

⁸ Stow, 265. The Chronicle of St. Alban's, otherwise called, the Fruyte of Tymes, pars 7 a, gives the account of this sickness thus, "in this same yere

was a greate and an huge pestylence of people, namely, of men, whos wyues as women out of governaunce, toke husbands, as well straungers, as other lewde and symple people, the whiche forget-ynge ther honoure and worship, coupled and marryed theym with them that were of lowe degre and lytell reputacyon."

or 7 days, that the people were in great fear and danger of their lives;⁹ and the following rains were so great, that at hay-seal, and harvest, there were such inundations as did abundance of damage.

In 1364, the King directed his writ to the *Londoners*, commanding them not to trouble the citizens of *Norwich* for any *tolls, customs, &c.* in *London*, they being free therefrom by the grants and charters of him and his progenitors.

In 1365, the King commanded that *Peterpence* should be no more paid to *Rome*, which had been used to be paid there, ever since the year 679, when *Ina* King of the *West-Saxons* ordained this payment for the maintenance of a school for *English* scholars at *Rome*: it was called the King's *alms*, and amounted in the whole to 300 marks a year, and every one that had 30 pennyworth of goods of one sort of cattle of their own, was to pay that 30th penny. *Holingshed* says, that it was afterwards gathered in some shires of the realm, till the Dissolution in *Henry* the Eighth's time.¹

The Chronicle of *St. Alban's* under this year says, at "that Tyme a *Sekenes* that Men calle the *Pockes* slewe both Men and Women "thrughe theyr infectynge." which is the first time that I have met with any account of the *small-pox* raging in *England*.

In 1368, at an assembly held in *Whitsun* week, it was ordained by universal consent of the city, that the *bailiffs* should be yearly chosen at *Michaelmas*, by the *bon-gentz*, or the *commons* of the city, who shall also then choose 24 out of themselves, as *common-council* to represent themselves in all assemblies; the city *treasurers* shall also be elected at the same time, and the *auditors* in like manner, who shall audit all accounts yearly within eight days after *St. Michael*, and no common seal shall be set to any thing without the 24 consenting, and the chief of the *commons*, neither shall any business of consequence be transacted without them, and all business concerning the city shall be born at the city charge, the keys of the treasury, the chests, gates, and turrets, shall be delivered by the old *bailiffs* to the new ones, on *Michaelmas* day, or within four days after at longest, by which we may see how the city was then governed.²

This year there came a writ directed to the *bailiffs*, to come personally to *London*, to inform the King and his Council, what was best to be done in relation to secure the shipping of the kingdom.³

In 1369, was a great dearth and pestilence, called the third *plague*, which seized the people so suddenly, that many who went to bed well, were found dead in the morning.⁴

And this year the people of *Yarmouth* had gained so much upon the interest of *Norwich* citizens, that notwithstanding all their endeavours, *Yarmouth* was made a *staple town*,⁵ and in

1371, the King directed a writ to the *bailiffs*, good people, or *commons* of *Norwich*, commanding them upon their fealty and allegiance,

⁹ Policron. fo. 317, b. Fabian, 223. In some old records that I have seen, this wind is thus remembered,

Luce tua *Maure*, magnus fuit impetus aure,

M. C. ter ventus, L. X. monaptata decem.

¹ Fabian, 225. Stow, 266. Hol. 397. Cron. St. Alban's, pars. 7 a.

² Custom-Book, fo. 65.

³ Claus. 43 E. 3. M. 7 D. Rymer, vol. vi. 639.

⁴ Cron. St. Alban's, pars. 7 a. y. 1. b. Stow, 268.

⁵ Kebl. fo. 150.

to provide and send him a good *barge*, well furnished and fit for war, to go against the common enemies of the land, the *French* and *Spaniards*; his council having advised him to command the cities and good towns to furnish him with such, to enable him to go against his enemies: at this time also,

The *bailiffs* and *commons* granted to *Robert Poppingeay*, their fellow citizen, all their tenement and garden in the parish of *St. Mary* in the Marsh, abutting on *Tombland* north, and *St. Cuthbert's* churchyard south, on a little lane called *Seve-cote-row* east, and partly on a tenement of the Prior and Convent, and a tenement of the said *Robert*, west, which tenement was in the parish of *Little St. Mary*, and is now part of the *Poppingeay inn*.

In 1372, *June 9*, the King had a parliament at *Winchester*, which lasted but eight days, it being held on purpose for the merchants of *London*, *Norwich*, and divers places of the realm, to answer to the defamation laid upon them, namely, that they would rise and rebel against the King;⁶ I find there was no return made from *Norwich* to this parliament, and only four bishops and four abbots were summoned to attend it, but imagine the merchants cleared themselves, because I meet with nothing more of it.

In the year 1377, on the 21st day of *June*, died the mighty and victorious King *EDWARD III.* in the 64th year of his age, having reigned 50 years, 4 months, and 27 days, being the first that in his title constantly used the words *post Conquestum*, to distinguish the *King Edwards* after the Conquest from those before it.⁷

There are several pieces of this King's coin still extant, coined here, with this round his head,

EDWARDUS DEI GRATIA REX ANGLIÆ & FRANCIÆ.

and on the reverse,

POSUI DEVM ADIVTOREM MEVM, CIVITAS NORWICI.⁸

At this time the whole *fee farm* rent of the city was 129*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* which was annually paid at the Exchequer, of which

For the *fee* of the castle lately purchased, *per annum* 2*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* which was thus accounted for,⁹

The rents of the places inhabited came to 1*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* the *leet* 7*s.* 8*d.* the *pleas* and perquisites of the court 9*s.* the increased rent 10*s.* 10*d.* the King's loss yearly 1*s.*; and because the *bailiffs* of the city by virtue of their office always paid the whole rent, they were allowed towards it, all the *tolls* of the bakers, butchers, fullers, tanners, diers, fishermen, the customs of the river *Wensum*, the tolls of the fish-market and beast-market, the rents of the shops, the new increased rents, all the small farms or old rents, the *tronage* or custom paid for weighing things at the publick beam, in the market, and other rents and customs, but all were not sufficient to answer the sum.

At fo. 6 of the *Book of Customs*, the *customs* for all merchandise and wares coming to the city by land or water, are exactly entered; as first, every thousand herrings pay 1*d.* or 10*d.* a *last*; every hundred saltfish 2*d.*; every hundred mackarel one halfpenny; a cart 2*d.* &c.; and whereas many disputes arose, who should be chargeable with the

⁶ Cron. St. Alban. pars. 7 a. I. III a. of England and France. God is my

⁷ Daniel, 221.

⁸ Edward by the grace of God King

helper: the city of Norwich.

⁹ Book of Customs.

tax to repair the *gates, walls, and towers*, which the *bailiffs and commons* had power to lay as often as occasion required, the King, upon application made, sent his writ, dated at *Langley*, commanding that all houses in the liberty of *Norwich* should always pay to it, and at the same time a return was made concerning the *walls*, which is entered in the Book of Customs at the last leaf, *viz.*

Be it remembered, that the number of the *battlements* in the *towers, gates, and walls*, of the city of *Norwich* are as follow,

From the river to *Coslany* or *St. Martin* at the oak gate, are 112 battlements, and 10 upon the gate, and from thence in the walls and towers to *St. Austin's-gate* are 69 battlements, and upon that gate 12; from thence to *Fibrigge* or *Magdalen-gate* in the walls and towers are 153, and upon that gate 13; and from thence to *Barr* or *Pockthorp-gate* in the walls and towers 178, and on that gate 10; (and those from that gate to the river being about 40, are omitted, because I suppose when this return was made, they were not quite finished;) from thence the river passes by the east side of the city, till we come to the *Dungeon, or Round Tower*, standing cross the river by *Conisford* gate, which was the old *boom*,¹ on which *Dungeon* tower are 12 battlements, and on the tower and wall to *Conisford-gate* are 26, and on that gate 14; and from thence to *Berstrete-gate* are 150, and on that gate and the *wicket* by it are 27; and thence to *Nedham* or *St. Steven's-gate* in the towers and walls are 307, and on that gate and wicket 38; from thence to *St. Giles's* gate in the walls and towers are 229, and on *St. Giles's-gate* and the wicket 15; and thence to *Westwick* or *St. Bennet's-gate* are 100, and on the gate and wicket 16; from thence to *Heigham-gate* in the towers and wall 79, and on that gate 4; thence to the river on the wall and tower 16. The rest of the leaf being cut out, we cannot positively say the reason of it, but think this return was made in order to appropriate the particular parts of the *walls, gates, and towers*, to the several parishes to maintain and repair them, as I find the constant practice was afterwards so to do.

BAILIFFS OF NORWICH.

1327, John Cosyn.	1331, John de Hackford.
Rob. de la Sale.	John de Rodeland.
John de Corpesti.	John de Stratton.
John Pirmond.	Richard de Bumpstede.
1328, William Butt.	1332, Jeffry Moynet or Moniet.
William de Dunston.	William Beart or Berte.
Hugh de Curson.	John de Rodeland.
Adam Middy.	John de Corpesti.
1329, Hugh de Dunston.	1333, Richard de Bittering.
William de Blickling.	William Berte.
John de Corpesti.	Ralph de Burwood.
Henry de Heveningham.	Henry de Heveningham.
1330, Ralph de Burwood.	1334, John de Holveston.
Ralph de Hempstede.	John de Bumpstede.
Nicholas de Midleton.	Will. de Dunston.
Richard de Midleton (or Melton.)	Will. Butt.
	1335, Adam Middy.

¹ *Boom* is a *beam* laid cross the river, to hinder the vessels passing.

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| <p>1335, Roger de Virlie or Verly.
Mat. de Blickling.
Will. Sturmer.</p> <p>1336, John de Hackford.
Ralph de Bumpstede.
Tho. le Rokele.
Ed. le Cosyne.</p> <p>1337, Jeffry Moynet, Minot, or
Miniot.
Tho. de Framelingham.
Rog. Hardegray.
Clement de Aldborough.</p> <p>1338, Rob. de Poole or Pole.
Roger le Verly.
Mat. de Blickling.
Andrew de Bixton.</p> <p>1339, John de Hakeford.
Roger Verly.
Will. de Dunston.
Will. de Blakeney or Blak-
ney.</p> <p>1340, Edm. Cosyn.
Rich. de Poringland.
Roger Herdegra or Harde-
gray.
John Iring or Iteringham.
John Al ---, <i>town-clerk</i>.</p> <p>1341, Rich. de Bitering.
Ralph de Bumpstede.
Tho. de la Rokele.
Edmund le Cosyn.</p> <p>1342, James de Blickling.
Will. Beart or Berte.
Rich. de Bumpstede.
John Treye or Tye.</p> <p>1343, John de Hakeford.
Richard de Bitering.
Roger Verley.
Will. de Dunston.
Tho. de Morlee, <i>coroner</i>.</p> <p>1344, Roger Verli.
Will. But.
Will. de Blakeneye.
Roger de Poole or Poleye.</p> <p>1345, John de Hales.
Tho. Prior.
John de Snetterton.
John Trye or Treye.</p> <p>1346, Jeffry Moynet or Miniot.
Ric. de Poringland.
Simon de Blickling.
Will. Sturmer.</p> <p>1347, John de Hackford.</p> | <p>1347, Tho. de Bumpstede.
Will. de Basingham.
Adam Beart.</p> <p>1348, Roger Middy.
Tho. de Framelingham.
John de Snetterton.
Will. Sturmere.</p> <p>1349, Jeffry Boteler or Butler.
John de Elyngham.
Reginald de Gurmunches-
ter.
Adam Berte.</p> <p>1350, James de Blickling.
Will. de Dunston.
John Hardegray.
John de Berford.</p> <p>1351, Roger de Bitering.
Will. de Blakeney.
Rob. de Bumstede.
John Treye.</p> <p>1352, John de Heveningham.
John de Erpingham.
John de Blickling.
Edm. Sturmere.</p> <p>1353, Tho. de Bumpstede.
Ric. de Poringland.
Rob. de Bumpstede.
John Trye.</p> <p>1354, Tho. Cock.
John de Elingham.
John Fairchild.
Regin. de Gurmunchester.</p> <p>1355, Roger Middy.
Will. de Blakeney.
Barth. Appleyerd.
Edm. de Alderford.
[Walt. de Horsted, <i>town-clerk</i>.]</p> <p>1356, John de Causton.
Ric. de Bitering.
Edmund de Cant or Kente.
Roger Berte.</p> <p>1357, William Skey.
Ralf de Alborough.
Roger de Bixton.
Rob. le Spicer.</p> <p>1358, Rob. de Bumpstede.
John But.
Hugh de Holland.
Will. de Broke or Brook.</p> <p>1359, Peter de Blickling.
Walter de Bunwell.
Simon de Blickling.
John Welbourne.</p> |
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| <p>1360, John de Erpingham.
 Tho. de Bumpstede.
 Rog. Hardegray.
 Reginald de Huntington.</p> <p>1361, John de Stoke.
 John de Welbourne.
 Peter Fairchild.
 John de Heveningham.</p> <p>1362, Will. de Blickling.
 Will. de Bixton.
 Roger Berte.
 Edm. de Alderford.</p> <p>1363, John le Latymer.
 Simon de Blickling.
 Will. de Brooke.
 John Butt.</p> <p>1364, Tho. Coole <i>or</i> Cooke.
 Nic. de Blackney.
 Will. Asger <i>or</i> Asgar.
 Rob. de Bumpstede.</p> <p>1365, John de Tilney.
 Tho. de Bumpstede.
 John de Welbourne.
 Will. de Knateshall.</p> <p>1366, John de Gnadeshall, Knateshall <i>or</i> Knetsall.
 Peter de Blickling.
 Barth. de Appleyerd.
 Hugh de Holland.</p> <p>1367, John de Stoke.
 Will. de Welbourne (<i>or as some say</i>) de Worsted.
 John de Corpestie.
 Will. de Stallon.</p> <p>1368, William Skye.
 John de Wellbourne.</p> | <p>1368, John Jenney.
 Reginald Cobb,</p> <p>1369, John Latimer.
 John Ward.
 Walter de Bixton.
 Rob. le Spicer.</p> <p>1370, John de Oulton.
 Roger de Lyng.
 Simon de Blickling.
 Stephen Silvester.</p> <p>1371, Rob. Papingeay.
 Henry Lominour.
 Will. de Blickling.
 John de Winterton.</p> <p>1372, Nic. de Blakeney.
 Barth. Appilyerd.
 Ralph Sket.
 Tho. Herte <i>or</i> Hart.</p> <p>1373, Reginald de Bungeye.
 Tho. de Bumpstede.
 John Geney <i>or</i> Jenney.
 Philip Broun <i>or</i> Browne.</p> <p>1374, Henry Skye.
 Hugh de Holland.
 John Latimer.
 Will. Garrard.</p> <p>1375, Will. Pickerynge.
 John de Welbourne.
 Adam Baas <i>or</i> Base.
 Tho. Spynke.</p> <p>1376, Walter Niche <i>or</i> Neech.
 Walter de Bixton.
 John de More <i>or</i> Attemere.
 Peter de Alderford.
 Tho. de Taterford, <i>town-clerk</i>.</p> |
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BURGESSES IN PARLIAMENT.

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| <p>1 <i>Edw. III.</i></p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>4</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>6</p> <p>7</p> <p>8</p> | <p>Parl. at <i>New Sarum</i>, JOHN DE MORLE, THO. BUT.</p> <p>Parl. at <i>Northampton</i>, THO. BUT, REGINALD DE GURMUNCESTRE.</p> <p>Parl. at <i>York</i>, RICHARD ² ARUNDELL, JOHN DE MORLEE.</p> <p>Parl. at <i>Winchester</i>, THO. BUT, JOHN YMME.</p> <p>Parl. at <i>Westm.</i> THO. BUT, WILL. DE HORSFORD.</p> <p>Parl. at <i>Westm.</i> THO. BUT, JOHN DE SNYTERTON.</p> <p>Parl. at <i>Westm.</i> THO. BUT, PETER DE HAKEFORD.</p> <p>Parl. at <i>Westm.</i> the same.</p> <p>Parl. at <i>Westm.</i> JOHN DE MORLE, PETER DE HAKEFORD.</p> |
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² Thomas, in another copy.

- 8 *Edw. III.* Parl. at *York*, THO. BUTT, PETER DE HAKEFORD.
 9 Parl. at *York*, JOHN DE BERNEY, PETER DE HAKEFORD.
 9 Parl. at *Westm.* WILL. BUT, THO. BUT.
 11 Parl. at *Westm.* THO. DE LA ROKELE, JOHN LE GREY.
 12 Parl. at *York*, ROB. BENDISTE (*Bendish*), WILL. DE WICHINGHAM.
 12 Parl. at *Westm.* THO. DE LA ROKELE, EDM. COSYN.
Edw. de la Rokele being rejected on a double return.
 14 Parl. at *Westm.* ROB. DE WYLEBY, JOHN FITZ-JOHN.
 15 Parl. at *Westm.* RIC. DE BYTERING, ROB. DE BUMPSTEDE.
 17 Parl. at *Westm.* JOHN YMME, PETER DE HAKEFORD.
 17 Parl. at *Westm.* JOHN YMME, JOHN DE MORLE.
 20 Parl. at *Westm.* ROB. DE POLEYE, JOHN PLUMSTEDE.
 21 Parl. at *Westm.* EDM. COSYN, JOHN DE HAKEFORD.
 22 Parl. at *Westm.* ROB. DE POLEY, PETER DE HAKEFORD.
 24 Parl. at *Westm.* RIC. DE BYTERING, ROB. DE BUMPSTEDE. The city paid them 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for their knights' meat, for attendance in parliament.
 26 A council at *Westm.* ROG. HARDEGRAY, alone.
 27 A council at *Westm.* RICHARD DE BYTERYNG, ROB. DE BUMPSTEDE.
 28 Parl. at *Westm.* ROB. DE BUMPSTEDE, EDM. STURMERE.
 29 Parl. at *Westm.* ROGER HARDEGRAY, ROB. DE BUMPSTEDE.
 31 Parl. at *Westm.* ROG. HARDEGRAY, WILL. SKY.
 33 Parl. at *Westm.* JOHN DE MORLE, JOHN LE GRANT.
 34 Parl. at *Westm.* ROGER HARDEGRAY, RIC. DE BYTERING.
 36 Parl. at *Westm.* ROB. DE BUMPSTEDE, WALTER DE BIXTON.
 42 Parl. at *Westm.* JOHN DE KNATESHALE OF GNATISHALE, WILL. DE BLICKLING.
 45 Council at *Westm.* JOHN LATYMER.
 46 Parl. at *Westm.* RIC. FISHE, JEFFRY SEAWALE.
 47 Parl. at *Westm.* JOHN DE STOKE, WILL. GERARD.
 49 Parl. at *Westm.* BARTH. DE APPILYERD, WILL. DE BLICKLING.³
 50 Parl. at *Westm.* ROB. POPUNGEAY OF POPINJAY, THO. SPYNK.

³ They received 27*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* of the city, for knights' meat or wages, and for their part of the great feast made by the whole commons in parliament. Rot. Congregacionum, cui tit. Magna Congregacio, ubi electi sunt cives ad parliamentum.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF THE CITY IN RICHARD THE SECOND'S TIME.

RICHARD the Second, son to *Edward the Black Prince*, and grandson to *Edward III.* began his reign *June 22d, 1377*, being then 11 years old; he was commonly called *Richard of Burdeaux*, because he was born in a town of that name in *Gascoign*. This King in the first year of his reign, granted a CHARTER to the city,⁴ which is dated at *Westminster, Feb. 26*, to which the following great men were witnesses, viz. *Simon (Sudbury) Archbishop of Canterbury, William (Courtney) Bishop of London, Adam (de Houghton) Bishop of St. David's and Chancellor, Thomas (de Bretingham) Bishop of Exeter, Treasurer, Tho. (de Appleby) Bishop of Carlisle, Ralf (Erghun or Ergum) Bishop of Salisbury, John King of Castile and Leon, and Duke of Lancaster, the King's uncle, Ric. Arondell, Hugh Stafford, William de Montacute Earl of Salisbury, Guy de Brien Chamberlain, Ric. le Scrop Steward of the Household, Ric. de Stafford, and Henry le Scrop*, by which all the former charters are confirmed, and also, "that if there are any customs contained therein, which they have not used, yet for the future on any occasion they might use them, without having a non-user or a dis-user pleaded against them;" and further, there is a clause added, by which it was granted the city, that no privileged persons, or persons having the King's protections, should by virtue thereof enter the city, and purvey⁵ or bargain for any victuals before-hand, whether it be for the King's own service, or for any voyage to be made for the King's use, and that all such fore-hand bargains shall be void, and such protections should not be pleaded in the city; by which it appears that the purveyors and persons protected by the King, came hither, as well as to other parts of the realm, and bought up so much provision (for the King's use as they pretended) as made things very dear, against which mischief they provided by this charter; so that now these forestallers (for such they were in fact) were excluded the city, to the great satisfaction of all the citizens, who had suffered much by them: for oftentimes, though they bought things up on such pretence, yet if they could get extravagant prices, they sold them again, which was the occasion of so much complaint; and whereas the ancient charters of *Norwich* were granted to be as ample as the liberties of the city of *London*, the citizens, on their petition, had an exemplification under the broad seal of green wax, now hanging thereto, of the last charter made to the city of *London*, which is also dated this year, in which all the prior charters of that city are recited by way of *inspeximus*.

In 1378, the citizens of *Norwich* petitioned the parliament, requiring that no stranger within their liberty may there sell or buy any merchandise by retail, on pain of forfeiture:⁶ to which it was answered,

⁴ This is marked *Carta xvi. a.* and hath a very fair seal of green wax appendant to it.

⁵ A purveyor was a person appointed by the King to take or provide a quan-

tity of provisions at a certain price for the King's use.

⁶ Prynne's Abridgmt. of the Records, &c. fo. 177. Rot. Parl. 2 R. 2. Act. 38.

that "There is a statute⁷ hereafter made which shall be kept." And it was then enacted for the citizens of *Norwich*, "that if their *customs* and *usages* heretofore used or hereafter to be used, be difficult or defective, in part or in all, or that the same need any due amendment, for any new matter arising, whereof remedy was not before that time had, that then, the bailiffs and twenty-four citizens of the same city,⁸ so therefore yearly to be chosen, or the greater part of them, shall from henceforth have power to ordain and provide from time to time, such remedies which are most agreeable to faith and reason, and for the most profit of the good and peaceable government of the town, and of strangers thereto repairing, as to them shall seem best, so as such *ordinances* be profitable for the King and his people." Upon which, there was a tax immediately laid, and two *citizens* appointed to collect it, and *ordinances* made for all goods to be landed at the publick city *stath*, and for all foreigners to pay the same as citizens; and then was fixed the *tolks* and *customs* for all things whatever coming to, or going from, the city by land or water, as appears at large in the city evidences: and in the *treasurer's* accounts of this year, I find 15 of the towers in the walls were let out by the city, some to *Tho. de Worthsted*, keeper of the city ditches, who had a salary of 13s. 4d. for that office, and some to others: and this year the tax raised by the city on the citizens came to 128l. 4s. 8d. and the whole income of the city to 374l. 17s. 4d. ob. out of which they lent the King 191l. and paid to *Edm. de Clippesby*, the city counsellor, for his yearly salary, 20s.; to *Edm. Gournay*, the other city counsellor, for his yearly salary 20s.; to the *treasurers* their fee of 20s. each, and to the *town-clerk* his salary of 40s.; and to two esquires, the King's messengers, who came to borrow 400 marks of the city for the King, 10 marks; to the Duke of Lancaster (who I suppose had been serviceable in procuring the charters and act) 10l. and to the *waits*, when the said Duke visited the city, 20s.; to the admiral of the city, for cleaning and adorning his barge, 5 marks; and to *John Staple* for (keeping) the same, 40s.; and to *John Haukere*, for the same, 13s. 4d. and to *Bartholomew de Appilyerd* for the commission to him directed for the admiralty 10s. And by the same account it appears, they were at great expenses in fitting out their *barge* for the *admiral*: this jurisdiction, as I am apt to think, belonged to the city ever since it was a sea-port, and continues to this day, for I have seen very late commissions for the admiralty jurisdiction of this city.

In 1379, the *citizens* leased St. Stephen's-gates, and all the houses and conveniences thereto belonging, to *John de Taseburgh* for life,⁹ paying to the *bailiffs* and commonalty one launce and target handsomely adorned, yearly, in the same manner as *John de Welford* held it by grant passed 50th Edward III. and this year Sir *John Dovedale*, Knt. sued *Agnes de Gnateshale* for 20d. rent, issuing from a house in *Norwich*, of which Sir *Tho. de Dovedale*, his father, was seized, and brought the action to be tried before the King's justices

⁷ The statute made at Gloucester on Wednesday after the Feast of St. Luke A^o 2 R. 2.

⁸ City Domesday, Congreg. Books,

&c. Treasurers Accounts, &c. In the room of these 24, the *aldermen* were after placed.

⁹ City Domesday, fo. 28, 68.

at *Thetford*, at which place the city claimed their privileges, produced their charters, and the knight was commanded to try it before the *bailiffs* of *Norwich*, according to their liberties; and in the *Plea Book* belonging to this city, there are a great number of instances of causes arising in the city, brought back from the hearing of the King's justices, at *Westminster*, *Thetford*, and elsewhere, to be determined in the court of the *bailiffs* of *Norwich*; and afterwards in the time of *mayors* and *sheriffs*, to be tried before them. And this year they obtained another CHARTER,¹ which is beautifully adorned with gold and various colours, it is dated at *Westminster*, Feb. 15th, and is witnessed by *Simon* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Chancellor, and *Thomas* Bishop of *Exeter*, both Treasurers, *John* King of *Castile* and *Leon*, *Edmund* Earl of *Cambridge*, *Thomas* Earl of *Buckingham*, Constable of *England*, the King's uncles, *William de Latimer*, *Will. de Beauchamp*, Chamberlain, and *Hugh de Seagrave*, Steward of the household. In it all the former CHARTERS are confirmed and recited at large, and the following is added to them: by which the *citizens* had the same confirmed to them by CHARTER, as they had before obtained in parliament, viz.

Quod nullus alius extraneus a libertate sua NORWICI, emat, vel vendat victualia, seu mercandisas aliquas, ad retalliam, vel per parcelas, infra libertates civitatis predictæ, nisi secundum formam et tenorem statuti nostri, in parlamento nostro apud *Gloucestriam*, die *Mercurij* prox. post Festum Sancti *Luce*, anno regni nostri secundo, tento editi, plenius expressat: et content; sub pena forisfacture, in eodem statuto contenta.

Preterea, CONCESSIMUS, &c. quod si fortassis aliquæ consuetudines in dicta civitate hactenus optente, et usitate, in aliqua sint parte difficiles, sive defective fuerint, sic quod propter aliqua in eadem civitate de novo emergentia, ubi remedium prius clare non extitit ordinatum, emendatione indigeant, *ballivi* dicte civitatis pro tempore existentes, de assensu viginti et quatuor concivium suorum, pro communitate dicte civitatis singulis annis eligendorum, vel majoris partis eorum viginti et quatuor sic eligendorum, potestatem habeant et auctoritatem, remedium congruum bone fidei, et consonum rationi, pro communi utilitate civium dicte civitatis, et aliorum fidelium nostrorum, ad eandem confluenciam apponend: et eciam ordinand: ac ordinationes suas hujusmodi executioni debite demandand: quociens et quando opus fuerit, et eis videbitur expedire, dum tamen ordinationes ille, nobis et populo nostro, utiles, ac bone fidei et consone fuerint rationi, sicut predictum est.

Which containing only what is expressed in the foregoing act, I need not repeat it again in this place, otherwise should do it as usual, for the benefit of my *English* readers.

In 1379, there was an act made, that if any *alnager* seals faulty clothes, the cloth should be forfeited to the King, and he should lose his office;² which was confirmed in 1383; and in 1393, it was enacted that no *alnager* should have any sure or certain estate in his office;

¹ It is marked Carta xvii. a.; the seal is of green wax, and very fair, indorsed, Per breve de privato sigillo. Oterburn.

² Keble, fo. 157, 166, 185.

and this year, in order to protect the trade of this city and county, it was enacted, that *single worsteds* might be carried abroad where the makers pleased.

In 1382, the parliament granted the King a new (and at that time strange) *subsidy*, towards the charges of the army that went over into *France*, namely, of every *secular* or *regular* priest 6s. 8d. and as much of every *nun*, and of every man and woman married or unmarried, being above 16 years of age, (common beggars only excepted,) fourpence a piece, which raised such a grudge and bitter cursing among the people, that the year following, they broke out into an open rebellion,³ for

In 1381, the *commons* sorely repining, not only for the *poll* groats that were demanded of them, but also thinking themselves sore oppressed by their lords, that demanded of them their ancient customs and services, as men not content with the state whereunto they were called, they rose in divers parts of the realm, purposing to force the King to make them all free, and release them from all servitude, whereby they stood as *bondmen* to their *lords* and superious:⁴ where this first began we have different accounts, some say in *Essex*, others, at *Dartford* in *Kent*, where one of the officers demanding the *poll* groat for a daughter of one *John Tiler*, who was not 16 years of age, and being refused it, rudely offered some indecencies to her, upon which her mother raised the neighbourhood, and her father, who was at work in the town, hearing the uproar, came home with his lathing staff in his hand, and demanding of the officer how he dare be so rude to his daughter? he immediately flew at him, which *Tiler* perceiving, beat out his brains with the lathing staff, upon which the poor folks immediately joined *Tiler* to support him; and the *commons* drew together, and went to *Maidstone*, and thence to *Blackheath*, where they were soon 100,000 strong, and there *John Tiler*, who named himself *Jack Straw*, took upon him to be their chief *captain*, one "*John Ball*, an excommunicated priest, taking occasion hereat to "*rip up the ground of this misgovernment, telling the people that "*this difference of men's estates, where some are potentates and "*some are bondmen, was against Christian liberty, taking for his "*theme,

" *When Adam delv'd, and Eve span,*
"*Who was then a gentleman?*"⁵

By which he so incensed them, that the *commons* in divers parts drew together, and at last brought into their faction those of *Cambridgeshire*, *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, &c.; what havock, outrages, and murders, they committed in *London*, and other parts of the realm, and how they were at last appeased by the valiant *prowess* of Sir *Will. Walworth*, Lord Major of *London*, &c. comes not within the design of this present history, for which reason I shall only observe how the

³ Hol. vol. ii. fo. 428.

⁴ A^o. D. 1381. Viles quidem persone, et populares, diabolico concitati spiritu, per omnes ferè partes *Angliæ* concurrentes, et divites ac alios quamplures occidentes domos eorum ac maneria combusserunt, et bona mobilia

diripuerunt, sed tandem fidelibus regni resistentibus, capti sunt, et quidam suspensi, quidam decapitati. Chron. in le Gild-hall.

⁵ Baker, fo. 199. Fuller's Church Hist. 138.

rebels of our country behaved at that time, which by reason of such *hurlie-burlies* kept in every place, was called the *ryflying* or *hurling* time.⁶

The *Saturday* after *Corpus Christi* day, there rose no less than 50,000 men in *Suffolk*, instigated thereto by *John Wraw*, who had been at *London* the day before, to take instructions from *Wat. Tiler* how to proceed; this man they made their *captain* and leader, who turned the hearts of the bondmen and servants against their lords, and according to the manner of them at *London*, fell to burning and destroying the houses and manors of the great men and lawyers, and such lawyers as they caught they slew, *Sir John Cavendish*, then Lord Chief Justice, they beheaded, and fixed his head on the pillory in the market-place of *St. Edmund's Bury*, also *Sir John Cambridge*, Prior of *Bury*, who fled from them, was taken not far from *Mildenhall*, and beheaded in the open field, where his naked body laid five days, (no man in that space of time daring to bury it for fear of the *commons*;) his head fixed on a pole was carried before *Wraw* and his wicked companions to *Bury*, and put on the pillory there, by the head of *Sir John Cavendish*, where, in token of old acquaintance, they made them as it were, whisper, and kiss one another, so making sport for their cursed crew; and after they placed that also on the pillory, then entering the monastery, they took *Sir John Lakinghithe*, keeper of the barony, and drew him into the market-place, and at eight strokes cut off his head and placed it by the others, and forced the monks to bring out all the charters of their liberties, and all bonds which the townsmen had given the Abbot, for their good behaviour, at which the townsmen seemed sorry, though in reality they instigated them to do it, for the *commons* ordered a CHARTER to be made concerning the liberties of the townsmen, which they designed should be sealed with the convent seal, as soon as they had fetched home *Edmund Bromfield*, then Abbot, who was in prison at *Notingham*, being committed by the King, for his presumptuous intrusion into the abbacy; and in order to do it, they determined that the Abbot should celebrate divine service in his monastery on *Midsummer* day next; these were the outrageous doings of this county; in which they were not alone, for at the same day, they having correspondence with the *commons* of *Norfolk*, the people of *Thetford*, *Lyn*, and *Yarmouth*, assembled together, and came and rested before *Norwich*, and as they came, caused every man to rise with them, so that they left no villains behind; here they were joined by *JOHN* the *LITESTER*, (that is the *DYER*, for so that word signifies,) who was a *Norwich* man, and *captain* of all the rabble on this side of the country, and his three companions *Seth*, *Trunch*, and *Cubit*; this much alarmed the *citizens*, who met in publick assembly,⁷ and chose *Robert de Bernham*, *John de Walsingham*, *Walter de Gressenhale*, and *Rob. Reed*, to buy, provide, and deliver out arms, as bows, arrows, swords, &c. to defend the city, and orders were given that no gates should be opened, except *St. Steven's*, *Bishopgate*, and *Berstrete*, and that each of them should be guarded with two armed men, one lance and four archers, and at the same time they chose *Tho. Spink*, *Will. de Blickling*, *Rob. Popinjay*,

⁶ Hol. vol. ii. fo. 434. Policron, fo. 320. Fabian, fo. 295. ⁷ Rot. Congregat. 4 R. 2.

Will. de Appleyerd, Jeffry de Baggewell, Giles Albert, and John de Gunton, as assistants and counsellors to the *bailiffs*, and added two constables to each ward, to attend the safeguard of the city; and it seems that they had gotten *Sir Robert de Salle* or *Saule*, to be governour, for *Froissart* tells us, that the cause why they rested before *Norwich* was, because "there was a knyght Capitayne of the Town, called *Sir Robert Sale*, he was no Gentylman borne, but he had the Grace to be reputed Sage, and valpant in armes, and for his valpauntnesse, *Kynge Edward* made him knight. He was of his Body one of the biggest knyghtes in all Englande.

"*Lyster* and his Company thought to have this knight with them, & to make hym their chiefe Captayne, to the entente to be the more feared and beloved, so they send to hym, that he shulde come and speke with them in the Felde, or els they wolde brenne the Towne. The knight consydered, that it was better for hym to go and speke with them, rather thanne they shulde do that outrage to the Towne. Than he mounted on his horse, and pssued oute of the Towne all alone, and so came to speke with them, and when they sawe hym, they made him grete chere, and honoured hym muche, desyring hym to alight of his Horse, and so he dyde, wherein he dyde great Folly. For whanne he was alyghted, they came rounde about hym, & began to speke fayre to him, and sayde, *Sir Robert*, ye are a knight, and a man greatlye beloved in this Countrey, and renowned a valpant Man. and thoughe ye be thus, yet we knowe you well: ye be no Gentylmanne borne, but Sonne to a Villayne such as we be, therefore come you with us and be our Maister, and we shall make you so great a Lorde, that one quarter of England shall be undre your Obeysaunce. Whan the knight herde them speke thus, it was greatlye contraryous to his Mynde, for he thought never to make any suche Bargayne, and answered them with a felonous regarde. Flye away ye ungracious People, false and puell Traytours that ye be. Wolde you that I shulde forsake my natural Lord for suche a Company of knaves, as ye be, to my dishonoure for ever. I had rather ye were all hanged as ye shall be, and that shall be your ende. And with those Wordes he had thought to have lepte againe upon his horse, but he fayled of the Styrrope: and the Horse started away. Than they cryed all at hym, and sayde slee hym without Mercy. Whan he herde those Wordes he let his Horse go, and drue out a good Swerde, and began to scrimshe with them, and made a great Place about hym, that it was pleasure to beholde hym. There was non that durst aproche nere hym. There were some that aproched nere hym, but at every stroke that he gave, he cutte of outhur Legge, Weed, or Arme, there was none so hardy but that they feared hym. He dyde there suche Dedes of Armes, that it was marueyle to regarde, but there were more than fourty Thousand of these unhappy People, they shotte and cast at hym, and he was unarmed. To save trouthe, yf he had been of pron or stele he must nedes have bene slayne. But yet or he dyed, he slewe xii out of Hande, besyde them that he hurte. Fynally he was stryken to the Erthe, and they cutt of his Armes, and Legges, and than strake his Body all to peces.

"This was the ende of *Syr Rob. Salle*, whiche was greate damage. For whiche dede afterwarde all the knights and Squyers of England were angry, and sore displeased whan they herde thereof," But the

bailiffs and *citizens* were most of all discomforted, as they had good reason to be, for the cruel death of this their *captain*, upon which they met again, and chose four citizens to go and consult with *Will. de Ufford* then Earl of *Suffolk*, for the peace of the city and country, but *Litester*, who was stiled KING of the *commons*, thinking himself and fellows wiser than the rest, resolved to compel several of the principal nobles and great men of the country to join them; and hearing of the city's message to the Earl, they designed to have taken him, that they might do their business under his authority, but he being warned of their coming, suddenly rose from supper, and taking his journey through woods and deserts came to *St. Alban's*, and from thence to the King, feigning himself to be servant to Sir *Robert de Boys*, and carrying a wallet behind him;² the citizens being thus disappointed of a *captain*, were much terrified, the rebels threatening daily to burn the city, which they guarded against as well as they could, and in order thereto they summoned a general assembly, and there *Ralf Skeet* and *Hen. Skye*, two of the *bailiffs*, *Barth. de Appleyard*, *William de Blickling*, *Henry Lominour*, *Thomas Spynk*, *Ralf Papinjay*, *John de Multon*, *Will. Gerard*, *Stephen Silvester*, *Roger de Ridlington*, *John de Well*, and *Giles Albert*, were chosen, to go to treat with the *commons*, who proceeded in all manner of rapine and robbery, seizing on all *gentlemen* that they found at their houses, and compelling them to swear to them, and to ride with them through the country; the knights that were thus compelled, were the Lord *Scales*, *Will. Lord Morley*, *Sir John Brewse*, and *Sir Stephen de Hales*, who perceiving they must dissemble and say all things were well, or else die a miserable death, were glad to carry favour, by praising or dispraising all things, as they saw the *commons* affected, and so coming into credit with their captain *Litester*, they were preferred to serve him at the table, in taking the *assay* of his meats and drinks, and doing other services, kneeling humbly before him as he sat at meat, and *Sir Stephen de Hales*, because he was a comely knight, was appointed his *carver*;³ and thus this *mock king* had his *taster*, *carver*, *ambassadors*, and other officers, as a real one hath.

During this time, the *citizens* chosen for this purpose went and treated with these rebels, and were forced to give them large sums of money, to preserve the city from being quite demolished, notwithstanding which, *Litester* entered the city, with a great throng of citizens that had joined him, demolishing the houses of the noblemen and lawyers, as the *Kentish* rebels under *Tiler* had done in *London*, pretending that they had excepted them, when they received the money of the city to preserve it from burning and ruin.¹ The magistrates seeing this, began to be very much afraid, and to provide what they could for the safety of their city, and accordingly sent to Sir *Thomas Moricux*, Knt.² to come to their assistance and consult with them, who did so; and having chosen 20 armed men, and 20 archers, they sent them with him to *Stratton*, to meet the other country *gentlemen* there, to consult what was best to be done for the King's service and country's safety.³

¹ Stow, fo. 291.

² Hol. vol. ii. fo. 435.

³ Atlas, 378.

⁴ This Sir Thomas was a valiant man,

and brave warrior, was Marshal of the Army in France, of whom much may be seen in Froissart's Chronicle.

⁵ Rot. Congr.

The *commons* in the mean time began to wax weary of the way they were engaged in, so that taking council together, they chose two knights, viz. the Lord *Morley*, and Sir *John Brewes*, and three of their ringleaders, *Seth, Trunch*, and *Cubit*, whom they put great confidence in, to go to the King, for letters of *manumission* and *freedom*, desiring to have their CHARTER for that purpose more large, than those that were granted to other *counties*, and in order to obtain it the more easily, they sent large sums of money, which they had extorted from the city, to save it from fire and sacking, to the King. In the mean time, HENRY LE SPENCER Bishop of *Norwich*, being at his manor-house of *Burlic*, near *Okham* by *Stamford*, (as *Hollingshed* says,) heard of these unruly commotions, and wicked enterprises, in his diocese, and being a man of remarkable bravery, and knowing how much his lenity, liberality, and great charity, had gained the affections of the people in his diocese, like a good and pious pastor, with not above eight lances, and a few archers, he marched for *Cambridge*, where meeting with a party of these miscreants, who were sent thither, to get more to join them, he forthwith attacked them, killed some, imprisoned others, and those he suffered to go home he sware, not to take arms again in the like cause; thence marching to *Newmarket*, the utmost confines of his diocese that way, he was not disappointed of his expectation, for the principal men that knew of his march came to him, and from that time his company hourly increased; thence he went to *Icklingham*, for at that time the great road which now goes through *Barton-Mills*, went through that town, over the river at a place still called *Temple Bridge*, by which there was then a mill, and houses for reception for all travellers; the passage from the river to the fields was a narrow lane; in this lane the Bishop meets with *Tho. Lord Morley*, *Sir John Brewes*, and two of the rebels with him, the third being gone before to provide a dinner; at first meeting, he demands of the Knights if they had in their company any rebels, who were at first afraid to own it, but at last taking courage, they declared, that two of the chief of them were there, and the third was gone to provide a dinner, on which, the Bishop commanded their heads to be immediately struck off, and went to see for the third himself, whom he served in like manner, and then sent them to be set up on poles at *Newmarket*, (as *Stow* and *Hollingshed* say, but the *Atlas*, as to this affair, says,) that he carried them to *Wimondham*, where having confessed them, he there cut off their heads, and placed them on poles in that town; but the truth rather seems to be, that he struck off their heads where he first took them, not daring to run any risk of their escaping, and going to *Thetford*, the rebels there ran to *Wimondham*, and joined those that sided with them in that place, whither the Bishop followed them so quick, that being terrified by their leaders being slain, and their heads placed up there, they laid down their arms and submitted to the Bishop; and thus these three rebels fell, near the very place where their *Suffolk* comrades had so barbarously murdered *Sir John Cambridge* just before; hence the Bishop marched directly for *Norwich*, which the *commons* hearing, were so terrified, that they immediately rose from that place, for by this time the nobles and gentry of his diocese flocked to him with armed men, and provisions, so fast, that he had a complete fine army;⁴ the *citizens* (as

⁴ Baker, fo. 200.

they well might) were very glad at his coming, and received him with all joy and honour imaginable, and in an assembly held immediately, it was universally ordered, that the *bailiffs* should make a present to the Bishop, out of the money that he took from the rebels which he had executed, it being the same that the city had raised for them, to save themselves from fire and sword, as you have before heard, which present should be solely at the *bailiffs* discretion;⁵ the city being thus out of all further danger, the Bishop makes strict enquiry where the author of this misrule and his adherents were gone to, and being informed that they hovered about *Northwalsham* and *Gimingham*, and that there was a large number of loose people, he commanded his party to prepare and get ready to march against them, putting himself at their head. In this march also, his number still increased, for the knights and noblemen of the country, hearing of the bravery and courage of the Bishop, joined themselves, servants, and dependants, with him; but when he had marched to *Felmingham*, he was informed that *Litester* and his crew retired the day before to *Thorp-Market*, and there caused it to be publicly proclaimed, that all that wished well to the kingdom and commons, should follow him to *North-Walsham*, where (as he said) he intended to defend the people against the tyranny (as he called it) of the Bishop, who was coming against them with a military power; upon which, all the young fellows in the neighbouring villages followed him, and encamped with him there, which they had no sooner done, but a certain person of inferior rank went post to the Bishop, and told him the whole, to whom the Bishop said, "Blessed art thou my son, because thou didst not join thyself with those wicked men, and pestilent people;" and then turning to those that followed him, said, "It is better that one evil and wicked man should die, than the whole nation perish, which under his protection, and through his encouragement, rob and plunder innocent persons:" and so hasting to *North-Walsham*, he found them strongly fortified in their camp, having intrenched themselves in a warlike manner, and set upon the rampier of their trench, window-shutters, doors, tables, pales, boards, &c. and behind them, they had placed their carriages, as if they meant not to flee; notwithstanding this, the martial Bishop provoked at their doings, and particularly incensed for the damage they had done in the city, immediately sounded the trumpets for battle, which much surprised the *commons*, who expected not such a sudden rough attack, thinking he dared not attempt to storm their camp; but he, like a true valiant man, taking a spear in his hand, set spurs to his horse, and charged them with such courage, that he went swiftly over their ditches, and laid so about him, that he quickly made way for his company to follow, and so having gained their trenches, a sharp battle ensued, both sides earnestly striving to gain the victory; but at last, the *commons* were overcome and forced to fly, and being stopped by their carriages, a great number fell in the battle, others climbing up and leaping from them, made their escape: but the Bishop (politically enough) would not stop nor cease the battle till the chief authors and ringleaders of the tumult, with their King *Litester*, were taken, and so he got a complete victory. After this, *Litester* being arraigned for his treason, was condemned to be drawn, hanged and quartered; the Bishop heard

⁵ Rot. Congregat.

his confession, and by virtue of his office absolved him, and to show some pity to the man's misfortunes, went with him to the gallows; but that pity did not quench his zeal of justice, for he sought for all the chief promoters of the rebellion, caused them to be executed, and so quieted the country; *Litester's* quarters were sent and set up one on his own house at *Norwich*, one in the city, one at *Linn*, and one at *Yarmouth*, as a terror to his adherents. And thus ended this most dangerous rebellion of the *levellers*, for such they were indeed, desiring not only to level men's purses, but their understandings also, being unwilling that any should be wealthier or wiser than his fellows.

After all things were settled, the mayor of *London* did sit in judgment upon all offenders found in the liberties of that city, whether they were of *Kent*, *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, or any other county, and such as were convicted he had their heads smote off, among which was one *John Kirkbie* or *Kirby*, a *Norfolk* man, and one that had been instrumental in holding correspondence between them and the *Norfolk* rebels.⁶

Soon after this, the *Essex* rebels that escaped began to assemble again and make for *Colchester*, but when they could get none to join them there, they marched to *Sudbury*, where the Lord *Fitz-Walter* and Sir *John Harleston*, Knt.⁷ a brave man and excellent soldier, fell upon them as they were making their proclamations, and slew many, and quite dissipated them, so that by their manhood this rebellion came to nothing.

In 1382, about *Michaelmas* time, certain vicious people of this county and city, not sufficiently warned by their ill success in the late rebellion, privately endeavoured to raise a new one, with design to murder the Bishop of *Norwich*, and all the nobles and gentry of the country: and to bring their wicked purpose the better to pass, they determined to have risen at St. *Faith's fair*, held about 4 miles from *Norwich*, at the abbey of that name in the parish of *Horsham*, and so to have compelled all that were there, either to take part with them, or else lose their lives; and this being done, they would have taken St. *Bennet's* abbey of *Holm*, in the parish of *Ludham*, and have kept for a fortress to have withdrawn into, upon any force that had been made against them; but before they could perfect their design, one of the conspirators betrayed them, and they were taken, and lost their heads at *Norwich*, for their malicious devices.⁸

This year, on the 20th of *June*, the *Norwich Chronicle* says, there was a great earthquake, about noon, and a very pestilential fever in many places of the country, and very extraordinary inundations in the fens. At this time also, the *English* ladies, after the example of Queen *Anne*, daughter to the King of *Bohemia*, and wife to King *Richard*, began to ride on side-saddles; this Queen first brought this fashion into the land, for before, women used to ride astride like men, as *Stow* says, fo. 295.

At the great assembly held on *Holy-Rood* day, it was ordered that no person whatsoever should fish in the river *Wensum*, namely in that

⁶ Hol. fo. 436.

⁷ He was of *Harleston* in *Norfolk*, a

most remarkable and eminent man in his time.

⁸ Hol. vol. ii. fo. 441.

part of it which is in the city liberty, with drag-nets, &c. unless between St. *Peter ad Vincula*, and *Michaelmas*, under penalty of losing their fish and nets, and being fined by the *bailiffs*, and no drag was to have stones of above two pounds weight hung to the lower line.⁹

In 1383, the King and Queen went a progress, and visited the rich abbies of the realm, as *Bury*, *Thetford*, *NORWICH*, and others:¹ he was received here with great pomp, for in the city accounts there are many sums paid for new painting the city *banner*, fitting up and painting their *admiral's* barge, &c. and putting all the city furniture in order for that purpose.

In 1385, the Earls of *Nottingham* and *Suffolk*, and the Duke of *Lancaster*, were here, and were nobly treated by the city; it seems the Earls came to solicit for the King towards carrying on the war against the *Scots*, to which the city gave 50 marks, and lent 150 more, and gave 50 marks to the Duke, towards carrying on his own foreign affairs; they expended 10 marks on the Earl of *Nottingham*, and presented the Earl of *Suffolk* with two pipes of wine, and a last of oats.

Now also the city *ditches* were new cleansed, and there was a general survey of the walls and towers, and a return thereupon made, by the persons elected for that purpose, by which it appears that they were all put in sufficient repair, and each of them had 3, 6, or 8, men to guard them; in this return, *Heigham-gate* is called *Porta Inferni*, or *Hell-gate*; it being the lowest next the river on that side of the city, and from this time there were *wardens* for the walls, gates, towers, and river, yearly chosen.

In 1386, the *French* intending to invade *England*, Sir *Henry Percy* and *Faulx Percy* were sent to *Yarmouth* with 300 men of arms, and 600 archers, to guard the coast;² and the King sent his privy seal to the city, commanding them to fortify their town, array their men, and take care of their towers, gates, and walls, and also to lend him 500 marks, upon which they chose the *Bishop* their governour, and elected *William de Blickling*, *Ralf Skiet*, *Tho. Spynk*, *John Gilbert*, *Walter Bixton*, *Walter Daniel*, *John Multon*, and *Will. Lomynour*, to be of council with the *Bishop*, whenever he wanted them, concerning the government and arraying of the citizens in order for war; and *Walter de Bixton* and *Will. Everard* were appointed to go to the King's council at *London*, to get off what they could of the *loan* of 500 marks, which they got reduced to 100l.³ and being ordered to take particular care to defend their city and the adjacent country, if the *French* landed. They came home, and on their representation, had *watch* and *ward* day and night kept in the city, and the men thereof well armed and arrayed, all their towers and gates filled with instruments of defence; and whereas the principal citizens were often absent at the election of *bailiffs*, it was ordered that every one that was absent for the future, at the great assembly yearly held at the chapel of St. *Mary* in the Fields, to choose the *bailiffs*, shall pay 40d. each.

⁹ Custom Book, fo. 42. b.

¹ Hol. vol. ii. f. 444.

² Hol. vol. ii. fo. 451. Froisart, vol. ii. fo. 61. b.

³ Rymer, vol. vii. p. 544.

In 1388, there was an *ordinance* made that no citizen should buy any *worsted*s of any country weavers, in the city liberties, without they set their chests in the messuage late *John de Welbourn's*, now called the *Worsted-Celde*, (shop or stall,) under penalty of 40s. for the first offence, 4*l.* for the second, and losing their liberty for the third; and *Will. de Eton*, and *Will. Lomynour* were chosen *WARDENS*, to take care of this business.

In 1389, the Duke of *Lancaster* returned to *England*, having been in *Spain* and *Gascoign* for three years last past, and at *Easter* came to the city, which resolved to honour him in the greatest manner they could, for which purpose they called an *assembly*, and chose *Nic. Blakenee*, *Henry Lomynour*, *Ralf Skiet*, and *Roger Blickling*, as *adjutants* to the *bailiffs*, to wait upon the Duke, and manage the procession which was to meet him; and to make the appearance as grand as possible, they proclaimed, that every one that was of degree sufficient to serve as *bailiff*, and did not ride to meet him, should forfeit 40*d.* and every common freeman 20*d.*

In 1390, the *wool-staple* was fixed here, not without great solicitation and expense, for in the *treasurer's* accounts, there are large sums paid for that purpose, and several fees and presents made by the city to Sir *Robert Berneye*, Knt. and a pipe of wine, which cost 4 marks, sent to *Will. Rees*, for their services in the affair.

The next year the Duke of *Gloucester* came hither, and the *citizens* rode to meet him, well arrayed, and every man that was absent from his *livery* was to pay 2*s.*

Now also, a great mortality increased in *Norfolk*, and in many other counties in *England*, that it seemed not unlike the season of the great pestilence; it was occasioned by a great want of victuals, that forced many people to eat unwholesome food, and so brought distempers upon themselves; this dearth began under the sickle, and lasted to the following harvest, but was not so much for want of corn, as money to purchase it, occasioned by the law made in relation to wool, by which wool became dog-cheap, for a stone of chosen and picked wool of the best sort was sold for 3 shillings, and some for 22 pence, or 2 shillings, so that in these times the *woollen* manufacture was the great support of the nation.

In 1392, the King granted a license of *mortmain*, dated at *Notingham* the 8th of *July*, in which for a hundred pounds in hand paid, he licensed the *bailiffs* and *commonalty* to receive in *mortmain* to the use of the city 3 messuages, 18 shops, 42 stalls, and 54*s.* of yearly rent, in *Norwich*, held of the King in *burgage*, and to apply the profits thereof to repair the city walls, towers, and ditches, or for any other works, towards easing the poor and middle sort of citizens, yearly; this by error is numbered among their *CHARTERS*,⁵ it having a broad seal of green wax hanging to it. They were settled by *Henry Lomynour*, *Nic. Blakenee*, and *Tho. Spink*, who had purchased some with the city's money, and given others of their own gifts; but the whole not being answered, it was agreed in assembly, that if the voluntary contributions and legacies of the deceased would not pay the whole of the 100*l.* paid for the aforesaid license, the rest should be raised by a common tax levied in the city.

⁴ Hol. vol. ii. fo. 475, 6.

⁵ It is marked *Carta xviii. a.*

In 1395, the *Danes* laid roving on the *Norfolk* coasts, and did much injury to the *English* merchants, upon which, *Yarmouth*, *Norwich*, and all the coast towns in this county furnished out a number of ships, and ventured to fight with these *Danish* pirates, but being overcome, many of them were slain, others taken prisoners, and were forced to pay great ransomes, the merchants also lost 20,000*l.* in coin, which they had in those ships to buy wares with, in the places they were bound to.⁶

In 1397, an order was made, that all wool should be sold in the shops, in the *wool-market* only.

The *bailiffs* this year accounted for certain sums of money, by them laid out, for the *honour* and *common profit* of the city, among which are the following sums :

Paid to *Tho. Spynk* 40*s.* for procuring a writ against *Sir Leonard de Kerdeston*, who endeavoured to try actions arising in the liberties, in other courts; and to *John Yelverton*, the city counsel in that affair, 40*s.*; paid also for the King's justices to the *assizes* for the city, then held at *Abraham's-Hall*, 18*s.* 5*d.* and for their horses oats 14*s.*; for making the King's *herring-pies* 9*s.* 10*d.*; and for the *coroner's* expenses in going to *Bukenham-Ferry*, to sit upon 2 women drowned there 13*s.* it being within the city liberty; for a grand breakfast made at *Norwich* for *Sir Edmund de Thorp*, *Sir Rob. de Berneye*, *Sir Ralf de Shelton*, *Sir John White*, Knts. the sheriff of *Norfolk*, the *mayor* of *Lyn*, and many other nobility and gentry of the city and country, 34*s.* 7*d.*

In 1398, there was a *tax* laid on the city by consent, to raise a sum, to make a voluntary present to the King at his coming hither; and it was then ordered that every man should ride with the *bailiffs* in their best apparel to meet him, namely, every one of the *bailiffs* rank to have 3 or 4, or 2 at least, attending him in good liveries, under 5*l.* penalty, and every substantial citizen was to ride, under 40*s.* penalty, and every freeman, under 20*s.* penalty, and every servant and apprentice was to go to meet him, under 6*s.* 8*d.* penalty, and every one not able to go himself, should send one in his place; and there were elected as adjutants to the *bailiffs*, to manage the procession, *Robert Dunston*, *Rich. Baus*, and *Thomas Fyncham*, for the court, and three others for the commons; and this is the first distinction that I find made between the court and commons, which is not to be wondered at, it appearing that they now designed to make a push for a MAYOR, &c. and the present was designed to oblige the King, in order to obtain their request: and at the assembly held on *New-Year's* day, *Henry Lomynour*, *Will. Everard*, *Will. Crakeford*, *Tho. Hert*, *Edm. Warner*, *Walter Nieche*, *Nich. de Blakenee*, *Will. Blak-homme*, *Will. Sporle*, *Tho. Fincham*, *Rob. Dunston*, *Simon Bakstere*, *John Mendham*, *Ric. Wilbye*, *Ric. Bond*, and *Samson Bakstere*, with two of the *bailiffs*, were chosen to consider of the manner and way to apply for a major, for the state of the city, having full power to call in all such citizens as they liked, to treat of the matter with them; but it seems the King did not come as was expected, so that I find nothing more of the affair, till next year, when they sent to *London* to the Duke of *Lancaster*, about it, who frankly told them, it would

⁶ Hol. vol. ii. fo. 485.

not bear *now*, and that they must wait for a more favourable opportunity; and soon after the Duke died.

This year, brother *John* Abbot of *Wendling* let to the city the messuage and key in *Cunsford*, belonging to his convent, which laid between the land late *John de Dunston's* (and then the Lady *Audele's*) on the south, and the churchyard of *St. Clement* in *Cunsford*, and the tenement belonging to the city, formerly *Hugh Holland's* on the north part, the King's-street, west, and the river *Wensum*, east, together with the advowson of *St. Clement's* church there, and 6s. 8d. rent; the city was to hold the whole for 600 years, at 13s. 4d. yearly rent.

In 1399, order was issued, that every night one *bailiff*, and two of the 24 council, with 12 armed men and 24 archers, should watch and guard the city, and that all men should be in readiness for defence, and have their weapons ready at any warning. The walls, turrets, barge, &c. were well fortified, the ditches cleansed, and every thing in a good posture of defence; they having hired many archers and armed men to keep the city, particular care was taken to fit up the *Red Tower*, called the *Dungeon*, and to guard the river, and all the city gates were kept shut day and night, except *Cunsford*, *St. Stephen's*, *St. Martin's*, *Magdalen*, and *Bishop-gates*, which were always shut early; and now having provided all things, they write letters to *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster*, son and heir of *John* of *Gaunt*, the late deceased Duke, their especial friend, in which lamenting their loss of him, and setting forth their design of getting a *MAYOR*, &c. by his means, and their resentment conceived against King *Richard*, (for denying them their expected *CHARTER*, as one may easily imagine,) they tell him how they had proceeded, and accordingly they declared openly for him, against King *Richard*; and sent *Simon de Blickling* and *Robert Brasier*, with their letters, giving them full power to answer the letters that the Duke had sent to the *bailiffs*, with which he was so well pleased, that the *bailiffs* themselves were sent for, under pretence to answer to an arrest that the preceding *bailiffs* had made, but in reality to talk with the Duke; at their going up, they constituted *Walter de Bixton*, *Roger de Blickling*, *Nic. de Blakenec*, and *Tho. Gerard*, their *deputies* and *attornies*, and managed their affairs so well with the Duke, that they not only returned free from the false arrest, but had assurances for their good services, that at a proper time, (if it was ever in his power,) their *CHARTER* and all their desires should be granted: all which he performed when he became King of *England*, which was not long after, for *Richard II.* was immediately deposed by the Duke and his adherents, who was crowned by the name of *Henry* the *Fourth*: the late King being imprisoned in *Pomfret-Castle*, died not long after, a miserable death, being murdered or starved, either by himself, or those about him, (for as to that, reports are various,) and his body being brought to *London*, was exposed for all to see it, for some time, and was then interred in *Westminster* abbey.

In this King's reign lived Sir *William Norwich*, Knt. a great follower and friend of *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, with whom he performed many feats of arms in foreign countries, and it was much through this knight's means that that Duke so often visited, and had

such a value as he always showed, for this city; *Froisart* mentions him in his Chronicle, as do several others that I have seen.

BAILIFFS.

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| 1377, Rob. Popinjay.
Will. de Blickling.
John de Moulton.
Will. de Eaton. | 1388, John le Latimer.
Tho. Garrard.
John Daniel. |
| 1378, Rob. de Burnham.
Will. de Wurstede.
Will. de Horning.
Reginald Cobbe.
Will. de Worthstede, <i>town-clerk</i> . | 1389, Rob. Poppinjay.
Rob. de Burnham.
Edm. le Warner.
John de Holland. |
| 1379, Will. Asger.
Nic. de Blakeney.
Henry Lomynour.
Roger Peerson. | 1390, Walter Everard.
Hugh de Holland.
Tho. le Hert <i>or</i> Hart.
John de Crakeford. |
| 1380, Henry Skye.
Tho. de Bumpstede.
Ralph Skeet.
John Parlet. | 1391, Robert Brasier.
John Pilly.
Walter de Bixton.
Walter Niche. |
| 1381, John Peking <i>or</i> Pickering.
Tho. Hert <i>or</i> Hart.
Will. Lomynour.
Tho. Spynke. | 1392, Rich. Drue <i>or</i> Drew.
Walter Daniel.
John Wurlich.
Rob. de Hanworth. |
| 1382, John Gilbert.
Hugh de Holland.
John le Latymer.
Stephen Silvester. | 1393, Ric. de Blickling.
Tho. Garrard.
Rich. White.
John de Shotesham. |
| 1383, Walter Niche.
Will. de Wurstede.
Walter de Bixton.
Reginald Cobbe. | 1394, Robert Poppinjay.
John Daniel.
Tho. Parlet.
Tho. Leverich. |
| 1384, Rob. Poppinjay.
Roger de Ridlington.
Walter de Eaton.
Will. de Horning. | 1395, John de Harleston.
Edm. le Warner.
Will. Appleyerd.
John Copping. |
| 1385, Walter Daniel.
Will. de Blickling.
John de Moulton.
Clement Herward. | 1396, Will. Garrard.
John de Shuldham.
Roger Parker.
John de Lynne. |
| 1386, Henry Lomynour.
Nic. de Blakeney.
Rog. de Blickling.
Will. de Appilyerd. | 1397, Tho. Herte.
Walter Niche.
Will. de Crakeford.
John de Wurthstede. |
| 1387, Will. Peking <i>or</i> Pickering.
Ralf Skeet.
John de Trowse.
John Parlet. | 1398, Ric. Drew.
Rob. Brasier.
John Wurlich.
Ralph Brooke. |
| 1388, John Gilbert. | 1399, Walter Daniel.
Rob. de Dunston.
Rich. White.
Walter de Eaton. |

BURGESSES IN PARLIAMENT.

- 1 *Rich. II.* Parl. at *Westm.* WILL. DE BIXTON, PETER DE ALDERFORD.
- 2 *Ditto*, WALTER DE BIXTON, HENRY LOMYNOUR, to whom the city paid 20*l.* for their twice attending in parliament.
- 3 *Ditto*, WALTER DE BIXTON, THO. SPINK.
- 4 Parl. at *Northampton*, JOHN LATYMER, ROB. DE BERNHAM; they were chosen by *Will. Blickling*, *Will. Eaton*, *John Atte moor*, and *Will. de Blachomor*, who were the four citizens elected, by all the commons, to send whom they pleased.⁷
- 5 Parl. at *Westm.* JOHN DE WELL, WALTER DE BIXTON, and WILL. GERRARD, and *Bixton* sat the first session, and *Gerrard* the second.
- 6 *Ditto*, WILL. BLICKLING, WALTER DE BIXTON.
- 7 *Ditto*, WALTER DE BIXTON, WILL. APPELEYERD, junior, son of *Barth. Appleyerd*.
- 7 Parl. at *New-Sarum*, WILL. GERARD and JOHN PARLET.
- 8 Parl. at *Westm.* WIL. APPELEYERD, THO. GERARD.
- 9 *Ditto*. CLEMENT HERWARD, WILL. APPELEYERD.
- 10 *Ditto*, WALTER NICHE, NIECHE, or NEECH, WALTER BIXTON.
To the King's council the same year, WALTER DE BIXTON and THO. SPINK.
- 11 *Ditto*, WILL. APPELEYERD, WALTER DE BIXTON.
- 12 Parl. at *Cambridge*, WALT. DE BIXTON, JOHN DE MULTON.
- 13 Parl. at *Westm.* HENRY LOMYNOUR, WALTER DE BIXTON.
- 14 Council at *Westm.* WALTER DE BIXTON, WILL. EVERARD.
- 14 Parl. at *Westm.* WILL. APPELEYERD, THO. GERARD.
- 15 *Ditto*, WALT. DE BIXTON and THO. GERARD.
- 16 Parl. at *Winchester*, WIL. EVERARD, JOHN DE MULTON.
- 17 Parl. at *Westm.* HEN. LOMYNOUR, WIL. EVERARD.
- 18 *Ditto*, WIL. APPELEYERD, HEN. LOMYNOUR.
- 19 *Ditto*, WIL. APPELEYERD, THO. GERARD.
- 20 *Ditto*, WILL. APPELEYERD, HEN. LOMYNOUR.
- 21 *Ditto*, WALT. DE BIXTON, RICH. WHITE.
- 22 *Ditto*, HEN. LOMYNOUR, ROG. DE BLICKLING.

CHAPTER XVII.

OF THE CITY IN HENRY THE FOURTH'S TIME.

KING *Henry* the Fourth having assumed the crown, was proclaimed King the last day of *September*, King *Richard*, who was then in the

⁷ Rot. Cong. N. 4. R. 2.

Tower, having publicly renounced, the day before, at which renunciation Sir *Tho. Erpingham*, Knt. Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, and Lord Chamberlain, was appointed commissioner by the parliament, for the *bachelors* and *commons* of the south part of the realm, and *Dionise of Lopham* was one of the publick *notaries* that signed the instrument.⁸ This Sir *Thomas* was a *Norfolk* man, and a great favourite both of King and commons, for in the 6th year of this reign, the *commons* in parliament petitioned the King, that it would please him to remember the service of Sir *Thomas Erpingham*, Sir *Tho. Bempson*, *John Northbury* or *Norbury*, and other valiant knights and squires, who adventured themselves with him at his coming into the kingdom, and endeavoured as much as possible to confirm him on the throne: for I find Sir *Thomas* was afterwards in great favour with the city, and kept correspondence with the citizens for that purpose, and in order to oblige them, sent them the King's CHARTER of confirmation,⁹ of all their former *charters*, dated at *Westminster*, the 6th of *February*, 1399. The witnesses to which are, *Tho. Arundel* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Ric. Scroop* Archbishop of *York*, *Rob. Braybrook* Bishop of *London*, *John Fordham* Bishop of *Ely*, *Edm. Stafford* Bishop of *Exeter*, *Edmund Duke of York*, the King's uncle, *Henry de Percy* Earl of *Northumberland*, and Constable of *England*, *Ralph de Nevile* of *Westmorland*, Marshal of *England*, *John Earl of Somerset*, Chamberlain, *John de Scarle*, Clerk of the Chancery, and *John Norbury*, Treasurers, *Will. de Roos* of *Hamlak*, *Reginald Grey* of *Ruthyn*, *Will. de Willughby*, *Tho. Kempston*, Steward of the Household, and Master *Ric. Clifford*, Keeper of the Privy-Seal. In which we may observe, that the Bishop of *Norwich* is not among the witnesses, the reason of which was, because Sir *Hugh Spencer*, his nephew, was one of the lords that conspired against the King with the Abbot of *Westminster*, to dethrone him; and Bishop *Spencer* was suspected to be in that conspiracy with his relation, and Sir *Thomas Erpingham* and others were then preparing an accusation against him;¹ for it appears in the acts of the congregations or assemblies held in this city, that at an assembly held on *Sunday* before the Feast of *St. Valentine*, at which the *bailiffs* and seventy-four more of the principal citizens were present, there were letters testimonial signed and sealed with the common seal of the city, at Sir *Thomas's* request, to testify certain matters objected against the Bishop of *Norwich*, the copy of which was left with the town-clerk: so mutable were the citizens at that time, and ready to do whatever was asked, whether right or wrong, that in order to oblige the King and court, they were willing even to sacrifice the very man that had so lately saved them, their houses, goods, and families, from death and destruction: but the earnest desire they had entertained for their new CHARTER, which they now hoped to get, made them do any thing that the court asked; but it was to no purpose, for notwithstanding their testimonial, the Bishop cleared himself, and was not molested at all: but least any thing should be attempted, at an assembly held on *Thursday* after *St. Valentine*, it was ordered that one of the city *serjeants*, and two constables of each *leet*, should warn

⁸ Prinne's Abridgement of the Records, &c. 1 H. 4. 23 R. 2. and 12 H. 4. Hol. fo. 510.

⁹ This charter is lost, but is in all the inspeXimuses ever since Henry V.

¹ Hol. 514.

all persons to be ready in their best armour, in the abbey yard called the *Green-Yard*, every one being accoutred according to his degree, on the day before St. *Matthew* next, at 11 o'clock, there to be mustered, and receive orders to be in a readiness at all times, and this under penalty of the King's forfeiture.²

In 1400, *Will. Blakehommor*, *Margery* his wife, and *Jeffry de Bixton*, gave the messuage which formerly they purchased of *Hugh Holland*, with the lime kilns, garden, house, and shops, in the parishes of St. *Edward* and St. *Peter per Southgatt*, lying between *Hildebrond's* hospital north, St. *Peter's* churchyard and glebe land, south, the street, east, and the Prioress of *Carhow's* land called *Boteler's-Hills*, now *Butterhills*, west, to the city for ever, towards the repairs of the banks of the river *Wensum*.³

In 1401, the King's letters patents were directed to the *bailiffs*, commanding them to build him some new *barges*, towards prosecuting his wars.

In 1402, the grand affair of procuring the CHARTER took up great part of their time, assemblies being held at the *Chapel* in the *Fields*, very often upon that occasion, and messengers were continually going backward and forward to *London* about it, but all to no purpose, for Bishop *Spencer* had so far convinced the King and court of his integrity, that without him they would do nothing; and he (as we may rightly judge) had really no reason to comply with their requests, considering how basely he had been used by them; but nevertheless they were obliged to send to him, and entreat his favour in the affair, and for that purpose, two of the *bailiffs*, *Roger de Blickling*, and *John Yelverton* the *Recorder*, were sent to wait upon the Bishop at his palace at *North-Elmham*, where he then resided, to solicit his favour, and beg that he would not continue to oppose their *charter*, and by their management he acquiesced; and it seems at that time, all the citizens that had signed the testimonial against him, were under excommunication; for at another *assembly*, orders were read directed to *John Derlington* the Chancellor, to absolve all persons in the city of *Norwich* from their excommunication: and now having no obstacles to encounter with, they agreed to lend the King 1000 marks, by which they so much obliged him, that it was signified to them, that they might frame a CHARTER, as large and ample as they could devise, and it should be passed, upon which it was resolved in assembly, that the *bailiffs* and citizens should take the best advice they could, in drawing the CHARTER, at the common expense, and then *Will. de Crakeford*, *Rob. Baas*, and *John Clerk*, were sent backward and forward, to and from *London*, concerning it, making what interest they could among the great ones there; and I find, that *Henry Lord Peircy* Earl of *Northumberland*, their great friend, was here this year, to borrow the thousand marks for the King, who was then in great want of money, for soon after, it appears, the city *treasurers* paid 6*l.* for two pipes of wine given to the Earl of *Northumberland*, and for 90*li.* of wax, twenty-seven of weyk, five quarters of oats, and making six large torches, for his retinue; and this very year, the *Scots* having declared open war, and the *French* being ready to join them, the King was under some apprehensions of their landing on these coasts,

² Viz. of 10*l.*

³ Domsday Civit. fo. 86. Lib. Alb. fo. 13.

and therefore dispatched messengers to the *bailiffs* of the city, who immediately mustered their forces, both *hoblers*⁴ and *archers*, proclaiming, that if any of the principal persons were deficient in their armour, they should forfeit 5 marks, and every archer not sufficiently arrayed, 20s. and every one should be sworn, that their harness or armour was their proper own, and no one's else; this being done, they immediately raised the city *banner*, on which the city arms were painted, and sent 20 armed men of their chief citizens, as *Will. Sedman, John Copping, Tho. Gerard, Rob. Brasier, &c.* and 40 archers, to *Yarmouth*, where they staid three days, and the citizens were paid 2s. a day, and the archers 1s. and then the King's ships and forces coming thither, they were discharged, with thanks for their care.⁵

In 1403, *John le Latimer* was dead, and left the city a legacy of 10*l.* several legacies being left towards procuring their *CHARTER*, with which, and other money, the expenses of the *charter's* passing, were paid, as were also the 1000 marks lent the King, his Majesty having assigned a part of the subsidy granted him, for that purpose, which paid it all but 38*l.* and that was after paid by the subsidy of the town of *Lyn*, which was assigned for that purpose, for *Warine at Hall* and others were sent to the *mayor* and *commons* of *Lyn*, to know whether they would pay the subsidy levied upon them to the King's use, to the citizens of *Norwich*, or no? which at first they refused, as also a second time, but paid it the third time of going, to *John Rippelay*, to the use of the city.⁶

And this year the King's writ came down, by which *four* citizens were ordered to be returned to parliament for the city; but at that time this was so far from being thought a privilege, that they paid *John de Alderford* 3*l.*⁷ to get it altered, for *two* only, as before; whereas when the writ was issued, it was doubtless thought a further addition to the honour of the city, upon their *new charter*, but being expensive, (for at that time *burgesses* in parliament had daily wages for their attendance,) the city got it altered, and they sent only two, as usual.

The city having obliged the King by the many signal services before mentioned, his Majesty, according to promise, granted them a *NEW CHARTER*,⁸ in as ample a form as they desired. It is dated at *Westminster, Jan. 28*, in the fifth year of his reign, and in the year of our Lord 1403, and is witnessed by *Thomas Arundel* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Ric. Scroop* Archbishop of *York*, *Rob. Braybrook* Bishop of *London*, *John Fordham* Bishop of *Ely*, *Henry Beaufort* Bishop of *Lincoln*, Chancellor, *John* Earl of *Somerset*, the King's brother, *Ralf* Earl of *Westmorland*, Marshal of *England*, *Will. Roos* of *Hamlak*,

⁴ *Hoblers* were persons obliged by their tenure to find a little light swift horse, to certify or carry tidings of an invasion by the sea side, and so light-horsemen in general were after called hoblers, that is, riders on hobbies, as we still call them.

⁵ *Comp. Thesaurar. 4 H. 4. Mag. Cong. apud Capellam in Campis, 4 H. 4. Congr. die Lune post Dominicam Ramis Palmarum 4 H. 4. Congr. die*

Jovis in Festo Cene, 4 H. 4. Congr. post Fest. See. Marie Magd. 4 H. 4.

⁶ *Lib. Comp. Thesaur. 5 H. 4.*

⁷ *Compot. Thesaur. 5 H. 4. item, (solut.) Johi. de Alderford, pro correctione cujusdam brevis pro quatuor civibus venientibus ad parlamentum, 60 sol.*

⁸ The original *charter* is lost, but it is exemplified at length in the *inspeximus* of Henry V. and ever since, and is inrolled, viz. *Int. Plita. Term. Pasche. A°. 5 H. 4. Rot. 12. coram Rege.*

Treasurer, *Will. de Willughby*, *Will. Heron* Lord Say, Steward of the Household, and *Thomas Langley*, Keeper of the Privy Seal. In the preamble of which the King recites, "that by reason of the great affection that we have and bear to our city of *Norwich*, and the citizens and commonalty of the said city, and in consideration of the good behaviour of the citizens of the said city towards us, and of the voluntary service by them in time past often given us, being desirous to advantage the said city, and in a special manner to provide for the profit of those citizens, their heirs and successours, of our special grace we have granted,

"That the city and all the land within the city, and the liberty of the same, with the suburbs and their hamlets and their bounds, and all the land round the liberty thereof, (the old Shire-house only excepted,) shall be, and are hereby separated from the county of *Norfolk*, and be altogether exempt both by land and water, and are hereby made a county of, and by themselves, which shall be for ever called, *The County of the City of Norwich*." And by this charter, the offices of the bailiffs were extinguished, and they had power to elect a MAYOR⁹ yearly, which MAYOR as soon as elected, and his successours, on their election, always shall be the King's escaetor, in the city and liberties thereof.

They are always every year to elect two SHERIFFS for the city and its county, the citizens and commonalty being to elect both MAYOR and SHERIFFS.

Every ESCAETOR, as soon as MAYOR and entered upon his office, shall take his oath to perform the office of escaetor, before some person assigned by the King's writ to receive it, but shall not be compelled to go out of the city to take such oath.

The SHERIFFS are to be sworn by the MAYOR, in the *Gild-hall*, and their names returned into *Chancery*.

The escaetor and sheriff of *Norfolk*, are not to enter the city or county of *Norwich*.

The SHERIFFS of *Norwich*, like other sheriffs, are to hold their county court from month to month, on *Monday*,¹ and have the same liberties and privileges as other sheriffs of counties and escaetors have, and are to receive all profits thereof, as the bailiffs of the city heretofore used to hold the courts and receive the profits.²

No citizens are to plead or be impleaded, for or concerning any lands in the city or its county, neither before the King or any of his justices, in any court out of the bounds of the city and its county, nor for any bargain made, or transgression done in those bounds, neither are the King's justices to enter, or concern themselves in any thing thereto belonging, but all shall be done before the MAYOR and SHERIFFS, according to the law and custom of the city.

⁹ Holingshed, vol. ii. fo. 172, derives the word *maire* or *mayor*, from *MAR*, in Hebrew, Dominus, or in English, Lord, whence it came to pass that the head officer and lieutenant to the prince, as well in London as other cities and towns of the realm, are called by the name of *mayor*, though in the cities of London and York, for an augmentation of honour, by an ancient custom (through ig-

norance what the title of *mayor* signifies) they have an addition, and are intituled by the name of *LORD-MAYOR*, where *mayor*, simply pronounced of itself, signifieth no less than *LORD*, without any such addition.

¹ *Comitatum suum ibidem per diem Lune de mense in mensem.*

² The bailiffs used to hold their courts every Wednesday and Saturday.

The *Steward* and *Marshal* of the King's Household are not to intermeddle, either in his Majesty's presence or absence, unless in cases of transgressions, bargains, contracts, and debts, in the King's household, or those which are members of the household.³

The *citizens* and *commonalty* are to have cognizance of all *pleas*, *assizes*, *novel disseisin*,⁴ and *mort de aunceter*,⁵ of all *lands* and *tenements* in the *city* and its *county*, as well those *pleas* that are triable before the justices of both *Benches*, as justices of *assize* or justices *itinerants*, all which shall be tried before the MAYOR and SHERIFFS in the *Gild-hall*.

The *deputy* of the *escaetor* and *sheriffs*, who must be deputed under the *city seal*, is yearly to account in the *Exchequer* for the profits, but shall not be compelled to go out of the *city* to account.

The MAYOR, SHERIFFS, *citizens*, and *commonalty*, have full power and liberty to appropriate and make the best of all *gates*, *bridges* and *waste-grounds*, both by *land* and *water*, in the whole *liberties*, to enable them to repair the *gates* and *walls*.

The MAYOR is to try all causes, where the SHERIFFS shall any way be charged with doing wrong, and hath power to relieve the oppressed, by punishing the *sheriffs* according to the offence.

The MAYOR for the time being is always a *justice of the peace* by his *office*, and shall yearly choose four others, to be *justices* for his assistants, and no *justice* of the county of *Norfolk*, or any other *justices of peace* whatever, are to exercise their office in the *city* or its *county*, either by *land* or *water*.

The MAYOR is not to determine any case of *felony*, without the King's special mandate.

The CITIZENS are to have all *fines*, *issues*, *forfeitures*, and *amercia-ments*, accruing by virtue of the office of *justice of the peace*.

The MAYOR, SHERIFFS, &c. are to have all victuals forfeited by law, as bread wine, and ale, and all other things not belonging to merchandise.

The MAYOR, SHERIFFS, &c. are to have the *sword* which the King gave them, or some other,⁶ carried before them, with the point *erect*, in the presence of all *lords* or *nobles* of the realm, whether they be of the *royal blood* or no, "our presence only excepted."⁷

The *serjeants* at *mace* belonging to the *mayor* and *sheriffs* are to carry gold or silver *maces*, gilt or ungilt, with the King's arms thereon, both in the King's presence, as also in the presence of the *Queen-consort*, or *Queen-mother*, in the *city* and its *county*, as their proper *serjeants* at arms.

Neither the *steward* nor *marshal* of the King's household, nor the *clerk* of the *market* of the King's household, shall ever enter or sit within the *city* or its *county*, or exercise any *jurisdiction* there, or

³ In 1405, the steward and marshal held a court at East-Deorham, and then the city pleaded this liberty and had it allowed.

⁴ See p. 43.

⁵ Mort d'ancestre is a writ which lies where any of a man's ancestors died seized of lands, and some stranger enters upon them.

⁶ Gladium suum eis per nos datum, aut alium gladium.

⁷ Extra presenciam nostram, vel heredium nostrorum. So that the sword is not to be carried before the *mayor* in the King's presence, but only with the point downwards, unless the mayor, as is usual, carries it himself with the point erect before his Majesty.

draw or force the *citizens* to answer them any where out of their liberty.

No *purveyor* or *taker* of *victuals*,⁸ or other *officer*, shall *purvey* or *take* any victuals of the *citizens*,⁹ without their free will, unless they take them at *full* price, and for the King's own use, and pay down the money at the delivery.

The *city coroners* are to exercise in the *liberties* the same privileges as other *coroners*, in the King's presence or absence, as they immemorially did.

And lastly, no damage is to come to the *city* by reason of this alteration of the *bailiffs*, to a *mayor* and *sheriffs*, but the *mayor*, *sheriffs*, *citizens*, and *commonalty*, by this *charter* have, and may use, and enjoy, as confirmed to them, all things, the same as the *bailiffs*, *citizens*, and *commonalty*, their predecessors, had, used, and enjoyed, before this alteration.

The CHARTER being finished, it was brought down, with the *sword* that the *King* presented them with, and was received with great joy by all the *city*; and in pursuance thereof, on the first of *May* 1403, they chose WILLIAM APPELYERD their first MAYOR, the BAILIFFS holding their office till *Michaelmas* following, which then expired, and they chose two SHERIFFS, according to their *charter*.

BAILIFFS OF NORWICH.

1400, Roger de Blickling,	1402, Rob. de Hunworth,
Barth. de Blakeney,	John de Harleston,
Tho. Garard or Gerrard,	Will. Sedman,
Hugh Skeet or Skeyt.	John Copping.
1401, John Daniel,	1403, Rob. Brasier,
Edm. Warner,	John Daniel,
Will. Appleyard,	Rich. Purdance,
Will. Everard.	Tho. Leveriche, and these

were the last *bailiffs* of *Norwich*, the two first of which were chosen the first SHERIFFS of the *city*.

In 1404, there was an assembly called to settle the manner of elections of *sheriffs*, and it was then ordained, that for the future, there should be 80 persons elected yearly, to be at all *common assemblies* in a place by themselves, and that the majority of them should name three persons yearly for *sheriffs*, and declare their names to the *commons* in a place by themselves, who should refuse any they pleased of the three, and if they liked none of them, the 80 were to retire and name three more, till they named three the *commons* approved of, and then the *town-clerk* and some of the 80 were to carry the three names approved by the *commons*, to the *mayor* and *chief men*,¹ in another place by themselves, and the *mayor* was to name one of them for *sheriff*, and the *chief men* the other; and accordingly at this election,

⁸ Nullus *provisor* aut *captor* victualium, &c.

⁹ Aliquam *prisam* faciat nec victualia capiat, &c.

¹ Probis hominibus, the *chief men*, as recorder, *mayor*, *justices*, council, &c.

Sampson Baxter, (whom *Nevile* by mistake calls *Barker*,) *John Skye*, and *John Bylawe*, were chosen by the 80, confirmed by the *commons*, and returned to the *mayor* and *chief men*, and the *mayor* named *Baxter*, the *chief men Skye*; and this was the constant form of elections for some years, by which we may observe, that in the lists of the *sheriffs*, the *mayor's sheriff* is always first named,

And this year, *Henry Lomynour*, *John Daniel*, and eighteen more were chosen by the *commons*, to agree upon and settle all the *articles* and *ordinances* made by the *court* or *chief men* of the *city*, in relation to the *election* and *oath* of the *mayor*, and good government of the *city*.

In 1405, there was an act made, that no man or woman of what estate or condition they be, shall put their son or daughter to serve as *apprentice*, to any craft or other labour, within any *city* or *borough* in the realm, except he hath land of 20s. *per annum* at least, but they shall be put to other labour, as their estates doth require;² by which this city was so much damaged, that they got it repealed in *Henry* the Seventh's time, as appears in that King's reign.

And for the safety of the city, the tenement *Geywood's*, was let for a publick *inn* or reception for all *foreigners* staying to work here, and a penalty of 5*l.* was laid upon all others that took in strangers to lodge for any time.³

This year is also remarkable for being the first time that ever a *cannon* was used in *England*, which was against the town of *Berwick*, and battered down the walls, so that the King immediately took it.⁴

In 1406, his Majesty vouchsafed to visit this city, as appears by the *Assembly Book*, in which the money raised against the King's coming is mentioned.⁵

At this time, the *citizens* claimed four acres and an half of ground which belonged to the *Chapel* in the *Field*, but they were made easy in that respect by *John Rekyngdale*, dean there, who on the 4th of *July*, came before *John Daniel*, mayor, *Edm. Warner* and *Richard Drewe*, sheriffs, in open court, *Will. Sedman*, and *Robert Dunston*, the *super-visors* of the city revenues, being present, and produced the grant of *Hugh Prior* of the *canons* at *Old-Bukenham*, in which he and his convent granted and for ever released, four acres and an half of arable land, lately given to that monastery, by *Richard le Fraunceys*, lying in *Chapel-feld Croft*, within the city ditch, on which it abutted south, for an annual pension of 10s. payable by the *dean* to that monastery for ever, *William le Cunte*, *Roger de Swerdeston*, &c. being bailiffs;⁶ so that it was made about 1267.

In 1407 *Jeffry Bixton*, citizen, gave a moiety of a messuage, &c. in *Norwich*, to the honour of God and the profit of the city, to repair the banks of the river *Wensum*.

In 1408, on the third *Sunday* after *Easter*, on which day the *mayors* were then usually chosen, according to the custom of the city, the 80 named *Roger Blickling*, and *Edmund Warner*, and notified their nomination by the *coroners* and *town-clerk*, to the *chief men*, or 24, of

² Keble, fo. 206.

³ Rot. Congr. 3 Apr. 6 H. 4.

⁴ Speed, fo. 405.

⁵ Congregatio die Veneris post Festum Sci: Ambrosij. 8 H. 4. electi sunt

auditores, ad audiend: Compotum de pecunijs levatis contra adventum Dni: Regis Henrici.

⁶ Custom Book, fo. 7. b.

the *mayor's* counsel, and they appointed *Edm. Warner* MAYOR for this year.

In 1409, at the request of the *commons*,⁷ it was granted, that the *mayor, sheriffs, and commonalty* of *Norwich*, shall for certain years, have the *aulnage* and survey of measuring all manner of *worsted*s made in *Norwich* or *Norfolk*, and none shall be sold without their seal, for which they shall take a halfpenny for each piece sealed, and such as are not measure shall be forfeited, half to the King, and half to the city; in which grant, all the terms, makings, and quantities of *worsted*s may be seen: this *aulnage* and seal was let this year to two citizens at 20 marks rent.

It appears, their old friend *Sir Tho. Erpingham* procured them this grant, for which they presented him with 10 marks, and *Robert Dunston* and *Will. Ampulford*, who were sent to *London* to solicit, were allowed 25 marks for the grant and their expenses. This answered so well, that in 1448 they got *Henry VI.* to renew it.

This year, to oblige the King, they let him 500 marks, which, according to the King's commission directed to the Bishop of *Norwich*, and *Sir Thomas*, who were good friends, the city raised out of their common stock, all but 200 marks, to make up the sum, which was assessed by a common tax. This was afterwards repaid, and in

1410, the city paid *Richard Kolys*, serjeant at arms to the King, all his expenses, and five marks reward, for coming from *London* to *Norwich*, and for riding to *Yarmouth* to *Northwalsham, Thetford, Wigenhall, and Lyn*, to make proclamation of the late statute concerning *worsted*e clothes, and of the *aulnage* granted to the city, that nobody might pretend ignorance, and so sell without being sealed.

And this is all that I have found of the remarkable transactions that happened in relation to the city in this King's reign, which ended on *March* the 20th, in the year of our Lord 1412, when he died at *Westminster*, and was buried at *Canterbury*.

When the CHARTER first came down, the seal of the *bailiffs* was disused, and a new *city seal* made; in the midst is our *Blessed Saviour* arising from his tomb, with a glory about his head, his right-hand is held up towards heaven, and in his left hand is a *mound* or globe, with the cross on its top; he stands in the portal of a Gothick building, having over it the arms of *France* and *England* quartered, on the right hand of him is a shield of the *city* arms, viz. a triple towered castle, and under it, a lion passant guardant, and on his left-hand in another shield, is a plain cross, the arms of *St. George*, or the *English* flag, the circumscription is this:

Sigillum officii maioratug⁸ Sinitatis norwici.

The Seal of the Office of Majoralty of the City of Norwich.

MAYORS AND SHERIFFS OF NORWICH.

1403, William Appleyard, *mayor*. Robert Brasier, John Daniel, *sheriffs*. John Yelverton, Esq. recorder.

1404, Will. Appleyard 2. Sampson Baxter, John Skye.

⁷ Keble, 199, 208. Comp. Thes. 11 R. 48. 27 H. 6. p. 1, M. 14.
H. 4. Claus. 3 E. 3. Mem. 13. 11 H. 4. ⁸ Ita.

1405, Will. Appleyard 3.	John Harleston, Rich. Spurdaunce.
1406, John Daniel 1.	Edm. Warner, John Drewe.
1407, Walter Daniel 1.	Tho. Garrard, John Wurlich.
1408, Edm. Warner.	Tho. Parlet, John Bixley.
1409, Walter Daniel 2.	Walt. Mosely, John Manning.
1410, Robert Brasier.	John de Shottesham or Scotham,
Jeffry Audeley.	
1411, Will. Appleyard 4.	John Leverich, John Wake.
1412, Will. Appleyard 5.	Rich. White, John Crownthorp.

BURGESSES IN PARLIAMENT.

1	<i>Hen. IV. Parl. at Westm.</i> HENRY LOMYNOUR, WILLIAM DE BLICKLYNG.
2	<i>Parl. at York.</i> EDM. WARNER, WIL. DE CRAKEFORD.
2	<i>Parl. at Westm.</i> EDM. WARNER, WALT. ETON.
3	<i>Ditto.</i> WILLIAM APPLEYERD, WILLIAM DE CRAKEFORD.
5	<i>Parl. at Lond.</i> WILL. EVERARD, WALT. DE ETON.
7	<i>Parl. at Westm.</i> WALT. DE ETON, JOHN ALDERFORD.
8	<i>Parl. at Gloucest.</i> WALT. DE ETON, ROB. DE DUNSTON.
10	<i>Parl. at Westm.</i> ROB. DUNSTON, WILL. AMPULFORD.
13	<i>Ditto.</i> THO. GERARD, BARTH. APPLEYERD.
14	<i>Ditto.</i> BARTH. APPLEYERD, J. ALDERFORD.
14	<i>Ditto.</i> WILL. SEDMAN, JOHN BISKELEE.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OF THE CITY IN HENRY THE FIFTH'S TIME.

HENRY V. commonly called *Henry of Monmouth*, from the place of his birth, began his reign the 20th day of *March*, 1412, in whose first year the *city* was in great disorder, occasioned by the disputes between the COMMONS and the MAYOR, and the 24 of his council, in relation to the election of *mayors*, *sheriffs*, and other officers of the corporation, and other powers, granted by the late *charter*, concerning the execution of which, they could by no means agree, so that they were continually harassing one another, till *February*, in the second year of this King, during which time, great part of the city had the misfortune to be burned down, by a sudden fire, which consumed all the convent of the *preaching friars*, and all that belonged to them,⁹ with two friars of the house, and much of that part of the city, as appears from a petition made to the court, by the collectors of *Wymer leet* or *ward*, begging to be excused a certain sum of the King's taxes, which now could not be levied by reason of the houses being burned, which was agreed to, and this misfortune added to the great expenses they had been at in these contentions, which had much exhausted the city treasury, inclined all parties to treat of peace, which by the mediation of Sir *Rob. Berney*, Knt. *John Lancaster*, *William*

⁹ St. Andrew's hall was the church of the *friars*-preachers, which, with the adjoining convent, (now the workhouse,) was rebuilt after this fire, as I believe several other churches and buildings in this part of the city were.

Paston, and others, was happily completed, and the final agreement or *new composition* sealed, by the *mayor*, *sheriffs*, and *commonalty*, on Febr. the 14th, an abstract of which here follows:

"In the name of the Trinite, Fader, Sone, and Holigost, thre Persones, and oon God in Mageste, principal and speciall avowe¹ of NORWICHE cite and of all the commonaute, in the honour of whom, oure moder chirche is founded and halwed, on the day of Seynt Valentyn Martir, whan creatures thorough love of kynde, as it is seid, chosen her make, the secound yeer of Kyng Henry the vth after the Conquest, in the tyme of JOHN BISKELEE mayr, HENRY RAFMAN and THOMAS COK shirreves, be assent of the good commonalte of the cite of Norwich, the whiche cite be dissensions, traverses, variaunces, and discordes upon diverse articles of long tyme hangyng, the cite hath ben divided, dissoyled, and in poynt to ha be destroyed. Nowe at holi preyere and mediacion of Seynt Valentyn in whos day the cite chaasee be love to her make pees, unite, accorde, poore, and riche, to be oon in hert, love, and charite, nevermore fro this tyme forth to be dissevered, by the help and grace of the holi trynite, her speciall avowe, but standynge full unyde, and accorded in the articles undir writen, upon the tenure that folwith here afir that is for to seyn in this forme,"²

"The *mayor* shall be hereafter always chosen in the *Gild-hall*, on St. Philip and James's day."³

The old *mayor* and *twenty-four*,⁴ are to be present, and all the *common council*, and each of the *twenty-four* absent is to forfeit 2s. and each of the *common council* 1s.

The *RECORDER* or *deputy* is to be assigned by the *mayor* or his lieutenant, to make a speech, and show the cause of their assembling, and then he, with the *mayor*, and *twenty-four*, to withdraw into the chamber, and then the *SPEAKER* of the *commons* shall say,

"Sirres and frendes, for the love of *Jesu Christ* in procedyng of this election present, behave yow, and rewle yow, goodli, and honestli, and levith not for love, haate, ne drede, that ye chesen and nemelen two sufficiaunt persones for the office of MEYR, suche as ben honourable, and profitable for the cite, of whiche iche of hem, hath ben meyr, or *shirive* of the citie, and of whiche, neythir hath ben meyr thre yers aforn."

And he that hath most voices of the people in the hall, shall be one, and he that hath most voices next, shall be second.

And the *speaker* and six of the *common council* shall write down their names, and return them to the *mayor*, &c. in the chamber, after which notification made, the six *common council* shall deliver the bill to the *common clerk*, who shall keep it by oversight of the *recorder* and *common speaker*, to which three persons, the *mayor* alone, shall come in proper person, to a part of the same chamber, and to them shall secretly name, one of the two persons, which of them he will have for the office of *mayor*, and then every one of the *twenty-four*, shall do the like, and which of the two have the most voices

¹ Advocate or patron.

² Lib. Alb. fo. 157.

³ May the 1st.

⁴ These *twenty-four* were the *mayor's*

council, in whose place the aldermen were afterwards appointed; they are sometimes called *venerabiles viri*, *boni*, *gents*, *conclitizens*, or *probi homines*.

shall be admitted for mayor the next year, "accomptyng the meynes
"voyce for two voyces if travers falle."⁵

And in like manner if traverse fall in the hall, that the *common speaker* cannot rightly tell who have the most voices, then he and the *common council* shall go and tell the mayor, who shall call together the 60 *common council*, or all that are there of them, into a room by themselves, and there shall traverse or try the variance, in the same form as hath been, and is now used in *London*, &c.; and after the election, the mayor, sheriffs, and twenty-four, shall come down to the commons in the hall, and take the bench, and sitting the mayor, the recorder, or *deputy*, named by the mayor, shall declare the person chosen, to the commons, and if the person be present, the mayor shall take him, and set him by his right hand.

The *sheriffs* shall be chosen on the day of the *Nativity* of our *Lady*,⁶ thus, the mayor, sheriffs, the twenty-four, and the sixty persons of the common council, and all other citizens, shall freely come, as to the election of the mayor; and then the mayor and twenty-four of his council, with the sheriffs, shall go into the chamber, and by a majority choose one sheriff, "suche as thei will answer fore," and the mayors voice is to be two, in case as aforesaid. They shall then take the bench, and by the recorder or deputy, named by the mayor, shall declare to the commons the name of him they have chosen, and then the mayor shall command them, to go and choose, "a *concetezyn* dwellyng with in the cite," for the other *sheriff*, "suche one for whom thei will answer for, the yere than next suyng."

And the mayor, sheriffs, and twenty-four, shall leave them and go into a chamber, and the commons in the hall, shall proceed to the election, and when they have chosen by majority, shall by their *common speaker* relate to the mayor, sheriffs, and twenty-four, whom they have chosen, and if any variance fall among the commons, on their election of sheriff, it shall be tried by the 60 common council, as on a variance of the election of mayor is ordained. And he that is once sheriff and serves, shall never be chosen again.

The election of the twenty-four *concitizens* for the mayor's council shall yearly be on the same four days, that the *common council* shall be chosen in every ward in this manner,

The mayor shall say,

"Sires, ye hau be poynt of chartr that ye shull yerly chesen xxiiij
"concitezens for the *meris counseyll*, and notwithstanding that it is
"acorded and consentid and be composicon made, the names of the
"xxiiij^d shall be nemelid to yow at this day, that is to seyn vj suffi-
"ciaunt men for *Conesford*, if there ben so many sufficiaunt in the
"same warde, to be of the nombre of the xxiiij and if there be not
"so many sufficiaunt, in the same warde, it shall be leffull to the
"warde to chese the nombre that lakkith there, in othir wardes atte
"large in the citee, of the sufficiaunts" and so 6 persons for each
ward. "And thes xxiiij^d thus chosen, shull stonde perpetualli in
"the cite of *Norwich*, as thei don in *London*, be ordinaunce made"
except reasonable cause in any year be objected, and if so, the
mayor may change such person, or put it in vote in the ward,

⁵ If the votes be equal, which if it ensue.
was not for this, a traverse or trial would ⁶ September the 8th.

whether the cause of change is reasonable, and if it be found so, then the *ward* to choose another. "And if it seme to the *meyr* whan the "xxiiijth ben thus chosen, that ony of them be not sufficient, that "then shall the *meyr* have chalenge, and restreyne as the *meyr* of "London hath, be ordinaunce in the cite of London."

But these twenty-four can do nothing to bind or charge the city, without assent of the commonalty.

No mayor, sheriff, or any of the twenty-four, shall wear or take clothing (or livery) of any lord, while he stands in office, on forfeiture of his freedom, or keep a common hostrie or common ale-house.

The *common council* shall be elected thus,

The *Monday* next after *Passion Sunday*, the *freemen* and *householders* in *Conesford ward* shall meet at the *Gild-hall*, and choose twelve *common council* for that year, viz. in *Conesford ward* six, and in *Berstreet* six. And when chosen, their names shall be returned to the mayor, by four persons assigned by the whole ward, and then the mayor shall call the persons so chosen, and charge them to give good and true counsel to the best of their knowledge, for the profit of the city, and to be constant in appearing to give such counsel.

The day following, sixteen men shall be chosen for *Mancroft ward*, viz. seven for *St. Peter's Mancroft*, five in *St. Stephen's*, and four in *St. Giles*.

In *Wymer ward* the next day, shall be chosen twenty, seven in *St. Gregory's*, seven in *St. Andrew's*, and six in *St. George's*.

And for the *ward over the water*, the next day, twelve, six for *Coslany*, and six for *Fibrigge*.

And so yearly, unless *Lady day* falls on the *Monday* after *Passion Sunday*, and then the first *ward's* election shall be holden on the work-day next following, and these *common council* shall have the same power as the *common council* of *London*.

And the mayor shall be sworn in the bath of his majoralty, to make all elections in this manner.

All *ordinances* and *constitutions* which the mayor and twenty-four think good, must be delivered to the *common council* by the *recorder* or *deputy*, and if they pass them, they are to be good and valid, but if they ask longer advice by their *common speaker*, the mayor must grant it, and they may go together and consult about them, and either reject or pass them as they see fit.

The mayor is to hold a court once a week, and oftener if he thinks it needful, and to hear and determine all manner of injuries, ignorances, negligence, &c. done by any officers under him, and to have all *pleas* of apprentices and servants, as the chief *justice of peace* in the city, pleas, and ransome of prisoners, pleas of debts, letters of payments, and all contracts made between merchant and merchant, or any other person beyond sea, and all other pleas and articles, which belong to the office of majoralty, saving the profit that of right belongs to the sheriff's office.

The *RECORDER* is to be sworn before the mayor and his council, in a common *assembly*, to give him good and true counsel, "in use and execution of governaunce, of common right of the common people, and the common good, shall not pay for any offence or negligence, done by the sheriffs in their office," the recorder shall

not be judge of the sheriffs court and council, in any thing that may be hinderance to the mayor's court, contrary to their oath.

All pleas of rents, lands, tenements, inrolments, and recognisances, shall be before the *mayor* and *sheriffs*, in the *mayor's* court, reserving the *sheriffs* profit to them, and the fees, for the entry of the inrolments, to the *mayor's* clerk.

Assay of bread, &c. shall be made by the *mayor* and *sheriffs*, or one of them at least, and the fines shall be the *sheriffs*.

The *mayor*, or twenty-four, are to be clothed in suit after their estate, and all that have been *mayors* shall wear their clothes furred, and lined according to the estate and season of the year, and shall attend the *mayor* on *principal* days, in their best array, to *Christ church*, to *assemblies*, and other places in the city, and if the *mayor* rideth, all that have been *mayors* shall ride, in their cloaks, and the other peers, in livery of suit, under 20*l.* penalty, and no bondman shall be *mayor* or *sheriff*.

There shall be a *common assembly* always on *Holy Cross Day*, when the *new elect* shall name two persons to bear the *sword*, of which the *assembly* shall choose one to that office, and four persons for *serjeants*, and the *assembly* shall choose two, all which shall be officers for a year.

All the *ordinances* for time past shall be examined by the *mayor*, *sheriffs*, twenty-four, and sixty, and the good ones shall be confirmed, and the bad ones rejected by the *assembly*. At that *assembly*, the *assembly* shall choose the *recorder*, *bellman*, and *dikkepere*,⁷ and then the *mayor* and twenty-four shall choose a *common clerk*,⁸ a *coroner*, two *clavers*,⁹ and eight *constables*, and the sixty *common council* shall choose a *common speaker*, one *coroner*, two *clavers*, and eight *constables*.

On *St. Matthew's day*¹ a yearly *assembly* shall be held, and the *mayor* and twenty-four, shall choose one *chamberlain*, one *treasurer*, two *auditors*,² that are not accountable of the common goods, and three *commoners*, to be of council with the chamberlain of the city, and the sixty *common council* shall choose one *chamberlain*, one *treasurer*, one *common serjeant*, two *auditors*, that are not accountable of the common goods, and three *commoners* to be of council with the chamberlains of the city, and they are to declare the city money, debts, &c. before they go off their offices.

Each *craft*³ in the city shall choose yearly freely, and by themselves, two *masters*, and present them by bill to the *mayor*, all which, the *Monday* next after the *mayor's* riding, shall be charged to make search for that year, of all defaults in their craft, and present them to the *mayor*, upon conviction of which, half their fines shall go to the *sheriffs*, and half to their *craft*; and if the *mayor* find the *masters* faulty, he may discharge them, and if their *craft* do not name two more *masters* in eight days, the *mayor* may name them.

Such *crafts* as have *serche* in *London*, shall have *serche* in *Norwich*,

⁷ Or keeper of the city ditches.

⁸ Town-clerk.

⁹ Persons to keep the keys of the chests, where the city money, seals, &c. are deposited.

¹ Sept. 21.

² Persons to audit, that is, to hear and pass the accounts.

³ Company of traders.

in the same manner as *London*, except such as have patents, charters, or grants.

And if there be such crafts in *Norwich* as are not in *London*, they shall choose two masters, and do as the other crafts in *Norwich* do.

No *foreigners* that keep shop in *Norwich* shall take any more *apprentices*, till they buy their *freedom*, unless his own or wife's children. And no *freeman* shall take *apprentices* under seven years, nor without inrolling them in the chamber, within a year and a day, before the *mayor*, on forfeiture of his freedom, and every *apprentice*, when his time is out, shall be free, paying to the chamber a noble, and to the sheriffs a noble.

All manner of men now citizens shall be inrolled of what craft he is of, within a twelvemonth and a day, on forfeiture of his *freedom*, and all hereafter made free, shall be inrolled under some craft, and the masters of that craft coming to the chamber, shall express their consent, and the chamber shall have 20s. and the craft 40d. or more, according as he agrees with the chamberlains and their six counsel.

The *burgesses* for knights of the shire, shall be chosen by common assembly, and their names declared to the *mayor*, sheriffs, and their counsel, "in pleyn shire," in the *Gild-hall*.

And there shall be four men chosen in each *ward* by common assembly, to gather the King's tax, two to levy or lay it in each *ward*, and two to collect it.

This agreement, it was hoped, was so full and plain, that all matters of debate would have been fully ended, but it turned up directly the contrary, for the commons exhibited articles to Sir *Thomas Erpingham*, Steward of the King's Household, against the *mayor*, *sheriffs*, and twenty-four, and insisted upon their answering them, which they did article by article, and sent them to Sir *Thomas*, who laid them before the King, and he like a wise prince foreseeing the bad consequence like to ensue, directed his writ to the *mayor*, *sheriffs*, and twenty-four, and to the commons of the city, informing them, that he had been acquainted with their variances and discords among themselves, concerning the CHARTER of his most beloved father, and being resolved as much as in him laid to preserve the peace of his realm, both in his presence and absence, for that reason he commanded, and peremptorily enjoined them, that they should send up two persons to his privy council, with full authority to debate, conclude, and confirm, a *final concord*, according to the determination of his council, ordering that one should be chosen by the *mayor*, *sheriffs*, and twenty-four, and the other by the *commons*, who shall have full power under the common seal to settle all things: further requiring them with all haste to bring his father's charter with them, and to appear before himself and council, wheresoever he was in *England*, to have justice done them, and peace restored; this is dated at *Westminster*, Apr. 26, in the 5th year of his reign, and accordingly they chose two persons in common assembly, viz. *Rob. Dunston* for the *mayor*, *sheriffs*, and twenty-four, and *Will. Marchall* for the *commons*, giving them full power under seal, as they were commanded, with a return of the writ, which was dated the 12th of *May* following; and accordingly they

went up, and every thing was settled by the King and council in *June* next, and in *July*, the King granted them

A NEW CHARTER,⁴ dated at *Portchestre*, in which all former charters are confirmed and recited at large, and his father's in particular confirmed: the witnesses are *Hen. (Chichley)* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Henry (Beaufort)* Bishop of *Winchester*, the King's uncle and Chancellor, *Tho. (Langley)* Bishop of *Durham*, *Thomas* Duke of *Clarence*, *John* Duke of *Bedford*, *Humfry* Duke of *Gloucester*, the King's brothers, *Tho.* Duke of *Exeter*, his uncle, *Edmund* Earl of *March*, *John* Earl of *Huntingdon*, *Rich.* Earl *Warren*, and *Thomas* Earl of *Salisbury*, the King's cousins, *Henry Fitz-Hugh*, Treasurer, *Walter Hungerford*, Steward of the Household, and Master *Henry Ware*, Keeper of the Privy Seal: and to the former charters and liberties, he added the following ones, which are much the same as had been agreed upon among themselves in the *new composition*:

WHEREAS, in the former charter, there was no fixed time for the choosing the *mayor* and *sheriffs*, by reason of which great disputes had arisen among the citizens, the King, at their request, gave power to the citizens and commonalty to choose twenty-four of their fellow citizens ALDERMEN,⁵ and sixty other citizens for the COMMON COUNCIL of the city, which twenty-four shall be *aldermen* for life.

The *mayor* and *sheriffs* shall be chosen in the following manner:

All the citizens dwelling in the city,⁶ who will, may be present at the *mayor's* choice, which shall be held at the *Gild-hall* every *May day*, and the major part of them shall choose two *citizens* dwelling in the city,⁷ out of the twenty-four *aldermen*, both which are either to have been *mayors* before, or to have served the office of *sheriff* of the said city, but are not to have been *mayor* for three years before such election, of which two, the major part of *aldermen* present shall choose one for *MAYOR* by vote,⁸ and if there be equal votes for one person, then the *mayor* shall have the casting vote.

TWO SHERIFFS shall be elected yearly on the day of the *nativity* of the *Virgin Mary*, by the *mayor*, *aldermen*, and other *citizens* of the

⁴ It is marked *Carta xix. a.* dated 21 July, A^o. reg. v. a hundred marks were paid for it into the *Hanaper*, A^o. 1416.

⁵ *Aldermen* are now only associates to the chief civil magistrate of a city, or town corporate, but among the *Saxons*, an ALDERMAN was one of the three degrees of nobility, being the same as an EARL among the *Danes*. We read in the 35th chapter of the *Laws of Edward the Confessor*, published by *Lambard* in 1644, fo. 146, that the *aldermen* had the same dignity and power in cities, burghs, walled towns, and castles, under the chief magistrate, as the *praepositi*, or provosts of the hundreds and wapentakes, had in all England, under the EARLS or SHERIFFS of the counties, being to keep inviolate the laws, liber-

ties, rights, King's peace, and all the just, ancient, and approved customs of the realm, to the best of their power; if any think suddenly happened in their jurisdiction, they were immediately to ring the *MOT-BEL*, to call the *FOLC-MOTE*, or meeting of all the *folk* in his jurisdiction, there to provide against such accidents, and repress any thing that was contrary to the King and kingdom.

⁶ In *Edward the Fourth's* charter, A^o. reg. 1, omnes concives dicte civitatis, ac suburbiorum et hamletorum predictorum, &c.

⁷ Concives. Edw. 4 saith Cives.

⁸ Major pars aldermannorum (et vicecomitum, says *Edward Fourth's* charter.)

said city,⁹ one of which is to be chosen by the *mayor* and *aldermen*, and the other by the *commons*,¹ which two so elected shall continue in their office till St. *Michael*, next following their election, for a whole year.

The sixty *COMMON COUNCIL* shall be yearly elected out of the four *wards*; the *mayor* is yearly to warn all *citizens*, *inhabitants*, and *housekeepers*² in *Conisford ward*, to meet yearly at the *Gild-hall* on *Easter Monday*, and the major part of the *citizens* then present, shall elect twelve for the *common council* of that ward for that year.

And the ward of *Mancroft* shall choose sixteen *common council* for that year on *Easter Tuesday*.

And *Wymer ward* on the *Wednesday*, shall choose twenty³ *common-council*, and the *ward beyond the water*, or the *northern ward*, shall choose on *Thursday* twelve *common council*.

All which *common-council* men shall have such and as great power and authority in the city, as the *common council* of the city of *London* have and enjoy there.⁴

Twenty-four of the most substantial *citizens* dwelling in the city,⁵ shall be chosen *ALDERMEN*,⁶ and shall hold that state and degree for life, unless there be any reasonable cause⁷ for removing them, whose names shall be read before the *common council* yearly, that every *Easter Monday*, six of them may be chosen before the *mayor* by the *common council*, for *Conisford ward*; on the *Tuesday* six for *Mancroft ward*; on the *Wednesday* six for *Wimer ward*; and on the *Thursday* six for the *ward beyond the water*.

And on the death or displacing any *alderman*, the *mayor* shall summon the *ward* to the *Gild-hall*, to choose another in his room, to serve as *alderman* for that *ward*, out of the most worthy and able *citizens* inhabiting in the city.⁸

They have also liberty by this *charter*, that if any *laws*, *customs*, and *ordinances*, heretofore made or used, be defective or difficult to be understood, or any things arise new, that want *laws* and *ordinances* to be made for, then the *mayor* and *aldermen*, and the major part of them, with the consent and approbation of the *major* part of the *common council*, have full power and may make any new remedy, agreeable to conscience and reason, for the common profit of the *citizens*, and other people going thither, which *ordinances* so made, they may put in execution by themselves and officers.

And in order to augment the grandeur of the city, there was a *CHARTER* granted to St. *George's gild*, or *company*, by which the *ridings*, or grand processions were regulated, and augmented, an account

⁹ Ed. Fourth's charter says, *majore et aldermanis*, ac *alijs civibus civitatis* (et *comitatus*) &c.

¹ Quendam personem habilem et sufficientem.

² Omnes cives habitantes et hospicia sua per se tenetes.

³ Eligere sexdecim personas habiles et sufficientes. Edward Fourth's charter says rightly, *Viginti*.

⁴ Talem et tantam potestatem et auctoritatem in eadem habeant et occupent, qualem et quantam *communarij* pro com-

muni consilio civitatis nostre London. electi et assignati habent et occupant in eadem.

⁵ De dignioribus et magis sufficientibus civibus, to which Edward the Fourth's charter adds, *discrecionibus*.

⁶ *Habitantibus* in eadem. Edw. the Fourth's charter says, *In eisdem civitate, suburbij, et hamlettis predictis*.

⁷ Nisi causa racionabilis intervenire-rit.

⁸ *Suburbij et hamlettis*. Edw. IV.

of will hereafter occur, under the history of that *gild*; so that the *company* of the *gild*, joined to the ancient *crafts* or *companies* of the city, upon all publick occasions made a very fine show.

These *companies* were then the same here, as they still are in the city of *London*, where each being incorporated by proper *charters*, still subsist, and even exceed their former grandeur; but these not having that advantage, were by degrees neglected after *Henry* the Eighth's time, and have been declining ever since, though some of the *trades* still continue a sort of *fraternity*, and choose *WARDENS* among themselves, to this day.

These *crafts* or *companies* used formerly, in every procession, to be all clothed in gowns and hoods of whatever colour their *warden* pleased; but they being now all to be regulated by the majority of the common council, who had the governance, rule, and clothing, of all the *gilds*, *crafts*, or *companies*:⁹ it was ordered, that the chamberlains should appoint each *gild* and company the colour they should appear in, and that all *crafts* that will be clad shall be clad after the form of *London*, in liveries; and that *craft* or company the *mayor* is of shall go next the *mayor* in riding, and all of them shall attend him to the cathedral on *Halowemas*, *Christmas*, and *Twelfth Day*, and whenever else the *mayor* pleases; and every company shall hold the assemblies of their *craft* four times every year, and "Kepe the worship of their *avowe*,¹ in due place, and ride on their principal *avowe's* day, in *livery* and honoure." And thus the city was now peaceably settled, having greater authority, and its state fixed in a much grander manner than ever it had been before, being exactly the same as to its *government* and *ordinances* as the city of *London* then was, which was what this city from its first charter always aimed at.

At the bringing down of this *charter*, in a common assembly, the charges of it appeared to be above an hundred pounds, which was taken out of the city stock by joint consent.

In 1418, there was a sum raised in every *ward*, to bear the expenses of the city, for a great treat, furnishing out a grand procession, and making a present in money to the Duke of *Bedford*, then guardian of the realm, at his coming hither, on *Trinity Sunday*.

In 1419, *Richard Purdaunce* repaid 23s. 4d. to the city, of the money which had been raised against the King's coming, and was not then expended, by which it seems the King had visited this place before he went into *France*; and what makes me think so is, because I find he had borrowed 1000 marks of the city, and pledged his *coronet* for the payment, which was made this year, and it was taken out of the chest where it was deposited, in the priory of *Norwich*, and sent up to *London*, by *William Grey*, *Robert Dunston*, and *Thomas Usher*.²

⁹ Lib. Alb. fo. 160.

¹ Advocate, or patron saint.

² Lib. Comp. Thesaur.

Solut. emendac. i. serure, i. ciste, apud prioratum *Norwici* in qua *jocale* dni. Regis custoditum est, x. d.

Solut. Rob. Dunston et Willo. Grey equitantibus, versus Rysyng, ad tractand. cum Duce *Exoniensi* pro v. c. marc. prest. dno. *Hen. V.* super *circulo*

aureo, et dict. v. c. marc. resolvend. pro expens. suis 20s.

Item, sol. Johi. Blad-Smyth portanti literam Willo. Paston ad salvand. exit. communitatis, super quodam brevi direct. Vicecomiti *Norf.* pro quodam *circulo aureo* dni. *Hen. V.* nuper communitati invadiato, per literas patentes dicti Regis *Henrici. V.* xl. d.

Item Waltero Eton pro facturâ unius

In all appearance, this *golden circle* or *coronet* was the same he had on at the battle of *Agincourt*, for in *Speed's Chronicle*, fo. 644, we read, "In the maine battell all in compleat and bright shining armour, the King rode himselfe, his shield quarter'd with the royal atchievements of *England* and *France*; upon his helmet he wore a coronet, the *cyrle* whereof glittered with pearle, and stones of an unestimable price." And it might be by the advice of Sir *Thomas Erpingham*, who ranged this battle for him, led the way, and gave the signal, that he might do it, he being a *Norfolk* man, and a great favourer and benefactor to the city; and if it was this *circle*, it had a mark upon it, as valuable to every true hearted *Englishman* as the crown itself, for in this battle, "Duke *Alenzon*, a lusty *French* lord, pressed into the battalion where Kyng *Henry* fought, and incourting *Humfrey Duke of Gloucester*, the King's brother, both wounded and overthrew him, to whose rescue if *Henry* had not come, he had dyed more honourably then afterward he did: for King *Henry* be-striding him, delivered his said brother from danger, and wanne himself much honour by the deed. *Alenzon* then coped with King *Henry* in fight, and with his axe cut a part of his crowne, which blow was so surely laid on, that there-with his helmet was batter'd unto his brow, but the lion enraged, with re-doubled strength, stroke the *French* gallant unto the ground, and slew two of his men that seconded their master. The Duke thus downe, cried to the King, I am *Alenzon*, whom *Henry* sought to have saved, and so he had done, had not the deep ears of revenge stopt all sound of life, against him, that so had endangered their soveraigne Lord." And it is most probable, that this was laid in pledge in 1417, when the same author, fo. 648, tells us, that though the King had a subsidy and tenth granted him by his parliament, yet it was far too little to defray the charge of his *French* wars, and to furnish his army out for the next campaign, so "that he was forced to pawne his crowne unto Bishop *Beaufort*, his uncle, for a great sum of money, as he did certain jewels to the Lord Mayor of *London*, for ten thousand marks."

I have met with nothing more material concerning the government of this city,³ during the reign of this great and victorious prince, who died Aug. 30, 1422, and being brought into *England*, was interred in *Westminster* abbey, where his tomb, though much defaced, may still be seen.

litere Episcopo Norwici pro pacacone mille marcarum, pro quâ summâ, unus circulus jacet in plegio, 44d.

Item Willo. Grey, Rob. Dunston, at Thome Usher, equitantibus London. cum jocali dni. Regis, pro stipendio sex equorum per decem dies, 20s.

³ The *Liber Cartarum et Placitorum*, &c. so often quoted, is now in the Gild-hall, and was chiefly compiled in this King's reign, though there were several things added in the times of H. 6 and E. 4; there is a duplicate of it, transcribed afterwards.

It is a paper book in folio, at the beginning is a chronology, ending with the coronation of Henry V. after which, the ancient laws and customs of the city of *Norwich* are entered, with those of *London*, and of the church of *Norwich*, with many ancient pleas and presentments before the itinerant justices, in the times of H. 3, E. 1, &c.; the pleas in Henry the Sixth's time, concerning the seizure of the city liberties, &c. are entered here, with many other remarkable things.

MAYORS AND SHERIFFS.

1413, Richard Drewe.	Will. Sedman, Rob. Suffield.
1414, John Bixley.	Tho. Cock, Henry Rafman.
1415, John Manning.	Ric. Mozely, Tho. Acle or Ocle.
1416, Henry Rafman.	John Asgar, John Michel.
1417, John Daniel 2.	Will. Roose, Henry Jacques, or Jakes.
1418, Will. Appleyard 6.	Rob. Baxter, John Cambridge.
1419, Walter Daniel 3.	Henry Peking, John Schotesham.
1420, Ric. Spurdaunce.	Tho. Ingham, Rob. Asgar.
1421, Will. Sedman.	Will. Niche or Neech, Simon Cooke.
1422, John Mannyng 2.	John Gerard, Tho. Daniel.

BURGESSES IN PARLIAMENT.

1	<i>Hen. V.</i> Parl. at <i>Westm.</i> ROB. BRASIER, ROB. DUNSTON.
1	Parl. at <i>Leicester</i> , ROB. BRASIER, JOHN ALDERFORD.
2	Parl. at <i>Westm.</i> WILL. SEDMAN, RICH. SPURDAUNCE.
3	<i>Ditto</i> , JOHN BISKELEE, ROB. DUNSTON.
3	<i>Ditto</i> , HENRY RAFMAN, WILL. SEDMAN.
4	<i>Ditto</i> , JOHN BISKELEE, WILL. APPLEYARD.*
5	<i>Ditto</i> , ROB. BRASIER, ROB. DUNSTON.
7	Parl. at <i>Gloucester</i> , WALTER ETON, JOHN ALDERFORD.
7	WILL. APPLEYARD, JOHN BISKELEE or BIXLEY.
8	Parl. at <i>Westm.</i> ROB. BAXTER, JOHN DUNSTON.
9	<i>Ditto</i> , ROB. DUNSTON, HENRY PEKYNG.

CHAPTER XIX.

OF THE CITY IN THE TIME OF HENRY THE SIXTH.

IN 1422, HENRY of *Windsor*, only child to King *Henry V.* being then scarce 9 months old, was proclaimed King of *England*, the last day of *August*, and according to his father's will, the regency of *France* was assigned to *John Duke of Bedford*, the government of *England* to *Humphrey Duke of Gloucester*, the guard of his person to *Tho. Duke of Exeter* and *Henry Beaufort Bishop of Winchester*, Lord Chancellor.

In 1423, there was a commission directed to *Walt. Daniel*, MAYOR, *Will. Paston*, and other justices assigned by the King, for a sessions of oyer and terminer, and general gaol delivery for the city and its county; and such commissions were very often taken out, as soon as their jails began to be full,⁵ and were continued till lately, when they were disused, and ever since, the judges at the summer assizes, which are always held here, have tried all prisoners, &c. to this time. In the 6th year of the King, a commission of this kind was directed to the mayor, sheriffs, and the four justices of peace named by the

* Having been very instrumental in obtaining the charter, he was made the first MAYOR.

⁵ I find at this time, the prisoners in Gild-hall, Toll-house, and Pounteneye, mentioned.

mayor, *Will. Paston, Will. Yelverton*,⁶ and others, before whom the two coroners for the city always appeared, as did also the sixteen constables for the four wards, and the two constables for the liberty of *Holm-street*, and the other two for the liberty of *Spitelond*, with the bailiff of the Prior's liberties in those places, and also the four men out of each ward, but what their offices were I cannot find, but take them to be designed for *jurymen*; at this time the liberty of the city by water appears to extend as far as *Braiden*.⁷ And in this year was a statute made,⁸ that the mark of every goldsmith should be known to the wardens of that craft, and there should be no silver wrought, unless it was as fine as the *sterling*, and then the keeper of the touch shall touch it with the *leopard's head*, and it was then ordained, that the cities of *Norwich, York, &c.* should every one have divers touches, according to the ordinance of the MAYORS, &c. of the same.

In 1424, there was a tripartite indenture made, by the MAYOR, ALDERMEN, and COMMONS, containing *Constitutions for the better Government of the City*; it was ratified at a common assembly in the Gild-hall, on Friday after St Lucy's day, and was afterwards confirmed by King Henry VII. under the broad seal, in 1492.⁹ In this, the city is said to be "hevyly voysted for lak of good and vertuous governance with inn the seyd CITEE had, to gret dishonour of the "mair, aldermen, and good commons, of the same." To remedy which, they made the following ordinances, to bind the mayor and aldermen, and to give good example to the commons.

1. The aldermen shall always give good council to the mayor, as the aldermen in London do.

2. They shall come to the mayor whenever they are warned.

3. They shall keep secret all matters treated of, till they be showed in common assembly, called by the mayor and aldermen, or the major part of them, on pain of being displaced.

4. The aldermen shall support the mayor, and walk with him on principal days in procession, "or to any lord or lady or person of worship into any place in the cite," or pay 6d for default.

5. No alderman shall quarrel or sue his fellows, before he hath complained and shown his grievance to the mayor and aldermen, his council, under 20s. penalty.

6. No alderman shall be an arbitrator against any alderman under the same penalty.

7. The aldermen shall be in clothing as the mayor appoints, under 20s. penalty, and being put out of the clothing and council of the twenty-four aldermen.

8. The aldermen shall take the following oath:

"Thys heir ye Sire MAIR, and alle myn Felas Aldermen, that her ben; that I from thys tyme forth, as longe as I stonde in Degre and Estat of Alderman wyth inne the Citee of Norwych, to yow Sire MAIR and to yowr Successouris MAIRES of this seyd Citee, xal ben obedyent, alle Constitucyons, and Ordinaunces,

⁶ One of these two eminent lawyers was always to be present.

⁷ Ad aquam de Brething, anciently Baradan, and now Braiden.

⁸ Keble's Stat. fo. 277.

⁹ It is placed among the charters, and is marked *Carta xxxiv.* dated at Westm. Nov. 15. A^o. Reg. 8. for 40s. paid into the Hanaper.

wyth here Peynes, and dependauncis, in thise present Endenturis, comprehendit, as wel as alle othir Ordenaunces, be yow, and your Aldermen, er your Successouris, er be the more Part of hem, for honour of the Estatis to ben mad, and ordeyned, with myn Body, and myn Good, xal holden, and susteyne, and in any Office, upon me, in name of the same Citee to be leyd, I xal me governe, be the Councel, and Advys of the MAIR and Aldermen of thys same Citee, for the Tyme beyng, er be the Advys of the more Partye of hem. So help me God at the Holy-Doom."

Which oath the mayor, sheriffs, and aldermen then took, viz.

ROB. BAXTER, mayor.

WILL. GREY, and PERYS BRASIER, sheriffs.

Aldermen.

Walter Daniel.	Rob. Asger.	Will. Niche.
Rob. Brasier.	John Caumbrige.	John Wright.
Ric. Purdaunce.	John Gerard.	John Hodgekins.
Will. Sedeman.	Will. Grey.	Rob. Dunston.
John Mannyng.	John Shotesham.	John Wylby.
John Asger.	Henry Pykyng.	Ric. Mosele.
Tho. Ingham.	Henry Jakes.	John Copping.
Tho. Cock.	Simon Cook.	

And at this time it was ordained, that yearly at the swearing of the new mayor, and at such other times as the mayor should think convenient, the following proclamation¹ should be made in divers parts of the city in the mayor's name, viz.

The MEIRES Proclamation.

'The MEYR of this Cite comaundyth on the Kyngis behalve, that
'iche Man kepe the Pees fro this tyme forthwarde, and that no man
'disturble, ne breke the forseid Pees, ne go armed wyth in the citee,
'upon the peyn of presounment, and forfeiture of all the armure, &
'that alle manner *Bakeris*, baken iiij Lovys for a peny, and ij lovys
'for a peny of Bultell of *Reynes*, and that Bred, and all other Breed,
'that the *Baxteris* schall bake, be wele sesonde, & holden the ful
'weyghte, after the fourme of the statute ther upon made, and upon
'peyn ther upon ordeyned wyth inne this Cite. And that no *Bakere*,
'beye none qwete in the market befor x of the klokke, and that alle
'*Brewsters*, and *Gannokers*, selle a gallon ale of the best be measure
'a selyd for 1d. ob. and a gallon of the next for 1d. and othér as it
'hath be forn tyme ben used, upon peyne that is ordeyned in the
'Cite, and that all manner *Taverners* selle a galon of *Redwyne* of
'*Gascoyne*, of the beste, be mesured a seled for vjd. and a galon of
'*Qwytewyne* of *Gascoine* of *Rochell* for iiijd. and alle manner wyne
'according, like as they ben of valew, upon peyn that is ordeyned
'theron in the Cite, and that no *Bocher* ne *Fissman*, bringe no man-
'ner of vetaile into the Market to be sold, but yif it be onest, and

¹ Lib. Alb. fo. 183.

'holsome, as it owyth for to be, upon forfeiture of the vetaile, and of
 'other ponyschement, be discrecion of the MEYR of the Cite, and
 'that none *Cook*, selle no vetaile, but it be well sesonde, and that thei
 'rechafe no mete, in peyne of forfeiture of the vetayle, and upon
 'other peynes ordeyned in the Citee, and that thei selle good and
 'reasonable penneworths, and thei bye no manner vetayle in market
 'beforn viiiij of the klokke, and that non bye ne selle no manner of
 'vetayle in none *June*, with inne howses, but in the pleyn market, o
 'peyne ther on ordeyned, and that no Manner man forstalle Whete,
 'ne Malte, ne non other Corn, in the Cite, ne non other vetaile
 'coming toward the Citee, be lond ne by water, ne non earnest geve,
 'upon non vetayle, but in the plein market, upon peyn of forfeiture
 'of the vetayle, and uppon other peynes ordeyned in the Citee, and
 'that non *Alyon*,² walk in the Citee in Somere, nor in wyntere,
 'after the *Curfu-bell*³ be rongyn, ne non Knyfe bere with poynt, in
 'peyn of presonment and forfeiture of his knyfe, ne that ther schall
 'noon *Alyon* herverwe⁴ non other *alyon*, comyng to the Citee, upon
 'peyn ther on ordeyned, and that no man with in the Citee, pleye
 'atte tenyes, ne coyting, ne dises, ne non other disonest pleyes, upon
 'peyn of prisonment, but usen Schetyng,⁵ and other onest Games, as
 'the Kyngis commandment is, and that alle *Constables* of the Cite,
 'iche man in his Warde, kepe the pees and make watches, as it is
 'ordeyned, and arreste all manner of Night Walkers, and misdoers,
 'and bring hem to the Kingis preson, uppon peyne ther on ordeyned,
 'wyth inne the Cite, and that alle manner Men of *Crafte*, that ben
 '*foren* or *Estrangeres*, that welyn comyn to the Citee, and usen her
 '*Craftis* there inhe, they schall freely dwell in the forseid Cite, wyth
 'owtyn any amercyment, or lose of goods, a twelmond and a
 'day, and over that in suche wyse as it haith ben used befor in old
 'tyme.'

About this time, a general persecution broke out among the *Lollards*,⁶ in this diocese, men that earnestly desired the reformation of the *English* church, and were disciples of that great and good man *John Wickliff*, but had this name (as I think) given them at that time by the clergy, (who treated them as *hereticks*;) as a name of infamy and disgrace; but yet so zealous were they for the truth, such abhorrence had they of the *Popish* church and doctrine, that they chose rather to suffer many grievous torments, or even death itself, rather than forsake the truth, or deny the faith; upon which account, above 120 persons of this diocese, both men and women, sustained great vexations for the profession of the true Christian faith and pure Gospel of *Christ*: for at this time the King sent forth his letters to *John Exeter*, register of *Norwich*, to apprehend all that were suspected of *Lollardy* or *heresy*, wheresover they were found, and to send them

² Stranger.

³ Or 8 o'clock bell, so called from the French *couvre-feu*, cover the fire, it being a law of the Conqueror's, that at the ringing of the curfew-bell, all persons should put out their fire and lights, and go to bed.

⁴ Harbour.

⁵ Shooting.

⁶ They are said by some to take their name from Walter Lollard, who first began to reform the churches of Germany in the Low Countries in the 13th century; others derive it from *lolium*, cockle or darnel, they being at that time esteemed as *tares* among the Lord's wheat.

to the next prison, there to remain till delivered by due course of law, and in particular to seize *William White*, priest, and others.

This *William* was of *Kent*, a scholar and disciple of *Wickliff*; he came into *Norfolk*, and dwelt chiefly at *Ludham*,⁷ and instructed many in the light of the Gospel, and was the first (and at that time) only teacher of *Wickliff's* doctrine in this county, for it is evident the people of this shire had but one instructor, because they all maintained and held the same doctrines and articles of faith. This man was a priest, but not of the common sort of those times, being well learned, upright, and affable; he resigned his benefice to marry, but did not leave his duty, but continually laboured to promote the Gospel by reading, writing, and preaching. The points of doctrine which rendered him obnoxious to the then powers, were,

1. That men should seek for forgiveness of their sins at the hands of God only.

2. That the wicked living of the *Pope's* holiness is nothing else but a devilish estate, and an heavy yoke of *Antichrist*, and therefore he is an enemy to *Christ's* truth.

3. That men ought not to worship *images*, or other idolatrous *paintings*, no, nor the *holy men* that are dead.

4. That the *Romish* church is the fig-tree which *Christ* hath cursed, because it brings forth no fruits of true belief.

5. That such as wear *cowls*,⁸ or be anointed, or shorn, are the lance-knights and soldiers of *Lucifer*, and that they all because their lamps are not burning, shall be shut out into utter darkness, when the Lord cometh.

Upon these articles he was brought before Archbishop *Chichley* at *Canterbury*, where he witnessed the truth he had so long preached; but at last his courage failing, he submitted to a recantation, and was abjured; but being soon after greatly troubled for what he had done, confessing his error and offence, he became much stouter and stronger in *Jesus Christ*: for coming with his wife into *Norfolk*, he abode with one *Thomas Moon* of *Ludham*, and was so diligent in his teaching, that he converted many to the doctrine of *Christ*, and continued to do so, by travelling into divers places to sow the good seed of the word of God, which he saw blessed with great increase. But at last, by means of the said letters, he was taken, and brought before *John Wakering* Bishop of *Norwich*, by whom he was convicted of 30 articles, and being condemned, was cruelly burned in this city, in *September* 1424,⁹ being the *proto-martyr* of this place; so holy, devout, and innocent, was his life and conversation, that he was much revered, and at his death many desired him to pray for them. When he came to the stake, he thought to speak to the people, to exhort and confirm them in the truth; but one of the Bishop's servants struck him on the mouth, and forced him to be silent, and so he ended a good life, to the great grief of many of his followers, both in the city and country; whose doctrine, though they would not permit him to declare it at his end, sprung up the faster, verifying the sentence, that the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church, for though he was thus violently taken away, he left so

⁷ See Atlas, page 421, where *Ludney* is mentioned instead of *Ludham*.

⁸ A *cowl* is a hood worn by the monks.

⁹ Or as others say, in 1428.

many excellent sermons and discourses among his followers, that though dead, he still speaks. After his death, his wife *Joan*, for spreading abroad the same doctrine, suffered much trouble and punishment at the Bishop's hands.¹

In 1425, there were twenty marks paid into the common chest, of the gift of *Roger Blickling*.

In 1426, the *Liber Albus*, or the *White Book*, a fine fair vellum manuscript of the affairs of this city, was first compiled, and all the material evidences, and memorable occurrences, were entered there, by the command of *Thomas Ingham*, then mayor; and ever since, other things have been added as they happened.

In 1427, *Humphrey Duke of Gloucester* was here, being joined in commission of *oyer and terminer*, and *general jail delivery*, with the mayor, &c. and several felons were tried before him.²

William Sedman, late mayor, at his death left 22*l.* to the poor of *Norwich* county, and 40*l.* a year, for three years after his decease, to be distributed among the blind, lame, and most needy in the city.³

In 1428, one *John Beverley*, alias *Battild*, labourer, was attached by the vicar of *Southcreak*, the parish priest of *Waterden*, and a lawyer, and so delivered to master *Will Bernham*, the Bishop's commissary, who sent him to the castle, there to be kept in irons; but upon his trial before the commissary, nothing could be proved against him, but yet so great was the hatred of the clergy against the *Lollards*, that when they could not burn nor torture, yet none should escape without punishment, and penance, whether right or wrong, for this man, though nothing was proved, was enjoined among other things, to fast with bread and water only, on the *Fridy* and *Saturday* next after his trial, and on the *Saturday* to be fustigated,⁴ from the palace round by *Tomblond*, and thence to *St. Michael's* at *Plea* church, and through *Cutler-rowe* round the market, holding in his hand a wax candle of two-pence price, which he was to offer to the image of the holy *Trinity* at the high altar of the cathedral, after he had performed his penance, and then he was to quit the diocese, and come into it no more.*

These penances enjoined to those suspected of *Lollardy* grew afterwards very common here; for in 1430, *John Finch* was ordered three *displings* in solemn procession round the cathedral, and three more round the market, on three principal market days, his head neck and feet being bare, and his body covered only with a short shirt or vesture, holding a wax taper of a pound weight, to be offered to the *Trinity*, on the *Sunday* next after his penance: and the next year *Nic. Canon of Eye* was forced to a penance of the same nature round the cloisters, &c.

In 1429, it was enacted "that in every city, borough, and town of "the realm of *England*, a common balance shall be, with common weights "sealed, according to the standard of the *Exchequer*, upon the common costs of the said city, borough, or town, in the keeping of the

¹ Fox, fo. 662.

² Lib. Plit.

³ Regr. Surfleet, fo. 124.

⁴ *Fustigatio* is a beating with cudgels, it was anciently rendered by the word

displing, disciplining or discipling, and afterwards by the word *whipped*, the sticks being oziers, or some such wood, that served as a whip.

* Fox, 663, 5, 6.

“mayor, or constable of the same, at which balance or common weight all the inhabitants of the same city, borough, or town, that have not such weights, and other that have, if they will, may freely weigh without any thing paying, taking nevertheless of *foreigns*,⁵ for every draught within the weight of 40*l.* a farthing, and for every draught betwixt 40 pound and an 100 pound, one halfpenny; and for every draught between 100 pound and 1000 pound, a penny at most: whereof the weights shall be maintained, and the *officers* lawfully weighing, rewarded, by the discretion of the chief men of the city, borough, or town, according to his attendance to his said business, be it more or less. And the *justices of peace, mayors, bailiffs, and stewards of franchises*, have power by authority aforesaid, to examine the trespassers in this case, &c.; this statute to endure for ever, and every city upon pain of 10 pound, every borough upon pain of 100 shillings, and every town where a constable is, upon pain of 40*s.* shall have a common balance with weights according to the *standard*.”⁶ And by the 11th *Henry VII.* weights and measures were to be made of brass, and sent to the chief officers of every city, &c.; but by the act of the 12th of *Henry VII.* the *weights and measures* so made being found defective, all the old measures and brass weights were called in, broken, and melted down, to make new ones of, according to the size of this statute, that all might be alike throughout the whole realm, *viz.* every *bushel* to contain 8 *gallons* of wheat, and every *gallon* 8 pounds of wheat of *troy* weight, and every pound 12 ounces of *troy* weight, and every ounce 20 *sterlings*, and every sterling to be of the weight of 32 *corns* of wheat that grew in the midst of the ear, according to the old law of the land. Which regulation thus made, was of great service to the kingdom at that time, there being such variety of weights and measures, that sometimes the most cautious were deceived; but this was one only of the several excellent statutes made in this parliament, for to them we owe the first law against *incendiaries*,⁷ by which it was made high treason if any threatened, by casting of bills, to burn a house, if money was not laid in a certain place, and afterwards did burn the house; as also that for regulating of *elections*, which sets forth, that whereas the elections of *knights of shires* in many *counties* had been outrageous by the very great and excessive number of people dwelling in those *counties*, many of which were people of small substance and no value, every one of which pretended a voice equivalent as to such elections, with the most worthy *knights and esquires* dwelling in those counties, whereby manslaughter, riots, and divisions among the *gentlemen*, were like to ensue, unless due remedy was had; in order for which it was enacted, “that the *knights of the shires* to be chosen within the realm of *England* shall be chosen in every *county* of the realm,⁸ by people *dwelling* and resident in the same *counties*, whereof every one of them shall have *land or tenement*, to the value of 40*s.* by the year at least, *above all charges*,

⁵ Foreigners.

⁶ Keble's Stat. fo. 233, 329. See 11 H. 6. Cap. 8. 9 H. 6. Cap. 6 and 8. 1 H. 5. Cap. 10, &c.

⁷ Keble, fo. 233. Rast. 7. repealed 1 E. 6. Cap. 1.

⁸ NORWICH being a *county*, was included in this act, and accordingly every *freeholder* as well as *freeman*, still votes for members in parliament, which are returned by the sheriffs, as in other counties.

"and that they which shall be chosen, shall be *dwelling* and *resident* within the same *counties*, and such as have the greatest number of them, that may expend 40s. by year as afore is said, shall be returned by the *sheriffs* of every county, *knights for parliament*, by *indentures* sealed, betwixt the said *sheriffs* and the said *chusers* to be made; and every *sheriff* of the realm of *England*, shall have power by the said authority to examine upon the *Evangelists*,⁹ every such *chuser*, how much he may expend by the year." The *sheriff* that makes a false return forfeits a 100*l.* and a year's imprisonment without bail or mainprise, and the persons returned lose their wages. And had not the intention of this most excellent act been enervated by process of time, which by the difference of value of lands hath rendered us subject to the same grievances that this was made to prevent, I am apt to believe the many inconveniences that we see arise in our *elections* had been in a great measure stopped and hindered; these added to the other STATUTES "of *hindering the exportation of wool*,³ of *packing and winding wool*,² and that *no thrums or woollen yarn should be carried out of the realm*,"³ make this parliament remarkable for their wisdom and love of their country, even at this distance of time; and in particular, *Tho. Wetherby* and *Rob. Ingham*, MEMBERS for the city, were very strenuous and instrumental in procuring the last mentioned *statutes*, which were of great service to the place they represented; for at that time it subsisted in a great measure, as it still doth, by the *woollen manufacture*.

This year the contest between *William Worsted* Prior of *Norwich*, and his convent, and the *mayor*, *sheriffs*, and *citizens*, was adjusted, and an agreement made, by which the Prior had all his exempt liberty for himself and tenants, in *Spitelond*, *Holmstreet*, and *Raton-rowe* allowed and confirmed, all his tenants being to be free from serving at the *turns* of the *sheriffs* of *Norwich*, and to buy and sell in the city *toll-free*, and to have the *ferry* over the river *Wensum*⁴ to the water-gates of the monastery, exclusive of the city, all *Cunesford* meadows were to belong and be in the jurisdiction of the convent, the Prior to have view of *frankpledge* and *court baron*, *weyf*, *stray*, *forfeitures of felons* and *fugitives*, liberty of *oulfangthes*, *infangthes*, *toll*, *team*, *gallows*, *tumberell*, and *confiscated goods*, and all other liberties which the priors had, in all the meadows, (except in the tower called the *Dungeon*,) and in all the hamlets and towns of *Brakendale*, *Lakenham*, *Eaton*, and *Erlham*, to *Erlham cross*, and nether *Erlham-street*, and so to *Heigham-gates*, and also from *Berstreet-gates*, by the middle of the road to the cross at the joining of the two ways, and thence to *Trows Mill* by the foot path, and from the mill to *Trows Bridge*, and from the bridge by the north side of the bank of *Trows Ee*,⁵ to the river *Wensum*, including the *Ee* or water belonging to his manors of *Lakenham* and *Newton*, and all free *pasture* there, and free *fishery* in the *Ee*, and in *Wensum*, and a certain *wharf* in *Wensum* against the *Gannok*, and all the *water* and *fishery* from *Trowse bridge* to the end of *Eaton wood*, and also liberty of *riding*

⁹ That is, upon oath.

² Cap. 17.

² Cap. 22.

³ Cap. 23.

⁴ Now called Sandling's ferry.

⁵ This proves that *Trowse Ee* or river, is not the *Wensum*.

in the city and liberties thereof, on *Friday* before *Whitsuntide*, to proclaim their fair to be held on *Tombland*, all which fair and liberties thereto belonging, the city disclaimed, and the said Prior was to have the liberty to pass and repass the river *Wensum* at all times, with boats and other vessels, *toll free*; and further, the *mayor*, &c. were to pay 4s. every *Michaelmas* day to the Prior and convent, who on their part released to the city the tithes of 12 acres and 16 feet of land at the east end of the priory of *Carrowe*, together with liberty for the *mayor*, *coroners*, *justices of the peace*, &c. to exercise their several jurisdictions in all those places, over all persons, so they did not interfere nor meddle with the *convent*, their liberties, nor tenants, nor hold any real or personal pleas by writ or otherwise, or any *sheriff's* turn, in any of the aforesaid places or lands. And this was of so great service, each knowing their several jurisdictions, that many contests were avoided, though after some time the citizens disliked it, thinking the *court* had given too much power to the *convent*, and made them as it were their tenants, by the 4s. yearly payment, which was more complained of than all the rest. There was also another contest between the people of *Yarmouth*, and the city, concerning a publick crane new erected in that *port*, which affair was carried on strenuously, but the city recovered, for I find 4*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* paid to serjeant *Yelverton*, and serjeant *Godrede*, their counsel at *London*, for removing the *crane*, and confirmation of their charter of liberties, and 13*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* to *Richard Monesle* and *William Knapton*, whom the city sent to *London* on this affair.⁶

In 1433, arose a great controversy about the election of a *MAYOR*, which came to such a height, that there was a continual disturbance between the *court* and *commons* for several years.⁷ It was occasioned by *Thomas Wetherby*, then *mayor*, who was resolved to have *William Grey* chosen *MAYOR*, against the will of the major part of the *aldermen* and *commons*, who named *Richard Spurdaunce* or *Purdaunce*, and *John Gerard*; upon which *Wetherby*, who had a house at *Intwood*, retired thither, and his party became so very mutinous in the *Gild-hall* and city, that the *aldermen* were forced to assemble in a private house, and declare *Purdaunce mayor elect*; but that would not do, the *commons* fearing that the *mayor* being absent, the choice would not be deemed valid, would not disperse, unless he would come in person and confirm it, upon which the *aldermen* not knowing what to do, ordered the common council to wait upon Bishop *Alnwyk*, who was then a privy counsellor, and tell him the whole affair, which they did, and begged of him to send for *Wetherby* to come back, and satisfy the people, who did so, and consented to the choice of *Purdaunce*, and promised the Bishop and *commons* that he would rest satisfied in the affair; notwithstanding which, he afterwards complained of the choice as irregular and riotous, and procured a commission from the King, dated at *Westminster*, *Sept.* 14, directed to Sir *Thomas de Morley*, Sir *John Radclyff*, Sir *Brian Stapleton*, Sir *Henry Inglose*, Knts. *John Fray*, *John Fitz Rauff*, Esqrs. *John Berney* of *Redham*, *Rob. Crane*, and others, with *John Cottusmor* and *William Paston*, one of which were always to be present when the commissioners, sat, commanding them to enquire into the bad government of the city, and the want of proper regulations therein, and to

⁶ Lib. Comp. Thesaur. 8 H. 6.

⁷ Book of Pleas, fo. 67.

certify and fine such as they found faulty, whether it was the *mayor*, *sheriffs*, *aldermen*, or *commons*; this so enraged the citizens, that they prosecuted *Wetherby*, *Grey*, and their party, and thus things continued in a broil till 1436, when the King directed another commission, dated at *Lambhithe*, *March* 14, to the Bishop of *Lincoln*, his right dear and well beloved cousin the Earl of *Suffolk*, the Lord *Cromwell*, Sir *Will. Philip*, and to each of them, commanding them, or some one of them, to come in person to *Norwich*, to settle all divisions in the city, which would otherwise be its ruin, and to certify the cause thereof, in order to correct and punish the authors, according to law; upon which, *Will. de Pool* Earl of *Suffolk* came down, and had an assembly held on *Thursday* before *Lady* day, at which the *mayor*, *sheriffs*, *Wetherby*, *Grey*, sixteen *aldermen*, and thirty-six of the *common council* appeared, and submitted to the final arbitration of the said Earl, who determined as follows,

1. That the *common seal*, which had been forcibly taken out of the *Gild-hall* ever since *May-day*, 1433, by the *commons*, and by them kept, should be placed in the old accustomed place, in the *treasury*, and have four *clavers* chosen by the *commons* as usual, to keep it, under the signet of the *mayor* and four of his fellows.

2. All writings sealed therewith, or with any seal of office belonging to the city, against *John Hauke*, *John Mey*, *Tho. Wetherby*, *Tho. Fishlak*, *John Belhagh*, *William Grey*, *John Qwerdlyng*, and others, shall be void, and all shall be restored to their places, from which they were displaced by the *mayor*, *aldermen*, *commons*, &c. in 1433, when

Wetherby was displaced from being *alderman* of *Conesford* ward, and from all other liberties of the city, and fined 100*l.* for willfully and maliciously acting against the *charter* and city *liberties*.

And *John Qwerdlyng*,⁸ who pretended to be chosen *speaker* for the commons, and was not, was disfranchised for carrying a false report as from the *commons* to *Wetherby*, then *mayor*, saying that they had named *Grey*, when in reality they had named *Purdance*.

John Hauke, *town-clerk*, was displaced for writing the return of the choice, siding with *Wetherby*, *Querdling*, &c.

Nicholas Waleys, commonly called *Ambidexter*, was disfranchised for taking bribes, &c.

John Burgh, and *John Belagh*, the city serjeants, for packing *juries*, making an insurrection at the choice, &c.

John Mey, the jailor, for being a common rogue, coming into the hall at the election, armed, raving, and bawling out "*VARLOTTES, I schal breke your hedes, and schal put yowe en Penteney*,"⁹ striking many with the mace on the head,

And *John Fishlak*, the *sword-bearer*, for assisting them.

3. Neither *Wetherby* nor his party shall any more vex or grieve

⁸ He sided so much with *Wetherby* and his party, that this was the common proverb in the citizens' mouths:

Qwo so have any quarrel or ple,
If in the Gild-hall, at *Norwiche* it be,
Be it false, be it true,
If he but withstand *John Haukey*,

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John Qwerdlyng, *Nic. Waleys*, *John Belagh* *John Mey*,
Sore shall him rewē,
For they'll rewle all the court, with
their lawes newe.

⁹ The dungeon belonging to his prison.

the commons, nor aldermen of their party, nor they him nor his party.

4. *Wetherby* to be alderman of *Cunesford* ward, and *Grey* alderman of *Wimer* ward, and all that are displaced to be fully restored.

This arbitration was signed by the Earl, mayor, sheriffs, aldermen, and common council, the 21st day of *March*, and the 14th of *May* following, the whole affair was recited, and the arbitration confirmed under the broad seal, which still remains among the *CHARTERS*.¹

In 1435, the city furnished out 40 men, well armed, and sent them to the defence of *Calice*, against the Duke of *Burgundy*.

In 1436, *Robert Chapelyn* was elected mayor, *Richard Brasier* and *Walter Crumpe* being sheriffs, all which continued in their offices till *Sept. 8*, and then acted by virtue of the King's commission, which empowered them so to do, till *March 1st*, and then *Walter Eaton* and *John Lynneford* of *Stalham*, were made sheriffs for the rest of the year, and

In 1437, *John Cambridge* was chosen mayor, and *Simon Walsoken* and *Clement Rash*, fishman, sheriffs, and so continued till *Sept. 8*, and then the city and its liberties were seized into the King's hands, who appointed *JOHN WELLES*,² alderman of *LONDON*, custos or warden, and he confirmed the sheriffs in their office, but set aside the mayor, and acted alone till *March 1st*, when he assigned the mayor to act in his office under him, and for what reason I know not, but on the 15th of *July*, the two sheriffs were displaced, and *Walter Eaton* and *John Linford* were appointed sheriffs by the King's writ, during his pleasure; and on the 30th of *Nov.* a proclamation was sent hither, commanding all persons to forbear intermeddling in the differences between the court and commons, and that there should be no private meetings on either side, under pain of life and limb.

This year the salary of 50 marks, which was always paid out of the treasury at *Christmas* was paid to the mayor as usual, but afterwards to the warden; and by agreement between the new sheriffs, the city was to take all the profits of their office, and pay them handsomely out of it, and accordingly there passed an order of assembly, dated *Dec. 9*, by which the 50 marks for the warden, and the allowance to the sheriffs, was ordered to be raised in the same manner as the King's tenths or taxes, and any one that would not pay it, and had no goods to distrain, the collectors should nail up and set their seal on the door of the dwelling-house; and now *Thomas Trewe* was made sword-bearer for life, by grant of the mayor, aldermen, and commons, if he behaved well in his office, and the three serjeants for the maces, were also to hold for term of life, and had grants accordingly, at the instance of *John Welles*, the full notable and worthy warden, who joined the city in a letter to *John Carpenter*, to request the King's council for restoration of the liberties; and to ingratiate themselves the better, they taxed the city, raised 40 archers, and sent them to the King, to go towards raising the siege of the town and castle of *Gynes*, and advanced a 100*l.* by way of loan: but yet the liberties were not restored till 1439, when at the suit of *Thomas Bishop of Norwich*,

¹ It is by error marked *Carta xx. a.* and is indorsed: *Magna Contencio inter Cives et Wedyrby.*

² *JOHN WELLES*, warden, and *John Linford* of *Norfolk*, Gent. admitted freemen this year.

and *William Bishop of Lincoln*, they had letters patents for that purpose, which were declared by the recorder, who brought them down.

The reason of the seizure was because of the daily disturbances and suits concerning their liberties, between themselves, the Prior and convent, the Abbess of *Carrow*, the Abbot of *Wendling*, and others, in some of which contests it was proved they exceeded their liberties, and so they became liable to be seized.

After this restoration, *Cambridge* continued mayor, and *Simon Walsoken* and *Clement Rash* were made sheriffs, and

In 1440, they chose *Robert Toppes* mayor, *John Brosiard* and *John Spicer* sheriffs, who executed their offices accordingly; and now the city raised a sum to bear the expenses of the most noble *Humfrey Duke of Gloucester*, and his Dutchess, who then visited it, and had a present made him of 40 marks; he was grandly feasted by the Prior and convent during his stay here.³

It was hoped that by this nobleman's interest the city might retrieve the King's favour as much as heretofore, but by a wrong step made, they lost it again; for at an assembly held the 18th of *October*, the mayor and sheriffs authorised *Gregory Draper* and others to sue in the Exchequer for the hundred pounds which they had lent the King. This gave great offence, upon which, in *January* following, *Thomas Wetherby*, who bare a great hatred to the commons, instigated the Abbot of *St. Bennet's* to prosecute the city for erecting their *new mills* upon the river *Wensum*, though they had stood already 10 years⁴ without any objection; the Abbot's pretence was, that as lord of the manor and *lect* of *Heigham*,⁵ he was seized of two watermills, and 160 acres of land, and of the river *Wensum*, with free passage, for boats and vessels in the said stream, to pass and repass to his abbey of *Holm*, and that these *new mills* not only hindered his passage, but stopped the water, so that it overflowed the banks, and damaged his land on both sides.

In answer to which the city proved that there were *four* ancient mills standing cross the stream ever since the Conquest, which stopped the water, and did more harm than these *new mills*; two of them afterwards were called *Bumpstede* or *Appilyerd* mills, which, with a house thereto belonging, were given to *Balderic of Taverham* by King *Henry I.* the other two, called afterwards *Calke mills*, stood on the King's stream within the city, and belonged to the manor of *Horsford*, then the Lord *Dacre's*, and paid 8*d.* a year *landgable*, and were both in one house, the one being a fullingmill, and the other a cornmill, in the same manner as *Bumpstede* mills were; and whereas the Abbot suggested that *Bumpstede* mills stood by *Hellegates*, on one cut out of the river *Wensum*, and *Calk mills* on another cut out of that river, the main stream being between them, free for him to pass and repass, they proved that there was no stream at all between them, but when ever people went up stream by boats to *Taverham*, they were forced to pull the boat upon land at old *Calk mills*, at *Hellesden mills*, &c. or else they could not pass; and to show that he had no such damage, they

³ Comp. Celar. 19 H. 6. Contributio facta per dnm. Priorem et seniores, pro expensis Ducis et Ducissæ Gloucestr. 13*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* q. preter frumentum, vinum, brasium, focale, et plura alia.

⁴ The new mills were built in 1430.

⁵ Except in the houses belonging to *Heigham*, standing in *St. Bennet's* parish, all which belonged to *St. Giles's lect.*

proved that the Abbot's mills were *Heigham* mills, and that they standing out of the city bounds, and consequently higher up the stream than either the *old* or *new* mills, his own mills stopped the water before it could come to any of their mills; and as to the erection the *new* mills, they pleaded the necessity of it, by showing that in the time of *Henry IV.* the *old* mills were totally decayed and rendered useless, so that there were no mills to supply the city for 12 years, which was a great grievance, to remedy which, the *commonalty* cut out the midstream, that now is upon their *own* ground, and *Robert Baxter*, mayor, and other well disposed merchants, and divers other people, of their own proper goods, by way of charity for the good of the city, raised the *new* mills something below the meeting of the stream, in which place also there had anciently been mills placed, and that these *new* mills were not only of service to the city for grinding, but of good value, for out of the 128*l.* yearly paid into the Exchequer for the *fee farm* of the city, these mills produced 26*l.* clear.

But notwithstanding this appeared so plain, the commissioners, *Thomas Tudenham*, *John Fray*, and *William Paston*, who sat upon the case at *Thetford*, where the *mayor* and *commons* appeared, gave it directly against them, and they were compelled to leave the profit of the mills, by open force, for some time, and then it was left to the award of *William de la Pole* Earl of *Suffolk*, by which the city was to pay 100*l.* to the Abbot, and 50*l.* to the Prior of *Norwich*, for pretended damage done to his meadows at *Trows*, by these mills; which being declared to the *commons* at an assembly held on the 25th day of *Jan.* they were so enraged, that instead of sealing the award at that assembly, they rose in great numbers, came to the *Hall*, took away the common seal, that the award might not be sealed, which not only caused a great riot, but made the Earl, "ther gret hevvy Lord, bycause his awarde was not obey'd," upon this, the Abbot and *Wetherby* prosecute the *mayor*, *commons*, &c. as rebels against the King, and brought down a privy seal, commanding the *mayor*, &c. to appear on the *Utas*⁶ of the Purification of our *Lady*: the day before their appearance, the *mayor*, &c. went to *Greenwich*, to their good friend the Duke of *Gloucester*, to acquaint him with the whole, who promised the city that he would be "the citee's gode lorde," and would appear with them at *Westminster* the next day. At their return the went to sup together in *Cheap*, from whence one *Bennet Joly*, who came up with them by command of the privy seal, going to see his horse, was arrested by several *serjeants* at arms, whom the *Earl*, *Abbot*, and *Wetherby* had got, in order to have arrested them all, that they should not appear the next day, after they heard they had been with the Duke, and immediately they committed *Joly* to prison, "as a traytour, and riser ageynst the Kyng, and one of those "that wold make a newe Kyng," but the *mayor* and those with him concealing themselves, the day after, being the 13th of *Febr.* they appeared before the Lords of the Council, and the Earl having the greatest interest at that board, the Duke could not hinder, but that the *mayor* was fined 50*l.* committed to the *Flete*, and laid there till the 26th of *March* following; and as soon as he was confined, they

⁶ *Octaves*, i. e. the eighth day following *Hilary*, &c.
any term or festival, as the *Utas* of *St.*

took out a commission of *oyer and terminer*, directed to Sir John Forrescue, Knt. chief justice of the King's Bench, William Westbury, and serjeant Godrede or Godard, who sat upon it at Thetford, where the mayor, sheriffs, and commonalty were indicted, and then the court adjourned to Norwich, which being now without governours, Wetherby procured one Tho. del Rowe to appear as attorney for the city, who pleaded a plea for them in the forenoon, and in the afternoon, at Wetherby's request, relinquished it, and submitted the city to the King's grace, and then the court adjourned to Thetford, to sit there on the 14th of March, where by judgment given, the liberties were all seized into the King's hands; and the 18th of March, 1442, Sir John Clifton, Knt. was made CAPTAIN and governour thereof: and thus by the treachery of Wetherby and del Rowe, the city lost the opportunity of endeavouring to justify their plea, though it is plain there could be no sufficient defence made for the insurrection; but to complete the matter to his mind, as well as to oblige the Earl, upon the 10th of March, while the mayor was in the Fleet, Wetherby takes the common seal out of the chest, and according to the Earl's award, seals a bond of a hundred pounds to John Abbot of Holm,⁷ another of 50 li. to the Bishop, and another of 50 li. to the Prior, and delivered them, without the knowledge of the mayor, sheriffs, or commons. Not content with this, he took upon him to be ruler of the city, and knowing who he had to stand by him, pulled up the flood-gates of the new mills, and destroyed them, so that the bakers were forced to seek for mills ten miles round, to the great hurt and damage of the city, during all those years the mills stood so decayed.

This riot was called Gladman's insurrection, the account of which cannot be better known than from the indictment itself, it being proved by so many witnesses.⁸

The accusation then was,

That Will. Hempstede, merchant, mayor, and the commonalty of the said city, on Wednesday before the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, in the 21st year of Henry VI. designedly raised an insurrection, declaring they had power enough in the city and adjacent country to slay Tho. Browne Bishop of Norwich, John Abbot of Holm, and John Heverlond Prior of Norwich cathedral, burn their houses, spoil and rob them of their goods, and make them by force release all manner of actions they had against the city and commonalty, and that the King, by reason the city was a county by itself, and by reason of their strength, could not, nor had not, power to punish them for so doing; upon which, JOHN GLADMAN, of the said city, merchant, rode on horseback as a King, with a paper crown on, and a sceptre and sword carried before him, by three persons unknown, and Robert Suger of Norwich, souter,⁹ Robert Hemmyng of the same, hosteler,¹

⁷ 21 E. 4. Thomas, successour to this Abbot, sued the bond, but could not recover it, and brought a commission down to destroy the new mills again, as Wetherby did, but Anthony Earl Rivers, Sir John Howard, Knt. John Ratcliff Fitz-Walter, Sir Will. Huse, Knt. Rich. Pigot, Roger Townesende, Hen. Spelman, and James Hobard, Commissioners, who sat upon it in the Chapel in the

Fields, gave it positively in favour of the city.

⁸ See Libr. Plitor. fo. 82. for a full account of all these affairs: see something of this mentioned in Crook Charles, Reports, page 252, in the case of the King, and Mayor, &c. of London. Custom Book, fo. 68 b.

⁹ Shoemaker.

¹ Inn-keeper.

Rich. Dalling of the same, *coteler*, and twenty-four others, went on horseback before him, with *coronets*² on their arms, and bows and arrows in their hands, like *valets*³ of the crown to our sovereign lord the King, and 100 others unknown, on horseback and foot with bows and arrows, then and there following the said *John Gladman*, and calling the citizens to arms, in a riotous manner. And on the day of the conversion of *St. Paul*, for lack of good government of the governours of the city, they rang the bells, and the said *mayor* and *commonalty*, with 3000 other citizens and persons unknown, assembled by the said ringing, with force and arms, *viz.* with bows, swords, arrows, helmets, &c. in a warlike manner, and went to the *Priory* of the *Cathedral* of the *Holy Trinity* at *Norwich*, in the county of *Norfolk*,⁴ calling out, "*lett us burne the priory, and kille the Prior and monks.*" and the *PRIORY* gates being well and closely shut, they digged a passage under them, to enter by, and carried wood thither to burn the priory, and placed guns against the said priory; and so till four o'clock in the afternoon on the *Tuesday* following they continued in this manner, endeavouring to burn the priory, and kill the Prior and monks, till at that time, by threatnings and such attempts, they compelled *Rich. Walsham* and *John Wychingham*, monks there, to deliver them a certain evidence of the said priory, sealed with the common seal of the city, in which among other things, it was contained that *Robert Baxter*, late mayor, *John Sipater* and *Will. Iselham*, late city sheriffs, and the *commonalty*, granted to *Will. Worsted*, predecessor of the now prior and his successours, for ever, a certain annuity of 4s. to be paid by the *mayor* and *sheriffs* every *Michaelmas*, for ever,⁵ and that the *mayor*, *sheriffs*, &c. should hold no personal pleas or *sheriff's turn*, or exercise any jurisdiction in *Cunesford* meadows, or in the towns of *Brakendale*, *Eton*, *Lakenham*, and *Erlham*, over any of their *lands* or *tenants* in the said places. And this *evidence* they carried away, and the said city, from *Monday* after *St. Paul's* Conversion, to the *Monday* following, they kept with gates shut, in a manner of defence against our sovereign lord the King, and would not suffer *John Duke of Norfolk*,⁶ from *Tuesday* after *St. Paul*, for one week following, nor *John Vere* Earl of *Oxford*, and other the King's ministers, from *Monday* after the Feast of *St. Mathew* the Apostle, to *Wednesday* following, to enter the city, though they showed the King's commission to seize the rioters, and the peace.

2. The *jury* also presented, that the *mayor* and *commonalty*, on *Monday* after the Conversion of *St. Paul*, with force and arms, *viz.*

² Coronis.

³ Valectis.

⁴ It was tried at Thetford, and the priory was found to be in Blofield hundred.

⁵ See p. 144.

⁶ To our ryght trusty and right wel-beloved cosyn the Duke of NORF.

By the Kyng.

Ryght trusty and right welbeloved cosyn, we grete yow hertely wele, and for as muche as for the grete riotes and rumours late begunne in our citee of *Norwich*, be the mair and diverse of th'

aldermen, and othir of our said citee, we have send thidre to enquire there of after our lawes, and there upon, yif it be so founde, reasonable is, thenne after the saide fyndinge we to sese the fraunchise of our saide citee into our handes, we wul that thenne ye sette our wel beloved Knyght Sir JOHAN of CLYFTON to the government of our said citee, whiles it xal so abide in our saide handes, and un to the time us shall like otherwyse to purveye therefore. yeven under our prive seal at our manoir of *Shene* the xxviij of Feverer. (21 H. 6.)

swords, bows, &c. assaulted *Walt. Aslak*, Esq. *Nic. Derman*, clerk, *Sir John Clyfton*, Knt. *John Timperle*, Esq. *Tho. Ingham*, *Tho. Grafton*, and many others of the said city, who would not consent to these riotous doings, threatening to kill them and many others in *Thorp* and elsewhere in the county, and the said *Walter Nic.* *Sir John*, *John*, *Tho. Tho.* and others, they imprisoned and cruelly used.

3. They presented also, that the city by virtue of the letters patents of King *Henry IV.* was made a separate county, and that from the time of that grant, the mayor and commons have and use a seal to seal bushels, with which they have sealed many, contrary to the King's standard, viz. the bushels they seal exceed the King's standard one gallon, and such they have sealed both for the city and county to sell and buy by, namely, one to *Rob. Cutte*, March 1, in the 20th year of the present King, and another to *Rich. Tonge*, and many others, and daily deliver such as are not agreeable to the standard, and will not suffer the people to sell in the city by the standard, but hinder them so doing by force and arms, when they have no such liberty.

4. They presented also, that the mayor and commonalty under colour of the King's grandfather's charter, have erected and used a certain court called a *pie-powder* court, held before the mayor, and another such court before the city sheriffs, and still hold them, by virtue of which they have imprisoned many, namely, 4 Oct. 20th of this King, *John Wetherby* at the suit of *Rob. Laudesdale*, when they have not, nor never had any such liberty, unless only on a *Saturday* during the time of the market of the said city.⁷

5. And under colour of the said charter, they have erected a *fraternity* or *gild* of one suit and livery,⁸ called *Le Bachery*, and sustain it in the city though not incorporated; and under pretence of this, many assemblies and riots daily happen; the brethren of which are *John Reyner*, merchant, *Walter Jeffry*, skinner, *Peter Laurence*, attorney, and many others.

6 They presented also the affair of the mills and river before mentioned.

The substance of the aforesaid plea pleaded in their defence by *Del Rowe* was,

1. That the mayor and city never favoured or designed any *insurrection*, in which point they put themselves on their country; and *Tho. Gresswold*, who prosecuted for the King, continued the prosecution.

2. They pleaded the same, as to the assault on *Aslak*, &c.

3. As to the bushels, they say they never hindered any one selling by the King's standard that would, but denied not, but there might be such sealed, and hoped if any were, that the King would not implead them.

4. As to the *pie-powder* court they pleaded, that they had two weekly markets on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*, and had always a *pie-powder court*⁹ during the time of those markets, held before the city bailiffs, while there were bailiffs, and afterwards by the patents of (*Henry IV.*) held by the mayor and sheriffs, and that *John Wetherby*, at the suit of *Rob. Laudesdale*, was attached, by the precept of *Will. Asshwell*, then

⁷ Nisi tantum in die Sabbati tempore mercati ejusdem civitatis.

⁸ De unicâ sectâ et liberatâ.

⁹ Curia pedis pulverisati.

mayor, and his associates, justices of the peace for the city, for an *affray* or *riot* by him committed in the city, and not under pretence or colour of any authority of the mayor or sheriff's *pie-powder* courts, which were never pretended to be held, but during the time of the markets and on those days, and therefore as to that they were not guilty.

5. And as to the *bachery gild*, they say that there is a certain *company* or *gild* of citizens, who out of pure devotion and alms sustain and keep up a light in the chapel of the *Blessed Virgin* in the Fields in *Norwich*, support divine service, and repair and beautify the said chapel, which *GILD* have been immemorially kept there on the Feasts of the Blessed Virgin, and other usual times, and on the *gild* days, viz. the Feasts of *St. Mary*, they appear in one sort of *clothes* or *livery* of their own buying, for the more decency, and make what offering they like to support the light, &c. and never caused or made any riot, or any thing like it.

6. And as to the *river* and *mills* they say, the *bailiffs* were, and the now *mayor*, *sheriffs*, &c. are, seized in fee of the city held of the King at *fee farm*, and being so, did erect sluices for their advantage on their own ground, and to better their common *fishery* and profit, and say that by it they have not damaged the King's highways, nor the Abbot's lands nor mills, nor hindered his fishing, rowing, or sailing, nor damaged the *Bishop's* nor *Prior's* lands more than before.

But this *plea* being withdrawn as aforesaid, their attorney threw them upon the King's favour and mercy, pretending that they would fine for their offences, and produce above 100 *citizens* as security for such fine; and *Thursday* the 14th of *March* next was set for that purpose, when they appeared at *Thetford* by their attorney, who instead of producing security, desired their plea might be revived, upon which, judgment of conviction of all the indictment was pronounced, and the *liberties* and *franchises* were seized, and retained in the King's hands till 1447, when *Will. Hempsted*, mayor, and the *commons*, by *Thomas Croxton*, their attorney, were forced to plead guilty, and submit to the King's mercy to be fined at his pleasure: upon which they obtained a privy seal of *restitution* of all their liberties, dated at *Westminster*, Nov. 8, and having requested letters *patents* of *confirmation*, it was granted, and for a 1000 marks *fine* paid into the *Exchequer*, they obtained an exemplification of the whole matter, with a *restoration* and *confirmation* of all their *franchises*, under the broad seal, which is dated at *Westminster*, Dec. 1, in the 26th year of this King's reign.¹

There were many things that happened besides those already mentioned, that made the King, the Earl of *Suffolk*, and several of the nobility, so much against the city as they now were, for they had not only prosecuted for the 100 pounds due from the King, but actually refused to lend him a sum of money,² though he sent the noble prince *John Duke of Norfolk*, to solicit it.

Besides this, after they were convicted at *Thetford*, they prosecuted a bill, setting forth "The extorcions, oppressions, menteynaunces, per-juries, imbraceries, and wrongis, don to the mayr, aldermen, and comonalte, of the cite of *Norwich*, and to other singler personys of

¹ It is among the Charters in the Gild-hall, and is marked *Carta xxi. a.*

² Lib. Cong. fo. 14. Cong. die Lune post Fest. Convers. Sci. Pauli, 19 H. 6.

"the same cite by Sir Tho. Tudenham, Knight, John Heydon, and others." In which they complained of several injuries that they had sustained, and particularly of an office taken at *Cringleford* in the year 1431, before *Edm. Oldhall*, escheator, brought by the *Prior* and his adherents of pure malice against the city, to revenge the two trials³ that they had gained against him, in which it was untruly found, that the city had appropriated *Thorp, Newton, Trowse, Lakenham, Brakendale, Eaton, Catton, Carrowe, Trowse Milgate, Magdalen hospital*, and the land in those places, all which were then found falsely to be in *Norfolk*, in the hundreds of *Blofield, Hensted, Humbleyard*, and *Taverham*, and that they had also encroached to themselves *Norwich priory*, the *Bishop's palace, Raton-rowe, Tombland, Holmstreet*, and the *Bishop's lands to Wensum river*, and from *St. Martin's bridge* to *St. Michael's land*, and *Pouly's hospital*, or *Norman's land*, which were never in the liberty of *Norwich*, nor part of the city, but in *Norfolk county*, and *Blofield hundred*.

And further it was found, that the *castle and shire-house*, and certain tenements within the gates called *Helle-gates*, belong to the Abbot of *Holm's manor of Heyham*, and are not in *Norwich liberty*, but in the county of *Norfolk*; and by means of this, the city was disseized of its ancient suburbs;⁴ all which they said was done by *Heydon*, who was their recorder, who favouring the *Prior*, betrayed them and their evidences, for which they afterwards displaced him, so that he joined *Wetherby* continually against them.

They complained also that *Sir Tho. Tudenham* and *John Heydon*, through their great covetousness and false might, oppressed all such citizens as would not consent to make such mayors and sheriffs as they liked, imprisoning such as resisted them, "*purposing for gret lucre to have as well the rewle of the cite of Norwiche, as thei haddyn of the schire of Norff.*" feigning an assault and battery to be made upon them, when there was no such thing.

They complained of them also, for procuring the Abbot of *Wendlynge* to sue the city in relation to the stathe called *Holland's Stathe*, which they enlarged by hiring a house and land of him, called *Holland's*, and the advowson of *St. Clement's church in Cunesford* thereto belonging, and 6s. 8d. of annual rent, for which they were to pay 13s. 4d. *per annum* for a long term, not yet expired, upon which the city erected a crane, piled the stathe against the water with free stone, and by building increased the rents to 45 marks *per annum*, upon which, "the seid *Sir Thomas* and *John*, at alle tymes ymagening "to dystroy the comoditees and profytes of the seid citee, and

³ In 4 H. 5 an appeal was brought against the Prioress of Carrowe, as accessory to a murder, and it was tried as in Norwich city, and not in Norfolk.

And the same year the PRIORESS brought an action against the PRIOR upon a replegiare or replevin for her cattle taken at Carrowe by the Prior's officers, and pounded in Lakenham; and the Prior was cast by the city, for laying the action in Norfolk instead of Norwich, and was condemned in 40l.

⁴ This affair was continued till 1444, and then the city disclaimed Thorp,

Newton, Catton, the castle and shire-house, but pleaded for all the rest, but were cast, and forced to give security to pay five marks a time, as often as they should disturb, exercise, or claim any jurisdiction of the leet or turn, or arrest, distrain, or attach any one under pretence of that right, the church produced their charters, which are said to be allowed by reason of their priority, and the palace was exempt, it being held by barony of the King, before the city charter.

" trustyng in their grete myght and power, which they hadde and have
 " in the cuntre, by the menes of the stywardship of *Lancastre*, and
 " other grete offices, and for diverse other causes, that no man at
 " that tyme durste make resystens agaynst them, knowyng ther grete
 " malys and vengeaunce withoute drede of God, or shame of the
 " world, as experience hath preved," sent thither *Richard of Wode*,
 bailiff of the Duke of *Suffolk's* manor of *Cossey*,³ which as their ser-
 vant in the year 1436, under pretence of the Abbot's rent being un-
 paid, in the Abbot's name, disseized the city of it, and keep it to this
 day in their hands, to the damage of 100 marks, against all faith and
 conscience, though it is well known the Abbot's rent is and always
 was paid by the *chamberlains* of the city.

They complained also of the affair of the *New Mills*, and said the
 Abbot of *Holm* was spirited up by them.

They complained also, that finding themselves run to excessive
 charges by various suits raised against them, and by the commissions
 of *oyer and terminer* so often sued out, and finding the Duke of *Suf-*
folk was their great enemy, and made so by them, they sought to Sir
Thomas, by the mediation of *John Gerard* and others, and agreed to
 give the Earl an 100 marks, and 20*l.* to Sir *Thomas*, and paid the said
 sums privately by the hands of *Nich. Waterman*; but instead of fa-
 vouring the city according to their promises, they dealt more hardly
 with it, " and so the said Sir Tho. took of theym, the seid c. marc. and
 " x*xl.* by *briberous extorcion agaynst alle feyth and conciens.*"

They complained also, " that wher as it was so, that *Alice Duchesse*,
 " that tyme Countes of *Suff.* late in her persone cam to the sayd cite,
 " disguysed like an huswyf of the cuntre, and the sayd Sir *Tho. Tud-*
enham, and two other personys, went with heir also disguisyd, and
 " thei to tak their disportis went out of the sayd cite, on an evyn
 " agayn night, so disguisyd, toward a wode clepyd *Lakenham* wode,
 " to tak the ayr and disport theym self be holdyng the same cite, and
 " one *Thomas Aylmer* of *Norwich*, a dissour (or ditcher) whych had
 " the dyches of the sayd cite in keping, estemyng in his conceyt,
 " that the sayd *Duchesse* and Sir *Thomas* hadden a ben other per-
 " sonis, met wyth theym, and apposid theym of theyr goyng oute in
 " that wise, and felle at variaunce with the seyd Sir *Thomas* so that
 " thei faught, wher by the seyd *Duchesse* was sore affrayd, by cause
 " wher of the seyd *Duchesse* and Sir *Thomas* token a displeser agayn
 " the sayd cite, not withstondyng that the *mair* arestyd *Aylmer* and
 " held hym in preson more than xxx. wekys, without baylle or mayn-
 " prise for makyng the seyd affray, to that entente, therby bothe to
 " chastice hym, and to appease the displeisir of the sayd *Duchesse* and
 " Sir *Thomas*," and the *mayor* not only imprisoned him, but all such
 as they said assisted and favoured *Aylmer*, notwithstanding which,
 they bare hatred to the city, and joined with *Heydon*, who was dis-
 placed from *recorder* as aforesaid, and so spirited up the Duke of
Suffolk, to do all he could against it, and at last to bring the *oyer* and
terminer to *Thetford*, by judgment of which the liberties were seized.

And as to the *insurrection*, the city pretended that

³ He kept much at *Cossey* to the grief of the city, and it is that *Will. de la Pool* who was to be banished, upon which he fled in a ship for France, but being taken, was so hated, that they cut off his head immediately.

JOHN GLADMAN of *Norwich*, "who was ever, and at thys our is, a man of sad⁶ disposition, and trewe and feythfull to God and to the Kyng, of disporte as hath ben acustomed in ony cite or *burgh* thowrowe alle this reame, on *Tuesday* in the last ende of *Cristemesse*, viz. *Fastyngonge Tuesday*,⁷ made a disport with hys neyghbours, havyng his hors trappyd with tynnsoyle, and other nyse disgisyng things, coronned as Kyng of *Crestemesse*, in tokyn that seson should end with the twelve⁸ monethes of the yere, aforyn hym (went) yche moneth disguysed after the seson requiryd, and *Lenton*⁹ clad in whyte and red heryngs skynns, and his hors trapped with oystyrshells after him, in token that sadnesse shuld folowe, and an holy tyme, and so rode in diverse stretis of the cite, with other people, with hym disguysed makynge myrth, disportes and plays, the sayd Sir *Tho.* and *John Heydon*, among many other ful straunge and untrew presentments, mad by perjury of the sayd inquest, causyd the sayd mair and comonalte and the sayd *John Gladman* to ben indytyd, that thei shuld an ymagyind to a made a comon rysyng, and a coroned the sayd *John Gladman* as KYNG, with crown, ceptre, and diadem, as in the seyde presentment it sheweth pleyn; whereas they never attemptit, ne never swich a thyng ymagyned."

But whatever was designed, is not known, and if this was the beginning, it ended in a riot and great *insurrection*, as may be seen before, and is plainly too true by their not attempting in this bill to answer for their attacking the *priory*, and keeping the city so long against the *noblemen* sent by the King to quiet them; and accordingly we read in *Stow*, fo. 383, that "the *citizens* of *Norwich* rose agaynst the *Prior* of *Christ's* church,¹ within the same cite, and would have fired the *priory*;² they kept the towne by strength against the Duke of *Norfolke*, and all his power, wherefore the King sent thither, the chief judge *John Fortescue*, with the Earls of *Stafford* and of *Huntington*, who indicted many citizens and the *Prior* also; the *liberties* of the citee were seysed into the King's hand, and Sir *John Clifton* made capitaine there, and many of the citizens fled over the seas into unknowne places."

But to return to other matters: in 1442, there was a *statute* made, that every year during four years, four WARDENS of *worsted weavers* should be chosen to do right, and make due search of *worstedes* in *Norwich*, and two in *NORFOLK*, in which the length and breadth of all sorts of *worstedes* made in *NORWICH* or *NORFOLK* is fixed, which *statute* was confirmed the next year, and by that, *NORFOLK* was to have four WARDENS, and the orders for the true making of *worstedes*, in *Norwich*, *Norfolk*, and *Suffolk*, are declared.³

In 1444, the *statute* for "The order for levying the wages of the KNIGHTS of the parliament" was made, as well as that which sets forth "who shall be KNIGHTS for the parliament. The manner of

⁶ i. e. serious.

⁷ *Shrove Tuesday*, or the Tuesday before Lent.

⁸ March being the first month of the year.

⁹ A man representing *Lent*.

¹ Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*. vol. i. fo. 417, and Hol. vol. ii. fo. 626.

² Nevil, p. 182. Atlas, 313, where the time and cause is mistaken, though it is taken from Hall's *Cron.* H. 6, fo. 68. b.

³ Keble, 260, 1.

"their election, the remedy where one is chosen, and another re-turned."⁴ And this year,

Sir John Clifton, CAPTAIN of *Norwich*, had a bond given him by the city, for 300 marks, payable by 40*l.* each year on *Lammas* day. He continued CAPTAIN or GOVERNOUR till *April* 20, 1446, and then, by reason (as I imagine, from the original letters of his which I have seen in the *Gild-hall*) of his kindness to the city, he was discharged,⁵ and

THOMAS CATWORTH, citizen of *London* and *Norwich*, was made WARDEN by the King's commission, which was read in the *Gild-hall* to the *aldermen* and *commons*, the *sheriffs* being continued in their office; and by another commission, the Bishop of *Norwich*, the *warden*, William Yelverton, John Heydon, Tho. Ingham, John Jenny, junior, John Gerard, Ric. Brasier, and Ralf Segryme, were made *justices of peace* for the city, who were all friends to it, unless Heydon, and he was not to be much feared now, by reason that the year before, Thomas Browne Bishop of *Norwich*, and Tho. Wetherby, both died, and the Duke began to have things of greater consequence to himself, to attend to; and Walter Lyhart, the new Bishop, was for peace, which he set about to procure as much as possible, for the liberties were restored as aforesaid on *Dec.* 1, 1447, and Will. Henstede resumed the office of *mayor*, and Ralf Segrym and Tho. Allen, the *sheriffs*, did the same, and Henstede held his office to *May* following, and the *sheriffs* to *St. Michael*.⁶

In 1448, it was signified to the *mayor* and *commons*, that the King intended to honour the city with his presence, upon which they made great preparations to receive him, and placed his arms and the arms of *St. George*, painted on wooden shields, over the six principal gates; he entered the city on *Saturday* the 16th of *June*, and departed the next day; it seems they then paid him the 1000 marks *fine*, having given security for it; the Lord *Scales* accompanied him, for the city made a present of four gallons of wine to that nobleman.

This year was the *statute* made, that henceforward no *fair* or *market* shall be held on *Ascension* day, *Corpus Christi*, *Whit Sunday*, *Trinity Sunday*, or any other Sunday (except the four Sundays in harvest) nor on the *Assumption* of our *Lady*, *All-Saints*, or *Good-Friday*, under penalty of forfeiting all the goods shown on those days, in any *fair* or *market*, to the lord of the *franchise* or *liberty*, who by virtue of their old grants, might keep them three days after those feasts, or at any other times after proclamation by them made before which *statute*,⁷ the *Sundays* and principal days were miserably abused, and the people themselves, and their servants, hindered attending divine service, and the worship of God; and the *holidays* set apart for God's service more horribly defiled with labours, drunkenness, and strifes, than the other days of the week; as the *statute* rightly observes.

In 1449, his Majesty came hither again, and entered the city at *St. Bennet's-gates*, (by which it appears he came from the Earl of

⁴ Keble, fo. 263, 4.

⁵ Sir John died in 1447. Hist. Norf. 1451, in this Regr. and no further.

vol. i. p. 376, 7.

⁶ Regr. III. Eccle. Cath. Norwic.

The mayors and sheriffs are continued to

⁷ Keble, fo. 266.

Suffolk's house at *Cossey*,) on *Saturday, August 29*, and stayed all *Sunday*, and till *Monday* night, at the sole expense of the *Bishop*, the *Prior*, the *Mayor* and *commons*.

In 1450, the *commons* rose in divers parts, and did much damage,⁸ but all was very quiet here, their most powerful enemy, the Duke of *Suffolk*, being slain :⁹ For though the loss of *Normandy* was imputed much to the Duke of *Somerset*, at that time *regent*, yet the surrenders of *Anjou* and *Mayne* were laid to this Duke's charge, as well as the death of that noble prince *Humphry* Duke of *Gloucester*, this city's great friend, for which the *commons* exhibited their bill of grievances against him, and he was committed to the Tower ; but no sooner was the parliament dissolved, but he was set at liberty, which so much incensed the common people, (who in general hated him,) that it made an insurrection, which by the diligence of the country gentlemen was soon stopped. And now another parliament is called at *Leicester*, where great care is taken in choosing of *burgesses*, hoping thereby to stop any further proceeding against the Duke, but his personal appearance in parliament, though he came in company with the King and Queen, gave such a general distaste to the house, that they began the assembly with petitioning for punishment to be inflicted on the Duke and others, at which time *Ashwell* and *Hempsted*, then members for the city, remembered the base usage they themselves and the place they represented had met with from him : this petition was seconded by the lords of the upper house, whereupon, to give them some satisfaction, the Duke's officers are all discharged, and he banished for five years, but with an intent to recall him as soon as the apparent hatred of the common people was a little appeased. But God did otherwise dispose of him, for when he took shipping in *Suffolk*, (or according to *Fabian*, in *Norfolk*,) with intent to go to *France*, he was met by a ship of war, called *Nicholas of the Tower*, taken and carried to *Dover* sands, there had his head chopt off on the side of the long boat, as a pledge for some satisfaction for the death of the good Duke of *Gloucester* : they left his body on the sands, which on the 1st of *May* was taken up and carried to *Wingfield* in *Suffolk*, in the chancel of which collegiate church he was interred, under a monument, which though much defaced, still [1742] remains. And thus fell this great favourite, a sacrifice to the people, whom he had so much oppressed, and a just example to posterity, that as we do, we ourselves at one time or other, must expect to be done by.

In 1451, there arose a dissension between the King (who was of the *Lancaster* family) and the Duke of *York*, who pretended a right to the crown, as heir to *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, with whom *John* Duke *Norfolk* and many others sided against the King, which proceeded so far, that the Duke in 1455 became King in fact, and *Henry* only in name.¹

At this time, *Walter Jeffry* was under-sheriff of *Norwich*, and continued so the next year, which being expired, he was prosecuted, and had 200*l.* levied upon him for exercising the office of under-sheriff more than one year together, " it beinge contrarye to the statutes made."

⁸ Stow, fo. 392.

⁹ Baker, 271, 2. Fabian, fo. 303.

¹ Hol. vol. ii. fo. 636.

In 1452,² the *Queen* much frightened at the rumour of the coming of *Edward Earl of March*, son to the Duke of York, with a great power to *London*, endeavoured to make what friends she could, and among others visited this city for that purpose, as I learn from the accounts of the *chamberlains* this year, in which there is a charge made, for the messenger that came to inform them of the *Queen's* coming, and for painting the *Queen's* arms against that time: the *mayor* informed the city of it, and summoned an *assembly* to resolve upon what present to make, and how to entertain her; and the *commons* resolved to advance 100 marks as a *loan* to the King, and the *aldermen* to make her a present of 40*l.* and the *commons* made it up 100 marks, and 10*l.* for the King's brothers, who were with her, *viz.* 5*l.* for *Edm. Earl of Richmond*, and 5*l.* for *Jasper Earl of Pembroke*; so that the King now had of the city 200 marks; he having directed a commission to *Thomas Lord Scales* and the *sheriffs* of *Norwich*, for a *loan* of 100 marks towards providing defence for the city of *Burdeaux*, not long before this. And I perceive they made good use of this opportunity, by soliciting for a general pardon for all past offences, a new charter to confirm all their old *liberties*, and grant them several new ones, all which was complied with for a *fine* of 20 marks paid into the *Hanaper*, and the whole *fee farm* of the city for the last year being paid down to her, *viz.* 129*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*; and accordingly at her return, the charter was passed in so ample a manner, that to ingratiate herself with the city, it was consented to in full parliament: it is dated at *Westminster*, 17th *March*, 30th *Henry VI.*³ and is witnessed by *John Kemp*, Cardinal and Archbishop of York, Chancellor of *England*, *Thomas Kemp* Bishop of London, *William Wainfleet* Bishop of *Winchester*, *John Mowbray* Duke of Norfolk, Marshal of *England*, *Edmund Beaufort* Duke of Somerset, Constable of *England*, his beloved cousins; *Richard Earl Warren*, *John de Vere Earl of Oxford*, *John Viscount Beaumont*, Chamberlain of *England*, *Sir Ralf Cromwell*, Chamberlain of the Household, *Sir John Beauchamp*, Treasurer of *England*, and Master *Andrew Hales*, Keeper of the Privy Seal. By which, his former restitution of their *liberties* was confirmed, and a general pardon of all their offences granted, all their charters confirmed, with a full *user* for all their liberties not heretofore used, to all which was added the following addition of privileges, *viz.*

That they, "may for the future declare and plead all their *customs* " and *liberties*, before us or our officers, by the mouth of their own " recorder, in the same manner as the city of *London* now doth."⁴

And whereas the city, by grant of his grandfather King *Henry IV.* had power to determine all causes, by the *mayor* and four other *justices of peace*, relating to their offices, he now grants that for the future, the *mayor*, recorder, and all such *aldermen* as have born the office of *mayor*, shall be *justices of peace* for the city and county thereof ever after, so long as they continue *aldermen*.

The said *justices*, or four of them, of which the *mayor* and recorder

² Hol. vol. ii. fo. 639.

³ It is marked *Carta xxii.a.* and hath a seal of green wax still appendant. See Lib. Alb. fo. 52.

⁴ " In posterum coram nobis, &c. ore-

" *tenus per recordatorem civitatis illius*
" *declarare valeant, modo quo per re-*
" *cordatorem oretenus civitatis nostre*
" *London. ad presens est usitatum.*"

shall always be two, shall be the King's *justices*, to enquire, on the oaths of the inhabitants of the city and county, from time to time when they think fit, of all felonies, transgressions, forestallers, regrators, conventicles or meetings against the peace, armed forces, designs to maim or kill, or of any companies that associate or distinguish themselves by hoods or liveries of one sort, contrary to the peace and ordinances published of hostellers, of all abuses of weights and measures, of all things relating to the sale of victuals, of all workmen, artificers, mendicants, beggars, vagabonds, servants, &c. and of all things belonging to the *office of justice of peace*.

And also, that they may for the future elect the *under-sheriffs*, *town-clerks*, and *sheriff's bailiffs*, at their pleasure, as freely as the city of London doth, because for such *officers* they are answerable.⁵

At this time the contests between the *Prior* and *city* were revived, concerning their *liberties*, now they had got them thus amply confirmed; but at an *assembly*, the *court* proposed to the *commons*, that it was best to make some agreement, and set forth their separate *liberties* anew, if they approved of it, to which they answered, they willingly consented, that Sir John Fortescue, the chief *justice*, and William Yelverton, the *recorder*, should determine all differences, and nobody else should be concerned; but the *Prior* insisted they should not name both, and so it came to nothing, till another *assembly*, and then they chose Richard Brasier, Walter Brasier, and Thomas Cambridge, aldermen, to whom they afterwards added Rob. Toppes, Ralf Segryme, and John Gilbert, aldermen, and eight *commoners*, to treat with the *Prior*; but it came to no effect till the next year, and then the *Prior* named two monks, viz. Sir John Wichingham, the *Sub-prior*, and Rich. Walsham, *Prior* of St. Leonard's, and the city named Will. Ashewell, and Ralf Segrym, aldermen, John Edwards, chamberlain, and Walter Jeffry, *under-sheriff*, who could not agree on terms at first; but afterwards, by the good offices of the Bishop of Norwich, an agreement was made, and all things became very easy.⁶

Soon after this, there was a writ directed to the *Bishop*, and Will. Barley, and John Jenney, burgesses in parliament for the city, requiring them to take care and raise the whole *tenth* and *fifteenth*, which was granted the King in parliament to defend the realm, except 6000*l.* of it, which was to go towards the relief and comfort of the poor distressed towns, it being to be raised by the laity, the clergy being taxed by themselves; but the town of Yarmouth and city of Lincoln were to pay nothing, and this city had an abatement of 9*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* out of their whole sum.

In 1453, William Cotton, receiver-general of MARGARET Queen of England, received of the *sheriffs* of Norwich an hundred marks sterling, it being an annuity out of the *fee farm* of the city, granted last year in the parliament at Reding, to the Queen for life.

In 1454, Ralf Segrym and Thomas Elys were chosen to treat with Master John Wigenhale, clerk, one of the executors of Tho. Browne or Brounse, late Bishop of Norwich, either for payment of the 40*l.* given to the city by the Bishop, or else for security for it, which was again demanded in 1460.

⁵ This charter is inrolled in the King's chequer in Trinity Term, 19 H. 8. ex. Bench in Hilary Term. 35 H. 6. Roll parte rem. thes.
314, and in the memoranda of the Ex-⁶ Nevile, p. 187.

In 1455, the *mayor* mentioned in assembly, that as the King was going to *Walsingham*, to make his offering to the *Virgin Mary*, after his recovery from a great illness, whether it would not be proper to know, if he designed to visit the *city*, or no. But I suppose he did not come, finding no further mention of it.

This year, on *St. Jerom's* day, the *court* held a general commemoration, or *anniversary obit*, for the souls of all the deceased *benefactors* to the *city*, whose names and gifts, were all read out of a *bead-roll* kept for that purpose; it was held at the *chapel* of the college of *St. Mary* in the *Fields*, to which the *court* always went in procession, viz. the *mayor*, *sheriffs*, *aldermen*, *common council*, the twenty-four *constables* of the *city*, then thirteen *poor people* in one sort of clothing, who had 2*d.* each to pray for them, then nine *chaplains* to perform the *exequies* or service, each of which had 4*d.*; at the same time 6*d.* was given in bread to the prisoners in the *Gild-hall*, and the same to those in the *castle*, and 4*d.* to each house of *lepers* at the *city gates* 12*d.* for ringing, and 4*d.* to the *bellman*, 4*d.* for lights, and 16*d.* for the *herce*.⁷

The commemoration of their *benefactors* was kept once every year, though not always on the same day, or at the same place, but it was mostly here, this being the place where at that time much of the *city business* was transacted.

This year, in the parliament at *Westminster*, was a statute made, which sets forth, that 'whereas of time not long past within the city of *Norwich*, and the counties of *Norfolk*, there were no more but six or eight *attornies* at the most, coming to the King's courts, in which time great tranquility reigned in the said city and counties, little trouble or vexation was made by untrue and foreign suits: And now so it is, that in the said city and counties, there be fourscore *attornies* or more, the more part of them having no other thing to live upon, but only his gain by the practice of *attorneyship*; and also the more part of them not being of sufficient knowledge to be an *attorney*, which come to every *fair*, *market*, and other places, where any assembly of people is, exhorting, procuring, moving and exciting the people to attempt untrue and foreign suits for small trespasses, little offences, and small sums of debt, whose actions be triable and determinable in *court barons*, whereby proceed many suits, more of evil will and malice, then of truth of the thing, to the manifold vexations and no little damage of the inhabitants of the said *city* and *counties*, unless convenient remedy be provided on this behalf."⁸ Wherefore it was enacted, that at all times from henceforth, there should be but *six* common *attornies* in the county of *Norfolk*, and *six* in *Suffolk*, and *two* in the city of *Norwich*, to be *attornies* in courts of record, all which fourteen *attornies* shall be elected and admitted by the King's two chief *justices* for the time being, of the most sufficient and best instructed, by their discretions.

In 1456, the common stock being much wasted, *Will. Hempstede*,

⁷ A *hearse* was a monument erected in the middle of a church, at the funeral of any person of note, on which the arms and achievement of the deceased were hung, for which reason a covered carriage, which is used to carry dead corpses in, is

now usually so called, the arms of the person in it being generally hung about it, in the same manner as was usual on the *HEARSE* in the church.

⁸ Keble, fo. 272.

alderman, remitted a debt of 42*l.* to the *city*, and *Gregory Draper*, alderman, another of 16*l.* *John Wighton*, alderman, another of 26*l.* and *Rob. Furbishour* one of 6*l.* And this year, on the 20th of Dec. a shock of an *earthquake* was felt in this city.²

In 1457, proclamation was made, that all men should provide arms of their own according to their degree, for this year the *French*, who always sought to annoy the *English*, fitted out two fleets to invade the sea coast towns ;¹ they rifled *Sandwich*, and had a design upon *Yarmouth*, wherefore they dispatched a letter directed to the *mayor* and *common council* of *Norwich*, assuring them they were well informed that the King's enemies designed to beseige their town, unless they could guard themselves with armed men from the city immediately,² and therefore they begged their aid and assistance to remedy so great a misfortune : upon which they presently raised 200 armed men, and sent them to *Yarmouth*, and levied an *aid* for their maintenance.

This year, the *recorder* acquainted the *mayor* and *commons*, that *Queen Margaret* had persuaded the executors of *Sir John Clifton*, their late *captain*, to give her the 180 marks due to them, and that she had assigned it towards building her college in *Cambridge* ;³ upon which they chose *Richard Brasier* and others to treat with *Sir John Heydon*, supervisor of *Sir John Clifton's* will, to see if they could get any abatement, if they paid the money down, upon which *Sir John* referred them to *Master Andrew Duket*, the master of the college, who agreed, with the *Queen's* consent, to deliver up their bond, if they paid down 40 marks, which they did, and the thanks of the *city* in a common assembly, for the diligence and good management they had used in this affair.

About 1459, the noble science of PRINTING was first used in *England*, but privately in some few abbeys only.⁴ The books then printed being sold as *manuscripts* ; but in 1471, *WILLIAM CAXTON* of *London*, mercer, encouraged and assisted by *Tho. Bouchier* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, first erected a publick press in the abbey of *St. Peter* at *Westminster*, and soon after it was carried to the abbeys of *Canterbury* and *St. Alban's*.

This divine and miraculous art, as *Holingshed* says, was invented first at *Mentz* in *Germany*, by *Sir John Guttemburgh* about 1440 ; but *Fox* and others refer it to 1450, and say that the first inventor thereof is thought to be a *German*, dwelling first in *Argentine* (or *Strasburg*) and afterwards citizen of *Mentz*, named *John Faustus*, a goldsmith ; from whom *Guttemburgh* had it.

Mattaire says,⁵ that the people of *Harlem* in *Holland* make *LAURENCE COSTER*, their fellow-citizen, the first inventor of it : and accordingly have placed his effigies on his house there, with two inscriptions, purporting as much.

This excellent art soon spread over all *Europe*, and for its universal service in promoting knowledge and learning, met with deserved encouragement, it being esteemed one of the greatest blessings vouchsafed to mankind, for keeping up arts and sciences to all ages ; for before, when books were all written at much expense, few could be

² Lib. Civit.

³ Hol. vol. ii. fo. 645.

² Lib. Congreg. fo. 34. b.

³ She founded *Queen's College*, in

VOL. III.

1448. Hol. vol. ii. fo. 648. Fox, 707.

⁴ Hol. vol. ii. fo. 652.

⁵ *Annales Typographici*, p. 5.

owners of any, but men of fortunes, and consequently knowledge could not be sufficiently propagated, as was evident from the low ebb that learning was at when printing made its first appearance in the world; but since this art hath made books common, and easy to be purchased, the great increase of learning that immediately followed is a sufficient argument of its general use and advantage.

At an *assembly* held the day before St. George, it was ordained that the *cloth seal* lying in the common chest should be committed to the care of *Robert Thompson*, who should be *tokener*, and *token* and *seal* all cloths called *Norwich cloth*, with a lead seal or token, after he had measured them, and found that they were of length and breadth according to the ordinances made: and the *woollen weavers* were obliged to bring in a roll of the names of all their *craft*, with the several *marks* belonging to *each* man, by which the goodness of every man's cloth might be known by his *mark*, and the measure of it by the *token*.

In 1459, a commission was directed to the *mayor* and *sheriffs*, empowering them to see that every man had proper arms of his own, both offensive and defensive, and that they be all ready to attend the *King* at any time when he should call them, and this on their faith and allegiance, and that they should tax the city to maintain a standing force of *archers*, to be with the *King*, to enable him to resist the malice of *Richard* late Earl of *Warwick*, *Richard* late Earl of *Salisbury*, *Edward* late Earl of *March*, *Edmund* late Earl of *Rutland*, and *Richard* Duke of *York*, and their accomplices, who were this year attainted of high treason, for rebelling against the *King*. Upon which it was resolved, to raise 200 marks upon the wealthy citizens; but nothing on the poorer sort: this being done, the *under-sheriff* was sent to the *King's* council at *London*, to inform them and the chancellor of the poverty of many of the citizens, and to return the commission on the best terms he could.

In 1460, the aforesaid LORDS raised great forces against the *King*; upon which he directed another commission, dated *June 3*, commanding the *MAYOR*, by reason of the many hazards his own royal person was exposed to, to make immediate proclamation through all the *city* and *suburbs*, that all his subjects that loved him should repair to him well armed, wheresoever he should be, and that they should not omit so doing, on forfeiture of their faith and allegiance, and all they could forfeit; and that the *mayor* himself, or some other able person deputed by him, should come as *captain* and *leader* of all such persons as repaired to him, upon which the *mayor* and *aldermen* raised 40 armed men, and the *commons* 80, which being done, *William Rookwood*, Esq. according to his earnest request, was made their *CAPTAIN*, and they agreed with him for six weeks pay, namely 6d. a day to every soldier; and sent them to the *King*.

Upon these commotions, they began to judge it necessary to think of fortifying and raising men to guard their city, towards the expense of which, the *Prior* gave 10 marks, the master of *St. Giles's* hospital 4 marks, and the *Dean* of the chapel in the *Fields*, 40s.

About *Valentine* time comes a letter of thanks from the *King* for their forces, with a request that they would maintain them a month longer with him, which was agreed to.

About the latter end of *February* it was resolved, that all the city

gates should be kept shut and locked day and night, except five, which should be constantly guarded with soldiers, *viz.* 3 at *Berstrete-gates*, 5 at *Nedham-gates*, 4 at *Westwyk-gates*, 3 at *Coslany-gates*, 3 at *Fibrige-gates*; and at *Bar-gates* and *Bishop-gates* the *wickets* shall be kept by a soldier, who shall attend to let people in and out, and all the gates every night shall have a good guard and watch set, as well as in the *towers*, at the discretion of the *mayor* and *aldermen*.

And in this state the city continued till they received a letter from King EDWARD IV. to acquaint them that on the 4th of *March*, this present year, 1460, he had taken upon him the government of the realm, commanding them to proclaim him by the name of KING EDWARD, and that all of what degree soever between 60 and 16 should arm themselves in a defensible manner, and hasten to him with all possible speed; upon which they proclaimed him, and assigned a competent number of soldiers, and a great quantity of provisions, for which the moiety of a whole *tenth* was assessed throughout the city.

So that they were forced to comply with the present time, though their *captain* and 120 soldiers were still with King *Henry*, who was now with his army in the north parts of the kingdom, the southern having all submitted to King EDWARD.

MAYORS AND SHERIFFS.

1423, Walter ^c Daniel 4.	John Wright, John Hodgekins or Hodkins.
1424, Rob. Baxter.	Will. Gray, Perys or Peter Brasier.
1425, Tho. Ingham.	Tho. Wetherby, Rob. Chapleyn.
1426, John Asger.	John Copping, John Gleder or Gelder.
1427, Tho. Wetherby.	John Wilby, Ric. Steynolf. Stephen Bole, Henry Master, <i>coroners</i> .
1428, Ric. Moneslee or Mozeley.	John Alderford, Gregory Draper. Peter Laurence, <i>town clerk</i> .
1429, Rob. Baxter 2.	Will. Iselham, John Sipater.
1430, John Cambridge.	Rob. Toppes, John Penning.
1431, Tho. Ingham.	Will. Ashwell, Tho. Grafton. John Heydon, Esq. <i>recorder</i> , John Hauke, <i>town-clerk</i> .
1432, Tho. Wetherby 2.	John Dunning or Downing, Augustine Bang.
1433, Ric. Spurdaunce 2.	Robert Laudesdale, Will. Hempstede.
This year the recorder and town-clerk were displaced.	
	Will. Yelverton, Esq. <i>recorder</i> .
1434, John Garrard or Gerard.	Roger Booton, Tho. Bule or Ball.
1435, Rob. Toppys or Toppes.	Edm. Breton, Peter Roper.
1436, Rob. Chapeleyn.	Ric. Brasier, Walter Crumpe, to <i>March 1.</i>

* Most catalogues have John Daniel, by error.

- 1436, Walter Eaton, John Lynford, *sheriffs by the King's writ.*
John Hauke, *town-clerk*, restored.
- 1437, John Cambridge 2. Simon Walsoken, *draper*, Clement Rash, *fishman.*
Sept. 8, The liberties seized.
John Welles, *CUSTOS* or *WARDEN*, acted single to *March 1*, and then appointed the mayor to act under him.
- 1438, John Welles, *warden*, Walter Eaton, John Lynneford.
John Cambridge, *mayor*, Nic. Stanhow, *notary*, } *coroners.*
under Welles. Tho. Grice, *spicer*, }
- 1439, John Welles, *warden* to *July 17*, and then the liberties restored.
John Cambridge, merchant, Well. Yelverton, Esq.
mayor. recorder.
Walter Eaton, John Lynneford to *July 17.*
Simon Walsoken, Clement Rash, *fishman*, for the rest of the year.
John Brosyerd, John Spicer.
John Gosselyn or Goslin, Hen. Sturmere or Sturmyn.
- 1440, Rob. Toppes 2.
1441, Will. Ashwell. Tho. Alleyn, Ralf Segryme, to *March 18.*
- 1442, Will. Hempstede. The LIBERTIES seized.
Sir John Clifton, *captain* or *governour.*
- 1443, Sir John Clifton, *capt.* John Intwood, Rob. Alleyn, to *April 6.*
John Lynneford of Stalham, Robert Alleyn of Earham, made *sheriffs March 6*, but when Lynneford would not serve, on the 18th *May*, John Intwood was sworn.
John Intwood, Rob. Alleyn; continued by the King's commission during pleasure.
- 1444, The same. The same sheriffs.
- 1445, Ditto.
1446, Sir John Clifton, *capt.* to *April 20.*
Thomas Catteworth, citizen of *London* and *Norwich*, made *WARDEN* by the King's commission.
- 1447, Tho. Catteworth, *warden.* The same sheriffs.
The same sheriffs to *Dec. 1*, when the liberties were restored.
Will. Hempstede. Tho. Alleyn, Ralf Segryme.
1448, Will. Ashwell 2. Rob. Furbyshour, John Wyghton.
1449, Gregory Draper. Ric. Browne, John Drolle.
1450, Tho. Alleyn. John Chyttok, Rob. Machtet.
John Damme, *recorder.*
1451, Ralf Segryme. Will. Oldebarley, John Gilbert.
Walter Gefrey, *under-sheriff.*
1452, Rob. Toppes 3. Tho. Elys or Ellis, Rob. Syred.
Walter Gefrey, *under-sheriff.*

1453, John Drolle.	Edw. Cutler, John Clerk.
1454, Ric. Browne.	Ric. Berry or Beer, Jeff. Quinch.
1455, Gregory Draper 2.	Will. Norwich, Ric. Albon.
1456, Ric. Brasier.	Tho. Buckingham, John But.
1457, John Chyttock.	Jeffry Joye, John Hunworth.
1458, Rob. Toppes 4.	Tho. Undolf, Will. Reyner.
1459, John Gilbert.	Walt. Godfrey, Edm. Colman.
	Walter Geffry, <i>under-sheriff</i> .
1460, Tho. Elys or Ellis.	Roger Beast, John Aubery or Aubry.

BURGESSES IN PARLIAMENT.

1	Hen. VI. Parl. at <i>Westm.</i>	ROB. DUNSTON, RICH. MONESLEE, or MOSELEY.
2	<i>Ditto.</i>	JOHN GERARD, RIC. MONESLEE.
3	<i>Ditto.</i>	WALTER ETON, JOHN GERARD.
4	Parl. at <i>Leicester.</i>	SIMON COOK or COCKE, RIC. DIVEROSE.
6	Parl. at <i>Westm.</i>	THO. INGHAM, JOHN ALDERFORD.
7, 8	<i>Ditto.</i>	THO. WETHERBY, THO. INGHAM.
9	<i>Ditto.</i>	RIC. MONESLEE, ROB. CHAPELEYN.
10	<i>Ditto.</i>	JOHN GERARD, RIC. MONESLEE.
11	<i>Ditto.</i>	RIC. MONESLEE, WILL. ASHWELL.
12	<i>Ditto.</i>	The same.
13, 14	<i>Ditto.</i>	JOHN GERARD, WILL. ASHWELL.
15	{ Parl. at <i>Cambridge.</i> }	THO. WETHERBY, ROB. TOPPES.
	{ Parl. at <i>Westm.</i> }	
20	<i>Ditto.</i>	JOHN GERARD, GREGORY DRAPER.
23	<i>Ditto.</i>	THO. INGHAM, ROB. TOPPES.
25	Parl. at <i>Cambridge.</i>	JOHN GERARD, GREG. DRAPER.
27	{ Parl. at <i>Westm.</i> }	ROB. TOPPES, RALF SEGGRYME.
	{ Parl. at <i>Winch.</i> }	
28	{ Parl. at <i>Westm.</i> }	WILL. ASHWELL, WILL. HEMPSTEDE.
	{ Parl. at <i>Leicest.</i> }	
	{ Parl. at <i>London.</i> }	
29	Parl. at <i>Westm.</i>	WILL. ASHEWELL, JOHN DAMME.
31	Parl. at <i>Redyng.</i>	WILL. BARLEY, JOHN JENNY. They forgave the city their wages.
33	Parl. at <i>Westm.</i>	WILL. ASHWELL, JOHN DROLLE.
38	Parl. at <i>Coventry.</i>	RIC. BROWNE, JOHN CHYTTOCK.
38	Parl. at <i>Westm.</i>	EDWARD COTELEK or CUTLER, JOHN BURTON.

CHAPTER XX.

OF THE CITY IN THE TIME OF EDWARD THE FOURTH.

KING EDWARD having settled himself on the throne, calls his first parliament upon the 4th of *November*, in which, to ingratiate himself with his people, he confirmed all manner of CHARTERS, LIBERTIES,

&c.⁷ made by King Henry IV. V. and VI.; and afterwards at the request of the city, which he thought fit to oblige, knowing the good will they had for Henry VI. though they dared not show it, he confirmed all their former CHARTERS by *inspeximus*, in which they are recited at large; it is dated at *Westm. Feb. 10, 1461*, and is now in the *Gild-hall*, with the broad seal of green wax hanging on a label affixed thereto.⁸

In 1463, King Henry was taken by King Edward and confined prisoner in the Tower;⁹ and the statute that no wool should be carried out of the kingdom was made;¹ and so great plenty there was of corn, that, as *Stow* saith, wheat was sold at 2s. a quarter in London, barley for 22d. peas for 3s. 4d. and oats for 14d. and in Norfolk a quarter of wheat was sold for 20d. malt for 20d. and barley and oats for 12d.

On the 1st day of March the cathedral was much damaged by fire.²

In 1465, was a statute made to ascertain the length and breadth of cloths, all which were to be sealed with lead seals, and the keepers of such seals, or *aulnagers*, to be ordained by the Treasurer of England, &c.³ and the statute against long piked shoes was made, namely, that they should not be above 2 inches long;⁴ for before this time, and since 1382, the pikes of shoes and boots were made of such length, that they were forced to be tied up to their knees with chains of silver gilt, or silk laces.

In 1467, was an act made for the true making of *worsted*s in Norwich and Norfolk,⁵ by which the men of the craft, that is, the *worsted weavers*, were authorised every *Whitsun-Monday* to choose four WARDENS of the same craft living in the city, and the artificers of the same craft in the county of Norfolk; the same day to choose four WARDENS of the craft in the county; all which wardens shall come on the Monday next after *Corpus Christi*, and be sworn before the mayor of the city, and the steward of the dutchy of Lancaster, if he be in the county and present, else before the mayor only; and all the said wardens, or else the greatest part of them, as well within the city as without, shall have full power, for a year next following, to survey all the *worsted*s made, and make such rules and ordinances as they shall think meet, for the good of the craft. The wardens have full power to search all *worsted*s in Norwich, Suffolk, and Cambridge, as well in the looms as out, and to convene any persons that are faulty or disobedient to their ordinances, before the mayor or steward, who shall punish them at their discretions; and every man shall put his proper mark on every piece, under pain of forfeiture. The wardens shall assign a certain place or two in the city, and others in the county, and certain days every week, when every piece shall be brought and searched by them, and if approved, they shall fix their token or seal therto, without fee or reward; and all mayors, sheriffs, and bailiffs, when the wardens require them, shall be attending, aiding, and supporting them in their search. And in 1468, this statute was extended to Essex.

In 1469, the King was taken prisoner by King Henry's friends,

⁷ Keble, 173.

⁸ It is marked *Carta xxiii. a. Cart.*

¹ E. 4. N^o. 2.

⁹ Hol. vol. ii. fo. 667.

² Keble, 278. *Stow*, 417.

² Nevile. Baker 311.

³ Keble, 280.

⁴ Ibid. 282. *Stow*, 419. Hol. 668.

⁵ Keble, 282, 4, 5.

but soon escaped from them.⁶ And this year he was at *Norwich*, and was grandly received.

In 1470, King *Henry* was fetched out of the *Tower*, and restored to his Kingly government, and reigned in full power after his *re-adeption*, nearly six months, in which time King *Edward* was forced to flee the realm, but being aided and assisted by the *French King* and the Duke of *Burgoine*, on *Monday* the 11th of *March*,⁷

1471, he set sail for *England*, and went directly for the *Norfolk* coast, and on *Tuesday* the 12th of *March*, towards evening, they came before *Cromere*, where the King sent to land Sir *Rob. Chamberlain*, and Sir *Gilbert Debenham*, Knts. the first being a *Norfolk*, and the second a *Suffolk* man born, and divers others with them, to the end they might discover how the people of these parts were affected to him; but at their return, he found there was no surety for him to land here, by reason of the good order which the Earl of *Warwick* and the Earl of *Oxford* had taken in this country to resist him; for not only the Duke of *Norfolk*, but all the other gentlemen whom the Earl suspected to favour King *Edward*, were sent for to *London*, by letters of privy seal, and either committed to safe keeping in or about *London*, or else forced to find sureties for their loyalty to King *Henry*; and as for the common people, and the city and chief towns, they well knew that they were, and had always been, great favourers of him, but yet the knights and others that went ashore were cheerfully received, and handsomely treated by their friends. After the King perceived by their report how things stood hereabouts, he turned off for the north parts, and landed at *Ravenspurgh* by the *Humber*, and thence went to *Notingham*, where he was informed, that in the town of *Newark* the Duke of *Exeter*, the Earl of *Oxford*, the Lord *Bardolf*, and others, were lodged with above 4000 men, which they had raised out of *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Essex*, *Cambridge*, and *Lincolnshire*; but upon their thinking King *Edward's* whole army was coming against them, they dislodged, and the King went for *London*, and being received there, King *Henry* was again deposed and made his prisoner, whom he carried with him to *Burnet*, where the Duke of *Exeter*, the Earl of *Warwick*, the Earl of *Oxford*, and other gentlemen of *Henry's* party, were overcome after a well fought battle, which lasted above three hours, in which, as some write, there were about 3000 slain, among them, on *Henry's* side, were the noble Earl of *Warwick*, the Marquis *Montacute*, Sir *Will. Tirrell*, Knt.; and on King *Edward's* side, the Lord *Crumwell*, Sir *Humphry Bourchier*, Knt. son to the Lord *Berners*, and others. After this battle King *Edward* returned to *London*, leading with him King *Henry* as his prisoner: soon after this, Queen *Margaret* and Prince *Edward*, only son to King *Henry*, landed at *Weymouth*, and were joined by *Edmund Duke of Somerset*, *Tho. Courtney Earl of Devonshire*, and others, who went about to raise what power they could, as did King *Edward* to oppose them; their two armies met at *Tewkesbury*, and fought the last battle that King *Edward* fought, on *Saturday, May 4, 1471*, which was the last also in behalf of King *Henry*; King *Edward* being victor, published a proclamation, that whoever brought Prince *EDWARD* alive or dead, should have an annuity of

⁶ Hol. 673.

⁷ Ibid. 677, 92, 80, 3.

100*l.* during life, and the Prince's life to be saved, if he was alive: Sir *Ric. Crofts*, not mistrusting the King's promise, brought forth his prisoner, Prince *Edward*, being a fair and well proportioned young gentleman; whom when King *Edward* had earnestly looked upon, he asked him how he dared enter the realm so presumptuously with banner displayed? to whom the Prince boldly answered, saying, to recover my father's kingdom and heritage, from his father and grandfather to him, and from him, after him, to me lineally descended. At which words King *Edward* said nothing, but with his hand thrust him from him, (or as some say,) struck him with his gantlet,⁸ and immediately *George Duke of Clarence*, *Richard Duke of Gloucester*, *Tho. Grey Marquis Dorset*, and *William Lord Hastyng*, who stood by, murdered him: for which cruelty, the most of them drank of the same cup, by the righteous justice, and due punishment of God.

Queen *Margaret*, his mother, was also taken, and kept prisoner till ransomed by her father with a great sum. And soon after, *Richard Duke of Gloucester*, to settle his brother *Edward* firmly on the throne, murdered good King *Henry* in the Tower, he being then 52 years of age;⁹ a prince, as all historians agree, of great virtue, immense charity, and exemplary life, reputed so *holy*, that miracles were said to be wrought by him; King *Henry VII.* would have had him canonised or made a saint, and his *holiday* inserted in the *Calendar*, but the *Pope* insisting on too large a sum for it, it was not done.

This year died *John Mowbray Duke of Norfolk*, a great favourite of King *Edward's*; and *Edward*, son to the King, was created Prince of *Wales*.

And now the *commons* of the *city* granted 30*l.* yearly to the sheriffs, to enable them the better to pay the *fee farm* rent of the city.

In 1472, it is said that the day of the *choice* of the mayor was changed from *March* the 1st to *May* the 1st, and hath continued so to this time: and this year, *Edw. Sealye*, one of the sheriffs, lived and kept his sheriffalty at *Trowse Milgate*, which is in the county of the city of *Norwich*; the city also received 30*l.* given by *John Gilbert*, late mayor deceased, to repair *Bishop-gates*, bridge, and tower, and the river banks from the *common-stath* to the *Dominican* friars.

At this time the *statute* was made, granting the power of *searching* and *surveying* of *victuals*, to all mayors, &c. and excluding all others, upon which, *John Russell* was elected the common *serjeant* (or *clerk of the market*) to search all victuals in the market,¹ and afterwards one was chosen every year.

In 1474, the King got together great forces to invade *France*, and to raise money asked a *benevolence*, as he called it, of the wealthier sort, and went from place to place to encourage it what he could, and among others visited this city, but how well he succeeded I do not find;² only, that he had a *benevolence* here, notwithstanding which, the next year *Edmund Bohun*, his commissioner here, received of the city collectors 80*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* for a whole *tenth* and *fifteenth*, granted towards the payment of 13000 archers, at 6*d.* a day each, for a whole year; these were employed in *France*, where the King had then above 20,000 forces, but yet ere long there was peace made, with the

⁸ The *iron-glove* belonging to his armour, in which he was clad.

⁹ Baker, 304.

¹ Congr. in Festo Invent. Scē. Crucis 14 E. 4. fo. 97 B.

² Neville.

approbation of the *English* lords, who considered that "all our warres
 " with *France*, had rather purchaste fame than treasure to our kingdome,
 " and when our souldiers returned home, their scarres were greater
 " than their spoiles. And howsoever we had got possession of the
 " largest territories in *France*, yet still wee retired back againe: as if
 " the devine providence had decreed to have our empire bounded
 " with seas. Moreover they who affected the happinesse of their
 " own kingdom and loved their owne country, desired rather *France*
 " under a forraigne governour, least if in possession of our King,
 " *England* being the lesse both in extent and fertility, might be re-
 " duced to the condition of a *province*, and live in obedience to a
 " *deputie*, enriching the greater kingdom with her *tribute*,"³ which all
 the *English*, as well as they, have ever since cautiously guarded
 against, and ought to continue so doing.

In 1477, a *statute* was made, limiting the power of *pie-powder*
 courts, by which it was enacted, that every plaintiff that enters his
 action, shall be first sworn by the steward of the court, under forfei-
 ture of *5l.* that the contract or bargain was made, during the *time*,
 and in the jurisdiction of the *fair*; and it was made continual by stat.
 1 *Richard III.*⁴

Holingshed tells us,⁵ that this year the *plague* raged so in *England*,
 that the 15 years war past did not consume one-third part of the peo-
 ple, that 4 months only brought to their graves; and in

1478, another violent *pestilence* brake out in the latter end of *Sep-*
tember, and continued till *November*,⁶

1479, in which time, *Nevile* says, there died an incredible number
 in this city.⁷

And the next year, on the 28th of *December*, was a very great earth-
 quake in *Norwich* and *Norfolk*, and almost all over *England*, by which
 many buildings were shaken down, and much damage done in many
 places, as the same author informs us.

In 1481, the ancient *assessment* of this city towards repairing the
 walls, was renewed;⁸ by which it appears, that

South Conesford repaired the tower in the meadow, the tower by
 the river side over against it, and all the walls, and *Conesford-gates*,
 and the next tower to the mid space of the walls towards the *Black-*
Tower.

N. Conesford repaired the walls from thence to the *Black-Tower*,
 and that tower, and all to the corner of *Berstrete-gates*.

Berstreet repaired from that corner, *Berstreet-gates*, and the walls
 and towers to the *Iron Door*, now called *Brazen Doors*.

St. Stephen's repaired the *Iron Door*, and all the towers and walls
 to *Nedham*, now *St. Stephen's-gates*, and those gates.

St. Peter's of *Mancroft* repaired all the walls from those gates,
 with four towers, and the wall to the fifth tower.

St. Giles's repaired all the walls, towers, and *St. Giles's-gates*, to
 the tower on the north side of the gates, and that tower.

West-Wimer repaired from that tower, all the walls and towers to
Westwick, or *St. Bennet's-gates*, and those gates.

³ Habington, Hist. E. 4. fo. 144, 5.

⁴ Keble, 290.

⁵ Vol. ii. fo. 703, 4.

⁶ Ibid. 704.

⁷ Nevile, 183. Index.

⁸ See p. 98, and Lib. Alb. fo. 177.

Midle-Wimer repaired all from thence to the river, and *Bishop-gates*, and *Rushlyng's* stathe.

Coslany repaired the tower on the north side of the river, with the walls, to *Coslany* or *St. Martin's-gates*, and the walls and towers to *St. Ausin's-gates*, and both those gates.

Colgate repaired all the walls and towers from *St. Austin's-gates* to *Fibrigge* or *Magdalen-gates*.

Fibrigge repaired *Fibrigge-gates*, and all the walls and towers to the next tower to *Bar* or *Pockthorp-gates*, on the N. side.

East-Wimer repaired that tower and the walls to *Bar-gates*, and those gates, and all to the river, and the tower with the *Dungeon*, by the *Hospital* meadows.

This King, in 1482, granted to the mayor, sheriffs, and commonalty, two *free-marts* or *fairs*, to be held yearly within the *city* and *county* of the same, the first to be kept 10 days before the third *Sunday* in *Lent*, and ten days after; the second upon the *Commemoration* of *St. Paul* the Apostle,⁹ and twenty days after the same feast, for which liberty the city is to pay no fee to any one, and all persons coming and going are to have the King's protection, for them and their merchandise, and the city to have all the liberties and customs belonging to such *marts* and *fairs*.¹

The grant was exemplified under the *broad seal*,² at the request of the recorder, &c. These *marts* and *fairs* were at first considerable, but are now reduced to one-day *fairs* only.³

This year was the *statute* of qualification for *swan-marks* made, by which it was enacted, that no person whatever, except the King's son, should have any *swan-mark* or *game* of *swans* of his own, or any other to his use, except he hath *free-hold* lands and tenements to the clear yearly value of *five marks*, and all persons not so qualified shall, before *Michaelmass* next, sell or give away such *marks* and *game* of *swans*, to such people as are qualified, and after that time, any person qualified, may seize such game undisposed of, and he shall have half, and the King the other half; upon which *statute*, an account of all the *swan-marks* in this *county* was taken and entered in a roll, which was renewed in the year 1598, when the order for *swans* was printed; the city being then seized, according to the *swan rolls* of three *swan-marks* belonging to the late dissolved hospital of *St. Giles*.⁴

In 1483, on the ninth day of *April*, died King *EDWARD IV.* at *Westminster*, and was afterwards buried at *Windsor*.

MAYORS AND SHERIFFS.

1461, Will. Norwich.

1462, John Butt.

Will. Northall, John Cock.⁵

John Burton, Ric. Hoste.

⁹ June 30.

¹ As *pie-powder court*, &c.

² Irrotulatur coram Domino Rege, apud West. Term. Mich. 22 Ed. 4. Rot. lxxx^o. it is numbered among the CHARTERS, viz. *Carta* xxiv. a.

³ The fairs now kept are, one on Lammas day, on the right-hand of the road leading from Herdford-bridges; one on Tomblond on Saturday before

Whit-Sunday, another there on Saturday in Whitsun-week, and one there on Thursday before Good-Friday, which is Good-Friday fair, anciently belonging to the convent; and on Easter Monday and Tuesday is a fair held by Bishop-bridge.

⁴ Orig. penes me.

⁵ Neville says, Cook.

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1463, Ric. Brasier 2.	Hen. Spencer, Will. Wyllis or Wills.
1464, John Gilbert 2.	Will. Swain, Rob. Portland.
1465, Tho. Ellis 2.	Walt. Thornfield, ⁶ Ric. Daniel.
1466, John Chytock 2.	John Roose or Rose, John Beccles.
1467, Rog. ⁷ Best or Beast.	John Lawes, Rob. Hickling.
1468, Walt. Thornfield.	Ric. Farroure, Tho. Veyle or Veal.
1469, John Awberry or Aubry.	Tho. Bukenham, Will. Pepyr.
1470, Edw. Cutler or Coteler.	John Harvey, Hen. Owdolf.
1471, John Butt 2.	John Welles, Rob. Atmere or Aylmere.
1472, Rog. Beast 2.	Edm. Sealye, Tho. Storme.
1473, Ric. Farroure or Ferriour.	John Cook, Will. London.
1474, Tho. Ellis 3.	John Goldbeter, John Burgh. ⁸
1475, Will. Swaine.	Tho. Cambridge, Rob. Lownde.
1476, John Welles.	Hamond Claxton, Rob. Cook.
1477, Rob. ⁹ Portland.	Gregory Clerk, Philip Curson.
1478, Ric. Farroure 2.	Rob. Osborn, Tho. Bewfield.
1479, Tho. Bukenham.	Rob. Welles, Tho. Phillips.
1480, John Aubry 2.	Rob. Gardiner, Tho. Wurth or Woorts.
1481, Rob. Aylmere.	Rob. Belton, John Denton.
	Hen. Spelman, Esq. <i>recorder</i> .
	Jeffry Spurleng, <i>town-clerk</i> .
1482, Will. London.	Ric. Balls, Ralf East.
1483, Ric. Farroure 3.	Will. ¹ Rose, Will. Farroure.

BURGESSES IN PARLIAMENT.

1	<i>Edw. IV.</i> Parl. at <i>Westminster</i> , ROB. TOPPES, EDW. CUTLER or COTELER.
2	Parl. at <i>York</i> , THO. ELYS or ELLIS, WILL. SKIPPEWITH.
7	Parl. at <i>Westm.</i> HENRY SPELMAN, Esq. RIC. HOSTE or HOFTE.
12	<i>Ditto</i> , JOHN AUBRY, THO. BUKENHAM.
17	<i>Ditto</i> , JOHN JENNY, HEN. WILTON.

CHAPTER XXI.

OF THE CITY IN THE TIME OF EDWARD THE FIFTH.

At the death of *Edward the Fourth*, his eldest son succeeded, by the name of *EDWARD the Fifth*, being then 13 years of age, who, with *Richard Duke of York*, *Duke of Norfolk*, and *Earl Warren*, his brother, then about 11 years old, was committed to the care of *Richard Duke of Gloucester*, his *uncle*, but was never crowned, he and his

⁶ I find him sometimes called Fornfield and Franfield.

⁷ Called in some things Robert.

⁸ Nevile hath it John Bright.

⁹ Nevile says John.

¹ Some say Robert.

brother being murdered in the *Tower* by the command of that *Duke*,² who was not content with seizing the crown, but endeavoured to fix it fast on his head by this murder,

Committed about a month after he was crowned *King*, so that the reign of this *Prince* was no longer than two months and 13 days; his uncle having openly declared himself *KING* on *June 22*, 1483.

It is observable, that this young *Prince* was born in the *Sanctuary* at *Westminster*,³ the same year that his father suffered *Edward Prince of Wales*, only son to *King Henry VI.* to be barbarously murdered in his own presence, to whose honour he succeeded: a bad introduction it was, as tending to the unhappy fate he now underwent.

In this *King's* reign, at an *assembly* held on *Friday* after the Feast of the *Holy Trinity*, *Rob. Thorp*, *Gent.* was admitted *freeman* without any *fee* or reward, and had an exemption sealed and delivered him, by which he was excused serving as *mayor* or *sheriff* without his own consent.

At the same time also, *John Paston*, *Esq.* who was knighted the 4th of *Henry VII.* was presented with his *freedom*, and it was agreed, that if he came before *Monday*, and was sworn *freeman*, that at the *county court* then held for the county of the city he should be chosen one of the *burgesses* in parliament for the city; upon which he personally appeared, and swore that if he was discharged from serving all offices, he would willingly contribute with them, as a *citizen*, to all burthens whatsoever; upon which he was admitted, but was not sent to parliament till 1st *Henry VII.* though *Thorp* was, in *King Richard's* time.

CHAPTER XXII.

OF THE CITY IN RICHARD THE THIRD'S TIME.

RICHARD Duke of Gloucester seized the crown as aforesaid, *June 22*, 1483, and having secured himself (as he supposed) by the murder of his two nephews, thought he should meet with none that dare oppose him; but far was he out of his calculation, for he never enjoyed any ease in his whole life, after he was *King*.

The *Duke of Buckingham* and his party were the first that rose against him, upon which he sends for aid to most of the principal places of the realm, and among others to this city; and they dispatched their chamberlains to *Sir Tho. Howard*, who was just created *Earl of Surrey*, and was then at *Ashwell Thorp*, with his half sister *Catherine*,⁴ married to *John Bouchier Lord Berners*, who lived there, with 40 pounds in gold, which *Ric. Farrour*, the mayor, made a present of to the city for that purpose; this the *Earl* received, and the *King* accepted, and indeed the city seems to have done the utmost they could for this *King* during his reign, which might not proceed from fear, as it did in many other places, but from the interest of *Sir John Howard*, whom he had created *Duke of Norfolk* on *June 28*, who, as well as his son, the *Earl of Surrey*, was much respected here, and they both being advanced by him, could not in gratitude avoid

² Hol. 735.

³ Stow, 423.

⁴ Vincent against Brook, fo. 354, 539.

doing him all the service they could: with these assistances he got an army together, and having taken the DUKE, without any judgment passed, he cut off his head at *Salisbury*; and as soon as he had finished in the west, went for *Kent*, where 5000 were got together in favour of the Duke of *Buckingham*, but dispersed soon after they heard of his death, and the King's approach; Sir *Geo. Browne*, Sir *Rog. Clifford*, and four other of the principals, were taken and hanged, with *Tho. Ram* and *Tho. Sentlegar*, who had married the Dutchess of *Exeter*, the King's own sister.

I believe the King was at *Norwich* this year, for at an *assembly* held on the *Nativity* of the *Blessed Virgin*, *Sept. 8*, it was agreed that 160*l.* should be cessed on the citizens, against the first coming of the King to this city,⁵ and that there should be grand *pageants*⁶ made against his coming, in the same manner as those were at the first coming of King *Edward IV.*

In 1484, the *assembly* elected four aldermen and ten commoners, with the chamberlains, to provide *stalls* and *booths*, and *pens* for cattle, against the *free marts*, for the supply of all merchants and strangers; and the sheriffs assigned *Rob. Machon*, their under-sheriff, to be STEWARD of the *pie-powder* courts belonging to these *fairs*.

In 1485, on the 22d day of *August*, this monstrous *usurper*, by the just punishment of God, was slain in the battle of *Bosworth Field*, by HENRY Earl of RICHMOND, who was there proclaimed by the name of King HENRY the *Seventh*; with him fell *John Duke of Norfolk*,⁷ and many others; his body, naked to the skin, not so much as a clout about him, was trussed behind a pursuivant of arms, like a hog or a calf, his head and his arms hanging on one side of the horse, and his legs on the other, thus all sprinkled with mire and blood, he was brought to the *Gray-Friars* at *Leicester*, and there laid a miserable spectacle, as a demonstration to all men, of God's justice, for the murder of good King *Henry*, his two innocent *nephews*, his *sister's* husband, his *own brother*, (if it be true as *historians* say, that he also hastened the Duke of *Clarence's* death,) and his *own wife*, who it is thought died by poison; and there he was homely buried after he had reigned two years, two months, and one day.⁸

MAYORS AND SHERIFFS.

1484, John Cooke.

John Ebbes, Will. Curtis.

Rob. Machon, *under-sheriff*.

Jeffry Spurling, *town-clerk* or *court-holder*.

1485, Hamond Claxton.

John Tills or Tillis, John Swayn.

BURGESSES IN PARLIAMENT.

1 Ric. III. Parl. at *Westm.* ROB. THORP, Gent. JOHN MARLEBURGH or MARLEBERG, Gent.

⁵ Lib. Cong. 1 R. 3, fo. 121. b.

⁶ Triumphal arches.

⁷ Tho. Earl of Surrey, the Duke's son, was taken and committed to the Tower, where he remained prisoner a long time. Fabian, 468.

⁸ Stow, 471. Hol. 750. Hol. 712, and 751. He bare a fierce wild boar for his cognizance, which was pulled down every where by the populace, in despite of him, and as it were to erase his memory.

CHAPTER XXII.

OF THE CITY IN THE TIME OF HENRY THE SEVENTH.

HENRY the Seventh began his reign *August 22*, 1485, and was crowned at *Westminster* the 30th of *October* following.

This year, *John Hebbys*, one of the sheriffs, died, and the undersheriff was sent to *London* for a writ to choose another in his place for the rest of the year, but none was granted, so that *Curtis*, his partner, served single for the rest of the time, but held no courts afterwards; and as soon as he was out of his office, sued the following sheriffs for 70*l.* for which he was *disfranchised*, and was to pay as a foreigner, if he continued trading in the city.

The next year a rebellion brake out; one LAMBERT SIMNEL counterfeiting *Edward Plantagenet*, then in the Tower, had carried his deceit so far, as to be crowned in the cathedral of *Dublin*, upon which the King began to look about him more than he did at first; for upon finding that the Earl of *Lincoln* joined *Simnel*, he plainly perceived that his kingdom must again be put to the stake, and that he must fight for it; and before he knew the Earl was sailed from *Flanders* to *Ireland*, he concluded that he would assail the east parts of *England* from thence, and that *Simnell* and his adherents would do the same on the north-west, out of *Ireland*, and therefore musters were made in both parts, *Jasper* Earl of *Bedford*, and *John* Earl of *Oxford*, were designed generals, though the King resolved to go himself in person, wherever affairs should most require it; in the mean time, expecting no actual invasion this winter, he took a journey to *Suffolk* and *Norfolk*, to confirm those parts.

And first of all he came to *St. Edmund's Bury*, and from thence to *Norwich*, where he kept his *Christmas*,⁹ at his entry, he was received by the mayor, sheriffs, aldermen, and all the masters or wardens of the crafts or companies, all new clad in scarlet, the mayor in the name of the city, made him a handsome present, and feasted him and his nobles grandly, the city having raised 140*l.* for that purpose; they made presents also to *John* Earl of *Oxford* and his lady, who lodged at the College of the Chapel in the *Fields*; to the Duke and Dutchess of *Suffolk*, who lodged at the *Black-Friars*; as also to the Lord *Fitz-Walter*, and the *Chief Justice*, who was lodged at the house of Sir *John Paston*, called *Paston's-Inn* or *Place*, the King keeping his court at the Priory.

From hence he went in pilgrimage to *Walsingham*, where he visited our Lady's chapel, so famous for miracles, and made his prayers and vows for help and deliverance; from thence he returned by *Cambridge* to *London*, and after he had quieted all things, by a complete victory, he sent his banner to be offered to our Lady at *Walsingham*, as an acknowledgment of his prayers and vows heard.

This year, according to *Holingshed*,¹ (though some place it in 1485,) a new kind of sickness suddenly invaded this land, passing through the same from the one end to the other; it began about the 21st of

⁹ Lord Verulam's History of H. 7, H. 7. fo. ix. a. fo. 32, 36, &c. Hol. 766. Nevile. Hall.

¹ Fo. 763.

September and lasted to the end of *October*, in which time many died in this city.

It seized them with a sudden *burning sweat*, (for which reason it was called the *sweating sickness*), which so violently distempered their blood with ardent heat, that scarce one in an hundred escaped alive, upon which account it was also called the *dead sweat*: for all in a manner, as soon as it took them, or in a very short time after, yielded up the ghost; and what was worse, as it appeared afterwards, the same persons were liable to the same disease again and again;² but by God's blessing, and observation made on the distemper, a remedy was found by a learned *native* of this *city*, who generously published it to all the world. Of whom I shall speak in his proper place.

This year there were no *assizes* held at *Norwich*, as usual, but the reason of it I do not find, though fancy it might be on account of the troubles in the realm, for the King sent a letter to the *city*, desiring them to send him a hundred horsemen well armed, and provide them pay for six weeks, assuring them, that as it had pleased God to give him the victory over his *rebels*, he designed to march further northward, to suppress any more making head against him.

But considering upon it, they found that all the city could raise, would scarce do it, and therefore applied to the Earl of *Oxford*, one of the *generals*, by the advice of Sir *Rob. Brandon*, Knt. *Ralf Shelton*, *Ric. Southwell*, and *Rob. Clere*, Esqrs. and *James Hubert*, the attorney-general, who at their request took 50*l.* in hand paid, in lieu of the soldiers, 40*l.* of which was assessed by a tax, and 10*l.* paid out of the city stock.³

Soon after this, *Curteys*, the late *sheriff*, who had been disfranchised, joined *John Bonewell* Prior of *Norwich*, and revived the old suit, in relation to their several *liberties*; the beginning of which was, that by consent of *assembly*, the mayor and aldermen fixed two large oaken posts at the east end of *Bishop's Bridge*, as the *boundaries* of the *city's liberties*, including, by so doing, all the *Prior's liberties* of *Holmstrete*, &c.; in the night, the tenants of the *priory* pulled them up, upon which the *city* indicted them for a riot, and the *Prior* justified them, by pleading that the posts were set on his own ground, (as they really were,) and that he commanded them so to do, and insisted that the *site* of the *priory*, *Holmstrete*, *Tombland*, *Raton-row*, &c. were not in the *jurisdiction* of the *city*: which contest lasted many years, the city being at great expense about it all the time, as appears by the large sums raised in the several wards for that purpose.

An ordinance was also made, that all *clothiers* that were not *freemen*, should bring their *cloths* to the *common-inn*, and put up and keep there horses there, day and night, and if they did otherwise, or exposed their *cloths* any where else to sale, they should forfeit each time 6*s.* 8*d.*

In 1487, was an *earthquake* felt here, on *St. Thomas's day*; and this year the convent of the *Carmelites* or *White-Friars*, acknowledged the mayor and *commonalty* as their perpetual *founders*; and it was agreed, that the *court* should make a solemn procession every year, on the day of the *Assumption* of our *Lady*, which was their *foundation day*, to the said convent.

² Hall, fo. iij. b. H. 7.

³ Cong. 6 Jul. 2 H. 7.

In 1489, a contest arose between the *city*, and master *Rob. Tompson*, master or *preceptor* of the *commandry* of the *priory* of *St. John of Jerusalem* at *Carbrook*, they being cited to appear before master *Tho. Jan.* deputy *custos* of the privileges of the hospital of *St. John of Jerusalem* in *England*; upon which, *Jeffry Spirleng* appeared at his court held in *St. Paul's* church at *London*; and there it was objected against the *city*, that they had imprisoned one *Tho. Baldewyn*, cooper, for not serving the office of *constable* in *Holmstreet*, when the tenants of the *hospital* were not subject to the *city*, neither could they enter upon their fee, or concern themselves with any of their tenants, they and their tenants being exempted (as they pleaded) from serving *offices*, or answering to any actions otherwise than in their *own court*, but the plea, after an expensive suit, was set aside, and the *city* recovered, but were allowed no damages.

This same year *Will. Spynk* Prior of *Norwich* indicted the mayor and coroners and commonalty, for a riot raised, in sitting on the body of *Hen. Hammond*, whow as killed in the *Cley-Pits* out of *St. Stephen's-gates*, the Prior alleging it was out of the *city* liberties, but the contrary being proved, before *Will. Husye* or *Huse*, Chief Justice, and Sir *Rog. Townesende*, Knt. one of the judges, the *city* recovered.

And now it was enacted, that no butcher, or butcher's servant, shall slay any beast within the walls of the *city* of *London*, nor in no other *city*, burgh, and town walled, in *England*, nor in the town of *Cambridge*, under the penalty of 12*d.* every ox, and 8*d.* every other beast; the towns of *Berwick* and *Carlisle* being excepted.*

It was ordained also in common assembly, that all the *companies* should go in procession on *Corpus Christi* day, before the procession.

In 1490, the King following the example of *Edward IV.* desired a *benevolence* of the richer sort, towards the expense of the *French* war, intending to spare the poorer sort, whom he politickly desired to keep in favour, though at the same time, the chief men much grudged at the great sums which was got from them by the commissioners, under pretence that he that gave most should be judged to be his most loving friend, and he that gave little would be esteemed according to his gift;⁵ and in order to spur people on the more, it was given out, that his Majesty would personally visit all places of note, and among others, this *city*; on which, an *assembly* was called, where it was agreed, that the *mayor* and *aldermen* should all ride to meet him, in one sort of livery, or suit of clothes and gowns, and that the *wardens* of the several *crafts* or *companies*, should bring in a list of the principal men of every company, by which the *mayor* and *aldermen* were to appoint a sufficient number from each company to ride to meet him, in their suit, and the others that did not ride should bear their proportion of the charges of them that did: but I believe the King did not come this year at all, upon finding that the *benevolence* of the *city* answered his expectation; for besides a sum of money, they sent him twelve horsemen well armed, with an allowance of 12*d.* a day each, till they were entered his Majesty's service, and the next year they sent twenty foot soldiers, upon request so to do.

In 1491, the *burgesses* in parliament for the *city* acquainted the *assembly*, that they had been at great expense in getting an ordinance

* Keble, 312.

⁵ Hol. 771. Stow. 475.

of parliament, to authorise them in a quiet manner to take *John Estgate* out of the *Sanctuary*; the said *John* having entered the church and churchyard of *St. Simon and Jude*, and remained there for a long time past, during which time the city being forced to keep a watch over him day and night least he should escape, was at great charge and trouble; upon which the expense was allowed, and the ordinance being passed, *John Pynchamour*, one of the burgesses, went to the *Sanctuary*, and asked *Estgate* whether he would come out and submit to the law, or no? and upon his answering he would not, he in a quiet manner went to him, led him to the *Gild-hall*, and committed him to prison.

The animosities between the *city*, *Prior*, and *monks*, increasing daily, it was represented to his Majesty, by *Sir Rog. Townesende*, Knt. *Sir Rob. Shelton*, *John Hubberd*, *Robt. Southwell*, *Will. Grey*, *Sir Rob. Ratcliff*, and most of the principal gentlemen of the county, joined by *Hen. Spelman*, the recorder, that if some way was not found, the consequences might be as bad as the former insurrection on the same account; upon which the King directs the following letter to the *mayor*:

‘ By the KING.

‘ Trusty and wellevyd we grete you welle, and where as we be enformed that dyverse and many old grete grugges and maters of variaunce and debate, have ben hangyng by many yeres passed, betwixt the *Pryour* and churche of the cathedral churche of our cite of *Norwiche* and ther predecessouris on the on partye, and you the *Mayor*, the *Skirreves* and *Comynalte* of our seid cite, and your and their predecessours on that othyr partye, wherin many communications and treatyse have ben made by diverse notable persons for th’appesying of the same. But as we ben enformed have taken none effect. And therby gret inconveniens be lykly to ensue. We therefore wole and straitly charge you, that all manner excuses ceassying, ye be, and personally appier a fore us and our counsayll at *Westminstre*, in the xvma of *St. Mychell* next, to th’entent that aftr the seid matyr of variauns by us and our counsayl thorowly herde, we may sette therin, such direction as shal be consonant wyth oure lawes, reason, and good concyens, for the fynall appesying of the same hereafter. Not faylyng herof on peyn of *OCh.* Latyng you wite, that we by oure other like letters have yeven in strayte commandment to the seid *Pryour* and hys *Brethern*, yeven at our manor of *Shene*, the first day of *Juyn*.

Bolman.’

At the receipt of it, an *assembly* was called, and all expenses on account of the suit allowed by the *city*, the *mayor*, *recorder*, and *Rob. Gardiner*, alderman, were appointed to appear at the day, and accordingly did so, when the principal thing which occasioned this dispute was demanded of them; who answered, that the whole was, whether the *site* of the *priory*, *Tombland*, *Raton-rowe*, and *Holmstreet*, were in the *liberty* of the *city*, or no? which being agreed to be the chief thing in dispute by both sides, a trial was ordered, before *Sir William Huse* and *Sir Roger Townesende*, which was determined

in favour of the city. Soon after this, the *mayor* was called before the *privy council* again, and commanded to go down to *Norwich*, and move the *assembly* to agree, that the priory and all its liberties might be formally exempted out of the *county* of the *city*, for which the *Prior* should either pay them five marks a year, or 80*l.* down; but they would not agree, but insisted on the King's *charter*: this was so ill taken, that they were commanded to appear before the council next term, and in the mean time to keep the city quiet, under 1000 marks forfeiture; at the set time, the *mayor* and *Tho. Jenny* (who was council to assist the mayor) went instead of the *recorder*, and then the council ordered the *Prior* and *mayor* to appear personally before the King; which they did in the council chamber on *Wednesday* before *Candlemas* day; when his Majesty peremptorily commanded them to acquaint Sir *Hen. Heydon*, Knt. and *James Hobert*, his attorney-general, with all affairs in dispute, and to let them know all they could say in relation to every thing, and then, that they should appear again before him, and in the mean time keep the city in peace, under 500*l.* penalty. Upon this the mayor returned, acquainted the *assembly* with it, and they chose *Hen. Spelman* their recorder, *Tho. Hunston*, *John Jenney*, and *Hen. Wilton*, to treat with *Heydon* and *Hobart*, and to show them, and inform them, all they could on the behalf of the city; and thus from time to time the affair was debated, and nothing done till

1493, when Sir *Henry*, and the attorney-general, came to the *Friars Minors* at *Norwich*, and sat upon the affair, on *Friday* before *Palm-Sunday*, and there both parties chose twelve final *arbitrators*, viz. for the city, *Hen. Spelman*, their recorder, and *John Jenney*, being two lawyers retained for their constant counsel, *Rob. Thorp* and *Hen. Wilton*, alderman, *Jeffry Steward* and *Rob. Large*, commoners; and for the *priory* four monks and two lawyers: but when the *assembly* signed their bonds of award, they inserted a conditional clause, namely, that they should not enter into treaty on any point contrary to the determination of *Huse* and *Townesende*, which leaving the chief thing still in question, the whole matter came to nothing but continual suits, indictments, and animosities subsisted between them during this whole reign.

In 1493, wheat was sold at 6*d.* a bushel in *London* and *Norwich*.⁶

In 1495, it was enacted, that no man shall be a *worsted-shearer* in *Norwich*, unless he hath been seven years an apprentice, or be allowed by the *mayor* and *masters* or *wardens* of the *company*: and the *worsted-shearers* in *Norwich* shall make no *ordinances*, but such as the *mayor* and *aldermen* shall think necessary;⁷ and no inhabitant in *Norwich*, not being a *shearman*, shall keep a *shearman* in his house;⁸ and henceforward the citizens of *Norwich* may take for an apprentice the son or daughter of any person, notwithstanding the statute of the 7th of *Henry IV.*⁹

But upon information to the parliament that this *statute* was craftily obtained, to make the *worsted-shearers* a different *craft* or trade from the *shearman's craft*, which included the whole, that part of the statute touching *worsted shearing* was repealed, and the rest confirmed.¹

⁶ Hol. 778. Baker, 360.

⁷ Keble, 320. Rastal.

⁸ Repealed 19 H. 7. ⁹ See p. 124.

¹ 12 Henry 7 was a statute made

The same year was the *statute* made appointing what towns should keep *standard* weights and measures to seal others by, in which it was ordained that no person shall buy or sell but by such *sealed* weights and measures; the officers of every *city, burgh, or market town* having power twice in a year to examine the weights and measures, destroy such as are found defective, and fine the party offending, the first time 6s. 8d. the second time 13s. 4d. and the third time 20s. and set him upon the pillory. It was also enacted, "that there be but onely viij *bushels* rased and stricken to the *quarter* of corn, and xiv *li.* to the *stone* of wooll, and xxvi. stone to the sack." And among others, this city was one of the places limited for keeping the *standard* weights and measures.

The *Lent assizes* were held here this year, and not at *Thetford*, but it being an unusual thing, and contrary to common practice, it was agreed by the *assembly*, that the *city* should not feast the *judges* as they always do at the *summer-assizes*, but the *chamberlains* were ordered to present them with two of the largest pikes, and a fine dish of fish.

On the third day of Nov. died *John Wellys*, the mayor at seven in the evening, and on the 7th of the same month, *Richard Ferroure*, his deputy, summoned all the aldermen and sheriffs to consult about choosing such a *mayor* as would exercise the office and take no fee of the city, it being justly due (as they thought) to the executors of *Wellys*, and on the 9th of Nov. *Tho. Caus* was elected, who not only relinquished all claim to the *mayor's fee*, but to the 10*l.* per annum paid to the mayor for exercising the office of the King's *escheator*; but after he was chosen, they were forced to procure a writ of *dedimus potestatem*, to authorise them to swear him, their *charters* not having given them authority so to do in this case.

In 1496, the son of sheriff *Pythood*, who was young, and for that reason locked into his saddle, as was usual at that time, was killed by a fall off his horse as he rode the *bounds* of the city.

The city sent 20 soldiers to the King, and 40*l.* to maintain them, 11 of which were raised by the aldermen, and 9 by the commons, they were all well equipped, and had new harness and armour, and on the 7th of June, they mounted their horses in the city, in their *brigandines*,² over which each had a jacket of white and green, and the mayor having viewed them, brought a *cheker* roll and entered every man's name in it, and then gave them this charge:

'SERS, ye that be *soldcours*, I charge in the Kingys our Sovereign Lordys name, that ye kepe governauns amongs you by the weye. And that ye be ruled and governour'd by THOMAS LARGE, your *Capteyne* assigned unto you, he beyng present *Chaumberleyn* of this cite, tyll he shall make delyverauns to my Lord of *Oxford*. And he over to the Kyng of you, in discharge of the cite ageyn the Kyng. And I charge you *Thomas Large*, and you *John Gower* assistyng to the said *Thomas* in his conduction, and also you *soldeours*, that if any of you make any frayes, stryves, or variaunces with his felaship,

authorising the makers of worsteds, stamyns, and sayes in Norfolk, notwithstanding the statute of 7 H. 4, to take one or two apprentices.

² The old kind of coat armour, plated and jointed like a coat of mail.

‘that he so mysdemened be taken out of hys harneys, and leyde in pryson tyll the Kyng have seid hys will. and another hyred in his stede, what so ever it cost. And that ye *Tho. Large* make such deliveryraunce of thes *soldeours*, so as the cite be discharged ageyn the *Kyng* and also my Lorde of *Oxford*.’

Then they all drank at the *Gild-hall* door, and the *major* gave each 2s. and they went and lodged that night at *Thetford*: on the 9th of *June*, the messenger sent to the Earl by the city, returned, and acquainted them that the Earl would set out for *Ware* next night, and that he came by *Bury* to acquaint all the soldiers of that part; upon which Captain *Large* went to *Newmarket*, overtook the Earl, delivered his men to him, and returned home; and *Will. Yelverton*, Gent. was made their CAPTAIN: the next day after their delivery, they were in the battle of *Blackheath* by *London*, where the *Cornish* rebels were defeated, with the loss only of 300 men on the King’s side,³ and none of these men, who were sent home with thanks for the good service they had done.

On the 16th of *Sept.* comes another letter from the Earl to the city, in which he acquainted them, that

‘He was ascerteyned that *Parken Warbek*⁴ with other rebels be loded in *Cornwall*, and therefore desyred the cite to prepare and send forth ther company formerly appoynted.’

Which plainly demonstrates they had behaved well, he being desirous of the same again; but the city on application, were excused for 12 of them, who were conducted by Captain *Large* to the Earl, and staid with him till *Perkin* was taken, and were then dismissed with thanks.

In 1597, on the 6th of *Aug.* an assembly was called, in which 80*l.* was assessed on the city, to bear the expenses at the coming of the King, *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Edward IV.* his Queen, and his mother, the Countess of *Derby*, who came hither about the 18th of this month, when the following speech was made by the *major* at their entrance, as I find it in the Court Book of that time:⁵

‘AN ORACION.

‘Most excellent, most gracious, and most Xpien KYNG, our naturall, our undoubted, and rightfull sovereyne leige Lord. Her be your true feightfull and most humble subyietts maisters, the *Meire*, *Shiriffs*, and *Aldermen*, of this your citee of *Norwich*, which as wele for themself as in the name of all the *commonailte*, and inhabitants of the same, thank your Heighness, as humbely, as reverently, and as hertyly, as any subgiets may do their soveraigne Lord, for this, that it hath lekid you, of your most speciall grace, to be personally present, and to shewe your most riall persone here among them in this your cite, to ther grettest erthly joy and comforte. And for a pleyne and oppen recognicion that ye soveraigne Lord be

³ Hol. 782.

⁴ This *Perkin* pretended to be son to *Edward IV.* and so invaded the kingdom to recover the crown.

⁵ Lib. Cur. xvij Aug. 13 H. 7. Con-

vocacio Alderm. x. Oct. 14 H. 7. *Tho. Wortys* comiss. prisone quia recusat solvere v.s. pro monetâ *Regine*, pro ejus primo adventu, &c.

⁶ Christian.

‘hertily welcome to them all, And that all they be your feithfull
 ‘lovyng subgiets in worde, will, and dede, according to ye duty of
 ‘ther alligeans, and how be it, that they ar more pore, and not of
 ‘such welth as they have ben afore thes dayes. Yet sovereigne Lord
 ‘they offer, geve and bringe here onto your Heighness a present. that
 ‘is to say, a *cope*,⁷ with a *hundred* pounds of *riall golde* conteyned in
 ‘the same; hertily beseeching you sovereigne Lord, of your most
 ‘habundaunte grace and goodnesse, yat it may be by your heigh
 ‘comaundment benyngly so admitted, accepted, and receyved, not
 ‘for the quantite or value of it, but for that it is goven and presentid
 ‘of very good and hertily affection. And moreover thei specially
 ‘besech your heighnesse, sovereigne Lord, to be to this your said citee,
 ‘and of the libertees of the same, speciall protector, bounteowse ad-
 ‘jutor, and gracious sovereigne at all tymes. And all thei, daily shall
 ‘prey Almighty God hertily for the prosperous, good, and gracious
 ‘encresse, conservacon, long contynuaunce, and magnificence of
 ‘your most riall estate and persone. AMEN.’

In 1499, in *July*, one *Babram*, a constant martyr of *Jesus Christ*, was burnt in *Norfolk*.⁸

In 1500, there was a great *plague* in this realm, of which in *London* only, died 30,000,⁹ but I do not find that it was here, by any thing that I have as yet seen.

In 1501, *John Rightwise*, mayor, began the cross in the *Market*, and finished it in 1503. It was a commodious handsome building, but being somewhat in decay, was sold by the *tonnage* and *city committee* in the year 1732, for 125*l*.¹ and was begun to be taken down on the 29th of *August*, and the place on which it stood is now paved over.

The 40 soldiers of the city’s company were by request sent to the King, I suppose to attend *Arthur Prince of Wales*, after his marriage with *Catherine*, daughter to the King of *Spain*, into his principality of *Wales*.²

In 1302, died *Nic. Cowlych* or *Colich*, late mayor, and gave 10*l*. to the city.³

In 1503, Sir *John Windham*, Knt. was beheaded on *Tower-hill*;⁴ and now was the statute made,⁵ that no wardens of crafts, or rulers of gilds or fraternities, should make any ordinances to be binding, unless they be examined by the chancellor, treasurer of England, or chief justices of either Benches, or three of them, or before both the justices of assize in their circuit in the shire where the ordinances are made, under 40*l*. penalty: but notwithstanding this, they continued to make ordinances, by which every prentice at their entry into the common-hall was forced to pay some 20*s*. some 30, &c. according to the pleasure of the company, for which reason an act passed 22d *Henry VIII*. that no apprentice should pay above 2*s*. 6*d*. for their entry into the common-hall, nor above 3*s*. 4*d*. at the end of their term, for the freedom of the company; to avoid which, the companies demanded no more than the statute allowed, for their freedom, but before they admitted them, made them swear they would not trade without the

⁷ A cup.

⁸ Fox, fo. 731. Atlas, 422. Fabian, 479.

⁹ Hol. 787. Bacon, 197.

¹ Mss. Johnson.

² Hol. 789.

³ Regr. Popye, fo. 12.

⁴ Nevile.

⁵ Keble, 334, 84, 482.

license of the company, for which they were to pay at the company's pleasure, to prevent which, an act was made 28th Henry VIII. that no one should act contrary to the former statute, nor require any such oath, under 40*l.* penalty.

This year was 40*l.* assessed on the city, and sent to London to John Burgh, alderman and burgess in parliament, for the expense of writing the new CHARTER, and getting it confirmed.

It is dated at Westminster, March 7,⁶ in the 19th year of this King's reign, and contains by *inspeximus* all the former charters whatever, which are confirmed thereby.

In 1504, MATHEW PARKER Archbishop of Canterbury was born here, of which great man an account may be hereafter seen in its proper place, he being a great friend and benefactor to the city.

In 1505, the KING and PRINCE went in pilgrimage to Walsingham, but did not visit the city, as was expected by some.

This year (or as some say, in the next) was Rob. Adams, clerk, burnt here for heresy: and much damage was done by fire, as the London Chronicle informs us in these words, "this yere was grete parte of the cyte of Norwych brent,"⁷ which I thought might have been a mistake, for the two following fires in 1507, but upon search, find there was a great fire this year according to the Chronicle, for in the Almoner's account to the Prior of Norwich, made in 1505, is this, "Received this year from the rents belonging to the almoner's office, which were formerly 10*l.* a year, and after that 5*l.* a year, only 33*s.* because many tenements are burnt," and after the great fires, they were reduced to 19*s.* 4*d.* a year.

In 1506, was the second sweating sickness,⁸ but not so raging as the first.

In 1507, on the 31st day of March, one Tho. Norrice, condemned by Richard Nix Bishop of Norwich, was for the true profession of the Gospel burnt in this city:⁹ which soon after felt the violence of flames in a great degree, for on the 25th day of April following (being St. Mark's day, and Easter Tuesday) a fire broke out, which burnt with continual violence four days.¹ And it was not long before the same fate attended the city again, for on the 4th of June following (being Ascension day) happened another lamentable fire, which burnt two days and a night, both which, as an old roll in the Herald's Office² informs us, burnt above 18 score houses, "Norwich was byrned with fire at twey times, to the noubir of xvij score howsholdys and mo' and most parte of their goodys." But I find by the evidences, that the city was almost utterly defaced, that there were 718 houses burnt, in the parishes of St. Peter of Mancroft, St. Giles, St. Gregory, St. Laurence, St. Margaret in West-Wymer, Little St. Mary, St. Cuthbert, St. Buttolph, All-Saints in Fibrigge, St. George of Tombland, St. Simon, St. Michael at Plea, St. Andrew, St. Saviour, St. George in Colgate, St. Martin in the Bail, &c. And by what I have seen, it seems to have begun near the Popinjay, which was then burnt, and to have made the greatest havock on the river side from the bottom of Tombland through St. Andrew's, &c. up the city; for the river was

⁶ It is marked Carta xxv. a. and hath a seal of green wax hanging to it.

⁷ Lond. Cron. printed 12 H. 8.

⁸ Hol. 794. Stow, 486.

⁹ Atlas, 422.

¹ Nevile.

² Coll. P. L. N.

so stopped up with rubbish, that the first thing the court did, was to publish an order for it to be forthwith cleared, and then they chose *Tho. Aldrich, Rob. Browne, and Henry atte Mere*, to go to the King's privy council to inform his Majesty of their misfortune, and implore his aid and advice, to maintain the sufferers in their present extremity, and rebuild the city: and soon after they sent *Tho. Aldryche, John Clerk, John Marsham, and Henry atte Mere*, to the King, for his Majesty's answer.

The second fire (as *Holingshed* says,³ though he hath placed it in the wrong year) began in the house of a French surgeon, named *Peter Johnson*, in the parish of *St. George in Colgate*, I suppose by accident; the former, as I learn from the *History of Yarmouth*,⁴ which says, 'The citey of *Norwiche* was set on fyer, and a great parte thereof was brente,' seems as if it was supposed to have been done purposely; but however it was, the city of *London* and the rest of the country raised large sums, which joined to what the court and other private subscriptions raised, soon re-edified part of it again.

It appears, that now the *Market-place* was not paved, for there was an order that nobody should dig holes in it to get sand, without the mayor's license.

This noble Prince died *April 22, 1509*, and was royally interred in his own chapel at *Westminster*, under a most sumptuous monument of brass, which still [1742] remains perfect, and is a very great curiosity, as well as the chapel itself, which now retains the name of this monarch, being called *Henry the Seventh's Chapel*.

In the last year of this King was a writ directed to the *sheriffs* commanding them, as they loved themselves and all that belonged to them,⁵ to appear at the Exchequer, and satisfy the *fee farm* of 113*l.* 8*s.* and 40*s.* increase, and 40*s.* of new increased rent, and 3*s.* to be received of *Nic. Pigot*, for the yearly reserved rent of the houses belonging to the *mintmasters* here, which *Martin Pateshull*, itinerant justice, granted in fea, in his *circuit* or *iter*, at the said rent. And also for the *castle-ditches* and *leet* 54*s.* 4*d.*

At the latter end of this King's reign, and in the beginning of the next, the following oaths were settled and agreed upon, to be administered to the several *officers*, at their admission into their respective *offices*, and were entered into the *white book* of the court, as follows, *viz.*

'The MAIRES Charge of the MAIRALTE.⁶

'Ye shall swer, that well and lawefully to your cunningg and power,
'ye shall susteyn executen and mayntene, the lawes, libertes, fraunchises, gode customes, and ordenaunces, of the CETE of NORWICH,
'and the pes, and tranquillite in the same CITE, as moche as to yowe
'be vertu of your office apperteneth, and that ye shall make dewe
'serche of all vytayll, and of all other thinges, that longen to your
'OFFICE as often tymes as it is nedefull to be don, be your discrecon,
'or whan ye be required, for the common profite of the CITE, and
'the CUNTRE, and that ye shall done, dewe, and open, and discrete

³ Hol. 796. sub A°. 1508. Stow, 486, Baker, 360.

⁴ MSS. in my own custody, fo. 34.

⁵ Videte, sicut vosmetipsos, et omnia vestra diligitis, &c. says the writ.

⁶ Lib. Alb. fo. 182.

‘correcon, and redresse, upon the defaults founden, after the forme of
 ‘th’ordenaunces thereuppon made, and to be made, and that ye shall
 ‘do *justice* and *egall right*, aswell to the pore, as to the riche.
 ‘So God yowe helpe, and all *seyntes*.

The MAIRE’s Charge for the *Eschetrie*.⁷

‘Ye xall swere, that wele and truly ye schall serve owre LORD the
 ‘KYNG in the *office* of MEIRALTE in the cite of NORWYCH, and
 ‘the same *cite* ye xall kepe sewyrly and sauflly to the profight of owre
 ‘LORD the KYNG, and of his eyres Kingis of *Ingelond*, and the pro-
 ‘fight of the Kyng, ye schall doo in alle thingis that longith for yow
 ‘for to doo, and all the rightis of the KYNG, as moche as longith to
 ‘the Coroun in the same *citee*, truly ye schall kepe, ne ye schall not
 ‘assentyn to distresse, ne to non concelementis of *rightis*, of *fraun-*
 ‘chise of the KYNG, and querof ye may knowen the rightis of the
 ‘KYNG, or of the COROUN, be it londys, or in rentes, or elles in *fraun-*
 ‘chises, or in sewtes conceled, or restreyned, your peyne ye schall
 ‘puttyn, to that, to repelyn, and yif ye knowe nought don, ye schull
 ‘tellen ower LORD the KYNG, or ellys to sume of his *counsel*, of quich
 ‘ye’arn certeyn that schull telle the KYNG, and that truly, and right-
 ‘fully, ye schall trete the peple of your *bailie*, and do right to iche
 ‘man as well to a straunger, and to the poore, as wele as to the riche,
 ‘in as myche as longith to yow for to done, and that for heynesse, ne
 ‘for richesse, ne for povere nesse, ne for favour, ne for havere,
 ‘[hatred,] wrong ye schall doon to no man, ne no mannys right dis-
 ‘turblyn, ne no thing taken qwerefore our LORD the KYNG schall
 ‘lese, or be quich, right schuld be destroyed, and in alle thing that
 ‘longith to the MEYRE of the same cite to be doon, as well in go-
 ‘vernaunce of vetaile, as in all other thingis, well and truly, ye scall
 ‘have [behave] yow.
 ‘So GOD yow helpe atte the *holy dome*.’

Sacramentum RECORDATORIS.⁸ [The RECORDER’s Oath.]

‘Ye shall swere, that ye shall in the offyce of RECORDER withinne
 ‘the cite of NORWICH and *liberte* of it, as well as in th’office of *justice*
 ‘of *pes* with in the same *cite*, lawefully to your power behave you,
 ‘and good, trewe, and holsom counsell geve, to the MAIR and AL-
 ‘DERMEN of the *cite*, in use and execucon of governaunce of com-
 ‘mon right, aswell in offices of MAIRALTE, *justice of pes*, and *esche-*
 ‘trie, accordyng to the lawes of the lond, and lawes and gode cus-
 ‘tomes of the *cite*, after your witte and connyng, with oute favour or
 ‘affection of any persone, and that, ye shall on your behalve duely
 ‘kepe.

‘So help you GOD and his *seynts*.’

The SCHREVES CHARGE.⁹

‘Ye schall swer, that ye schall well and truly servyn the LORD owr
 ‘KYNG, the *office* of *Schrevehood* in the *cite* and *counte* of NORWYCH,
 ‘suburbes, hamelettis, procinctis, and circuites of the same *cite* and

⁷ Lib. Alb. fo. 183.

⁸ Ibid. fo. 182.

⁹ Ibid. fo. 183.

'counte. And truly, buxumly, and rightfully, ye xall trete the peple
 'of the same cite and counte, and alle other peple in that that touch-
 'yth your office. And ye schall do right as wele to the pore, as to the
 'riche, and ben indeferent betwixt partye and partye, in all that
 'longith to your office. and ye schall ne for promyse ne for favour,
 'he hate, don ony thing to ony man, that myght ony right disturble
 'or letten, and ye schall truly servyn the *wretys* of owre lord the
 'KYNIG, upon your wyt and power, and the *comaundments*, *precepts*,
 'and *warrentys*, of the MEYR of the citee, and in that touchyth
 'your office, ye schall servyn and obeyn, and alle pleyntes that
 'the MEYR sendith for, ye schall delyver to him, and non withholden,
 'accordyng to the *ordinaunces* thereupon made, and alle manner
 'of ryghtis of the KYNIG and cite, gwyche ben appurtenaunt to your
 'office, and alle other thingis dew to the KYNIG, and the cite, ye
 'schall susteyn, kepin, and mayntene, as it hath ben susteyned, ke-
 'pid, and mayntenyd, before this, in old tyme. And non of hem
 'losen be yowre defautys, as ye will answer therfore to the KYNIG,
 'and qwyte the *comons* agene the Kyng, and no man lete owte of
 'preson, qwyche is sent into preson be the MEYRE, wyth owtyng as-
 'sent, or specyall commaundement of the MEYR. And ye schall
 'well and truly, the *lawys*, *lybertes*, and good *custumes*, and *ordi-*
 '*naunces* of the seyd cite kepen, and susteynen, in as moche as to
 'you longyth. And ye schall truly doon, or make to be don, judge-
 'mentis, and execucyons, of the *verdytes* of your court, without spar-
 'ing of ony man, and that ye schal holden yowr *schrevis-turnes*
 'opynly, in the *gyldehalle*, as the *schreve* of Norff, and other *schreves*
 'doon in her countees wyth inne the reme of *Englond*, upon the fourme
 'of *statute*, and that ye schall no men putten upon the enquestis,
 'that xall be taken for the *schrevis-turn*, but good men, and sufficient,
 'that ben men of good name, and good fame, and that ye schall
 'make *proclamacyon* for your *turn*, in divers placis wyth inne the
 '*wardis* owt of qwom the enquestis xall be taken, atte leste iiij dayes
 'beforn, undir this fourme, that all manner of men that have for to
 'done atte the *schrevys-turn*, and ther ony thing wil seyen for our
 'lord the KYNIG, or for hymself, that they ben atte the *gyldehalle*
 'suche a day, as yowr *turn* is set to be holden, and he schall ben
 'herd, and that ye schall seen, that the enquestis that arn for to be
 'taken betwixt the KYNIG and the *partye*, and betwixt partye and
 'partye xall ben taken endeferently wyth owtyng ony denominacion
 'of eyther partye, be mowthe or be bylle, by the parties, or any other
 'in her name, and ye schall your *underschreve* and all your other
 '*officers*, make suche *othe*, as to hem longyth, that well, and truly,
 'they schall don her *office*. wythowtyng extorcyon, or wrong doying
 'to ony man, and in especiall for the *enquestis* that arn to be taken
 'betwixt partie and partie, that they maken enquestis, ne put non
 'names in non enquests, atte denomination of partye, be mowthe ne
 'be bylle, ne no men but suche as he supposeth xuld ben indeferent
 'men, and that the *ferm* of owr lord the KYNIG for yowr tyme ye xall
 'payen, and aquyten the aforseyd citee, and the *comunalte* of the
 'same, and that in your propre person ye schall be abydyng upon
 'your *baylewyk*, duryng the tyme of your being *shreve* of the seid
 'citee, and theise poyntis aforne rehersed ye schall deuly and truly
 'observyn and kepyng, and ye schall doo youre deuty.

‘ So help yow GOD atte the *holy dome*.’ ‘ All saynts and the holy evangelists’ (in a later hand.)

The OTH of the *Common-Council*.¹

‘ Ye schall swere, that ye schall be trewe to the KYNG ouer sove-
 ‘ raign Lord, and to his heirs, and redely come at the houre, whan ye
 ‘ be summoned to the *common counsell* of the *citie*, but ye ben reson-
 ‘ ablye excused, upon peyn therupon ordeyned, and good, and trewe
 ‘ counsell, ye schall geve after your wytte and cunningg, and for no
 ‘ mannys favor, ye schall not maynten non *singler* profite ageynst the
 ‘ *common* profite of the *cite*, and after ye be come to the *comon coun-*
 ‘ *sell*, thens ye schall not go, without a resonable cause, or ells maister
 ‘ MAYERS license, untill master MAIER, and his bretheren depart, and
 ‘ that is seid in the *common counsell*, and ought to be *kepte* counsell,
 ‘ ye shall kepe it secrete, and non parte therof disclose.
 ‘ So help you GOD and all *seyntes*.

The OTHE of the *COMON-SPEKER*.²

‘ Ye shall swere, that you indifferently, without eny affeccion, fa-
 ‘ vour, or corrupcon, shall execute your office of *common speker*, as
 ‘ well in all *assembles*, as in the *eleccon* of the *MAYER*, or *shireffs*, ffor
 ‘ the yeere next ensuing, accordyng to your knowlege, witte, and
 ‘ conyng, and by non *covyn*, *male-engyn*, or *collusion*, shall make no
 ‘ manner off mean to the *comons* in the tyme of the *eleccion*, wherby
 ‘ the ffrank or ffree *eleccion* of the *commoners*, there beyng presente,
 ‘ may in any wise be violat, altered, or chaunged, contrary to the true
 ‘ *ordinaunce* of the seid *eleccion*.
 ‘ So helpe you GOD, &c.

The CHARGE of the *Under-Shirreve*.³

‘ Ye shal swere, that ye shal the office of *under shirreve* withinne
 ‘ the *cite* of *Norwich*, and the *libertes* of the same, well, duely, and
 ‘ truly, to your power, do, and execute, without extorcon, or wrong
 ‘ doyng, to eny persone, true entrees, recordes, and retornes, to your
 ‘ witte and connyng, ye shall make, the *libertes*, *fraunchises*, and *cus-*
 ‘ *tomes* of this *cite*, to your power, mayntene, and susteyne, the pro-
 ‘ fites of youre maisters the *shirreves* of this *cite* diligently awaite, and
 ‘ entende, and in alle other thyngg apperteyning to your *office*, ye shal
 ‘ truly byhave yow.
 ‘ So GOD help yow, and alle *seyntes*.

The *Tresorers*⁴ (now *Chamberlain's*) CHARGE.

‘ Ye schall swere, that ye xall be trewe to the *commons*, and that
 ‘ ye schall truly chargen yow, and dischargen yow, of all parcells by
 ‘ yow receyved, and ye schall overseen, all manner thing that longith
 ‘ to the *comowens* to have of right, and that ye schall make dewe serche
 ‘ twyes in the quarter, with the *surveours*, or on of the *surveyours*, or
 ‘ atte the leste wyth the *clerk* and the *common serjaunt*, and ye schall
 ‘ don entren aboven in the *Gyldehalle*, on the *Saterdag*, all the costis

¹ Lib. Alb. fo. 185.

² Ibid. fo. 182.

³ Ibid. fo. 185.

⁴ Ibid. fo. 184.

‘ don in the weke befor, and that ye schall no cost don in no place,
 ‘ wyth owten assente of the *surveours*⁵ aboven xls. and that alle arti-
 ‘ ficers, and laborers, xull be payd aboven on the *Gyldehalle*, on the
 ‘ *Saterdy*, in morn, but in no manner of *chaffrare*,⁶ as it hath ben afore
 ‘ tyme, and this ye schall, as deuly, and as truly don, as ye xuld don
 ‘ for your own goodis.
 ‘ So help yow God atte the *holy dome*.’

The Coroners CHARGE.⁷

‘ Ye schall swer, that ye xall with inne the *liberte* of the cite of
 ‘ NORWYCH, as well in *water*, as in *lond*, qwer any persone, man, wo-
 ‘ man, or child, is founden ded, that is to seye, drowned, slayne, mur-
 ‘ dred, or sodenly dede, or otherwise by infortune, upon lawfull know-
 ‘ ynge unto yow to be made, unto the same dede persone approche,
 ‘ and eighen,⁸ and upon the sight of the dede persone, deligent *enquerre*
 ‘ for to make, and in *appellis*⁹ *exigendis* and *outlawries* wyth inne the
 ‘ same *liberte*, to ben hadde, as well as of the seyd *inquerres*, trewe
 ‘ *recordes* to make, and the *recordes* of *inquerres*, to the *chaumberleyns*
 ‘ of the cite delyver, and in all that apperteyneth to the office of coro-
 ‘ ner with in the seid *liberte*, ye xul truly do your *dever*¹ to your
 ‘ power, without fraude of the KYNG, and of the citee of NORWYCH.
 ‘ So help yow God atte the *holy dome*.’

The (OATH of the) Comon-Clerk.²

‘ Ye schall swere, that ye schall in the office of comown clerk wyth
 ‘ in the cite of Norwich, and the *liberte* of it, as wele as in the office of
 ‘ clerk of the pees, and *eschetrie*, wyth in the cite, onestly and treuly
 ‘ to your power, wythowtyn parcialte, yow behave, and governe, trewe
 ‘ warrantis, entreis, and *recordes*, upon your connyng make, the pro-
 ‘ fight of the KYNG and of the MEIR, for the tyme beyng, as wele
 ‘ as of the comonalte of the seyd citee, wayte, and entende, and her
 ‘ counsell kepe upon your myght.
 ‘ So help yow God atte the *holy dome*.’

The (OATH of the) Meastres of the CRAFTES.³

‘ Ye xull sweren, that ye schall with alle your myght, and your
 ‘ power, kepen pees, and reste, and tranquillyte, wyth in your CRAFT, E,
 ‘ and all maunier good governaunce, and ordenaunce, with in yow, ye
 ‘ schall holden, and ye schall make good and trewe *serche* in your
 ‘ CRAFT, during this yer next comyng, and alle manner notable de-
 ‘ fautes that ye findyn in your *craft*, well, and truly, ye schall presente
 ‘ them up, on to the MEYR, and if ye make eny *ordenaunces* in your
 ‘ *craft*, ye shal not put hem in execucion, til thei be confermed by the
 ‘ comon counsell of thes cite, and that ye schall not suffren no man of
 ‘ your *craft*, to engrosen, ne forstallen, no manner of vetaile, in hin-
 ‘ dring of the comowns of the citee, and also yif ony man of your

⁵ Since called the *Chamberlain's* Council.⁹ Appeals entered.⁶ Or wares.¹ Devoir or duty.⁷ Lib. Alb. fo. 184.² Lib. Alb. fo. 184.⁸ Eye or view.³ Ibid.

‘*crafte*, that take excesly for his *crafte*, ye schall truely presenten him unto the MEYRE, be him to be redressed, and corected, and make *fyn* after the quantyte of the trespas, and if ony maner man of your *crafte* wille not be *serched*, ne *governed* by yow, in all right and reson, qwilis ye be *maistres* of your *crafte*, ye schall certifie him unto the MEYR, and he schall be chastyce, as good *ordenaunce* of the *citee* wele. And that ye concele nought, these defautes afforseid, sparing no man, for love, hate, ne drede, upon peyne of grevous *ponyschement*, be avyse of the MEYRE, and mo sufficient men of the same *crafte*. But that ye xull soo governe your *crafte* in all thing, that may be encrease, profit, and worschip, unto alle the *citee*, and well, and truly, yee schall don alle that longith to *maistres* of the *crafte* for to doo.
 ‘So helpe yow GOD atte the *holi dome*.’

The Constables CHARGE.*

‘The MEYRE of the *cite*, chargeth yow on the Kyngis behalve of *Ingelonde*, that ye schall sekyrly (unto your power) kepen the *pees* with inne youre *warde*, and that ye schall not suffren with inne your *forseid warde*, any *congregacionis*, ne *insurrecyonis*, be day, ne be night, with owtyr speciall byding of Mr. MEYRE, qwich that may turnen in derogacyon of the KINGIS estate, and of his regalte, and if eny man presume himself to doon the contrarie of this charge, that ye heve arested him with alle your power, as rebell agens the Kyng, and the good pees of the *ceete*, and bringyn him to the Kyngis preson, and if ye be nought myghti to maken this areste, ye xull comyn, and compleynen yow to the MEYR for to strenthe yow agens all suche rebellis with inne this *citee*, and that ye don deuly this charge. upon peyn of forfeiture of your goodis, and your bodies to preson, to be atte KYNGIS will, and that ye arresten, alle manner of nyght-walkers, baratoors, and mysdoers, comune tenyse pleyers, and hasardowris, bowlers, valyant and mighty beggers, agens the KINGIS pees, as welle as be vertu of your office, as be sewte of partye, and bring them to prison, or elles giff Master MEYRE knowledge thereof, and that ye geve men charge, for to kepen wach, in your *warde*, in all the haste ye may at this tyme, as hath ben accustomed, upon peyne therupon ordeyned in the *cite*, and that ye shall execute all comandements, and precepts given you by Mr. MAIER, as well for the peace, as for every other thing, and that ye schall deuly, and truly, perfourm all these pointis affornseid, ye schall doo your *dever*.
 ‘So helpe yow GOD, atte the *holi dome*.’

The OTHE of the *Attorneis* in the *Shreves Court*, within the *Cittie* of NORWICHE, before the MAYOUR.⁵

‘You shall swere, that you shall well and trewly execute the office of an *attorneye*, within this *cittie* and *court*, without taking excessive fees, ye shall be trewe and give trewe counsaill unto your clyaunts, according to your witte, and connyng, ye shall not pleade noo false,

* Lib. Alb. fo. 123.

⁵ Ibid, fo. 176.

'ne deletarye pleas, ne plead any pleas to put the *courte* out of jurisdiction, otherwise thenne the trewth of the mattier, and cawse, will serve, according to your witte and conning, you shall not gyve any evidens to enquests taking betwixt partie and partie, in any cawse or accion, otherwise thenne you shall be enformed by your clyaunts, or by suche other persone or personnes, as shall witnes the truthe of the mattier, to your knowledge, you shall be obedyent to the *shreves*, and *courte*, in all things that be lawful, and ye shall give your attendaunce at the *Kings courts* of *oyer* and *termynner*, the *gayle delycereye*, and the *quarter sessions*, to be holden within the seide *cittie*, without cause resonable, and also ye shall use and exercise your seide *office* of *attorneye* within the seide *courtes*, in all other cawses and mattiers, perteyning to an *attorneye*, well and trewly, according to your witte and knowledge, and upholde, and mayneyne, the jurisdiction of the same *courte*, to your best power.

'So healde you God and all saincts, and by the contents of this BOOKE.'

The CHARGE for the MEIRS *Sergeants*.⁶

'Ye shall swere, that ye shall weel and truly serven the MAYR in the *office* of *sergeaunt*, and truly, diligently, and besily, attenden to hym at all tymes, for his wurshipp, and wurshipp of the *cite*, ye shall also overseen the *markets* of corn, flessch, flysh, pulterie, and other vitayll, and alle manner of forstallers, of any mannér vitayll, freshly founden, ye shall arresten, and bringe hem to prison, or atte leste enform the MAYR of suych forstallers, ye shall also suffren no *bakers* to bye whete befor x of the *belle*,⁷ ne *cook*, no flessch, fyssh, ne wilde foule, befor ix of the *belle*, as the *ordenaunce* of this *cite* is, and alle other things wurshipfull to the MAYR, and profitable to the *cite*, ye shall don, with all your cunningg and power, with oute favour or rygour, ye shall also do truly your *offys*, in takyng of bred, whan ye be sent therfore, with oute favour, or informacon, or warning to the *bakers*, in any wise, whan thei shall be serched, and that ye shall due *summonys* make, unto the personys chosen for the *comon-counsell*, and to any *officers* of the *cite*, or to any other persons, whan it be assigned yow, and trewe certificat to the MAYR, or his *depute* thereof returne, and the counsell of the MAIRE, *aldermen*, and of the *assemble*, ye shall kepe, and well, and truly, all these articles befor rehersed, and alle other things apertenaunt to your *office*, ye shall duely and truly observen and peformen.

'So help yowe God and all *seyntes*.'

Servientes Vicecomitum. The CHARGE of the SHIRREVES.⁸ *Sergeantes*.

'Ye schall swer, that ye schall truly this yere, serve the MEYR, and the *schrevys* in ther *courtes*, in the *office* of *sergeauntre*, truly all manner of pleyntes to yow havyn, longing to the *courte*, entren, and executyn, as hastily as ye may, and as many pleyntis as ye may rescyeve, truly bringyn to the seid *courte*, and no pleint consele, ne beselyn, taken be yow or in yowr name; alle somonys, attachementis,

⁶ Lib. Alb. fo. 182.

⁷ Or clock.

⁸ Ibid. fo. 184.

'distresses, preceptis, warrantis, and grene wex, and alle manner
 'processe, and excusyons, of the seid *courte*, truly servyn, and exe-
 'cutyn, and certifen, and non endes make between partye and partye,
 'withowtyn the seid *courte*. Also non panell maken, atte non nomi-
 'nation of partye, ne non man impanell between partye and partye,
 'but they that ben endeffereent men, in no wyse, ne no man, woman,
 'ne childe, aforne xal waren, of no pleynt, ne processe, that is, or xall
 'be, ageyne hym or them, in the same *court*, but be autorite, and
 'comaundement of the seid *court*, ne non disceyt doon, of non pro-
 'cesse longyng to the seid *courte*; at alle the *courtes* holden in the
 'Gyldehalle, ye xull ben present in yowr propre persone, but if ye be
 'comaunded otherwise, be yowr maistres, or be the *undirshereve*, also
 'no man leten owt of yowr *warde* to meymprise, after ye have
 'arrested hym, but forthewyth ledyn him to the *gayle*, or to yowr
 '*meystres*, or to the *underschereve*, and ye xall at alle tymes necessarie,
 'be present and redy to do servyce to your *meystres*, and truly wayte
 'and attende, and kepe the awayls, and counsell of the *courte*, at alle
 'tymes, in all that ye can or may, and alle these poyntes aforne
 'rehered, ye xall deuly and truly kepen and performen.
 'So help yow GOD atte the *holy dome*.'

The CHARGE of the *Common Serjeante*.*

'Ye schall swere, that ye schall make trewe leve of alle the summes
 'owying to the *comowens*, in the ende of every quarter of the yere, or
 'wythinne iiij wekes next foluyng every quarter of the yer, and the
 'summes unto the *tresorers* of NORWICH wyth owtyng long tarieng, or
 'wyth inne iiij wekes after the ende of every quarter of the yere, ye
 'schall deliveren and paien; and yif there be any tenaunt unto the
 '*comowens*, that be suspecte of evill payment of his *ferme* for a quarter,
 'not havynge sufficient plegis or valu for to paien his *ferme*, then ye
 'schall in the ende of every quarter of a yer, as often as it nedith, or
 'wyth inne iiij wekes after the ende of every quarter, wythowtyn more
 'tarieng, suche a tenaunt distreyne, and the distress so taken, to
 'wythholden to the behoofe of the *comowens*, to the tyme that the
 'seid *ferme* with the arerages, be fully payd, and the *comons* fully
 'satefied, and yif ye of such a tenaunt or persone have not a suf-
 'ficient distres, than ye schall at the ende of ony quarter of the yere,
 'or wythin iiij wekes foluing, that persone taken, and attechen be
 'the body, and him leden to the preson of our lege lord the KYNG,
 'ther to abyden, til the tyme the *comowens* be satified. Also that ye
 'schull ben buxom and obedient, as well in worde, and in dede, to the
 'MEIR, *surveyours*, and *tresorers* (chamberlains) of the *citee*, in all
 'lefull commaundementis, and that ye schall non harm done to the
 '*comons*, but that ye schall restoren, ne non knowen, ne purposed to
 'don, of non other persone, ne persones, but that ye schall of the
 'persones or persone, geve unto the MEYR, *surveyours*, or *tresorers*
 '(chamberlains,) warnyng and knowyng, and the goodis of the
 '*comowens* besily ye schall gadren, and truly kepen, and truly therof
 'them answer, and ye schall not lete to *ferme*, non stalle, non howse,
 'longing to the *comunalte*, ne ye schall not encresen, ne distresen no

* Lib. Alb. fo. 184.

'tenauntis in her *fermys*, wyth owtyn assent of the *surveyours*, and
'*tresorers*, (chamberlains) and alle these aforseid, deuly and truly ye
'schall fulfillen, and don.
'So help yow GOD, atte the *holy dome*.'

The CHARGE of them that ben made *Citezens*,¹ (or FREEMEN.)

'This here ye MAIRE, *shereves*, and *commune-counsell*, that I xall
'from this day forward, the *fraunchise*, and *liberties* of this *cite* of NOR-
'WICH, mayntene, and sustene, with my body, and goods no mannys
'goods avowe, but myn owyn, wher thorowe the KYNG, or the *como-*
'*ners*, myght lese, *tol*, or *custome*, or any other *right*. Buxum ben to the
'MAIRE, and all other *governours* therof, for tyme being; truly payen
'my *taxes*, and *talliages*, alle *offices*, to the which I xall be chosen in
'the *cite*, or in my *crafte*, them, and iche of them, accepten dili-
'gently, and non refusen; all other *charges*, lefffully leyde uppon me,
'and alle *ordinances* made, or to be made withinn this *cite*, or in my
'*crafte*, confirmed by the *counsell* of the *cite*, obeyen and perfourmen
'from this day forward.
'So help me God, atte *holy dome*.'

MAYORS AND SHERIFFS.

1486, John Aubry 3, <i>died</i> . Tho. Bukenham 2.	Tho. Wilkyns, John Jowell. John Jenney, <i>Esq. of</i> Intwood, <i>deputy recorder, and counsel, al-</i> <i>ways retained in the city's behalf.</i>
1487, John Welles 2.	John Pyncheamor, John Castre.
1488, Tho. Bewfield.	John Reed, Rich. Hayward or Howard.
1489, Rich. Balles.	Tho. Caus, Nic. Davy. Tho. Woortys or Woorts, John Thompson, <i>coroners</i> .
1490, Rob. Gardiner.	Nic. Cowlych or Colich, Will. Gogeon.
1491, Will. London 2.	Stephen Bryan, Tho. Cock. Henry Spelman, <i>Esq. recorder</i> .
1492, Rob. Aylmere 2.	John Waryns, John Rightwise.
1493, Ric. Farrour 4.	Rob. Long, Barth. King.
1494, Stephen Bryan.	John Horsley, Rob. Burgh or Burrow.
1495, John Welles 3, <i>died</i> . Tho. Caus.	Richard Brasier, Robert Beast or Best.
1496, John Reed.	John Fraunceys or Francis, John Pythood. James Hobart, <i>Esq. recorder</i> .
1497, Nic. Cowlyche.	Greg. Clerk, Tho. Aldrich.
1498, Ric. Farrour 5.	Will. Ramsey, Tho. Henning or Hemyng.
1499, Rob. Gardiner 2.	John Randolph, Rob. Pyncheamor.
1500, John Waryns or Warnes.	Jeffry Steward, John Crome.

¹ Lib. Alb. fo. 185.

1501, John Rightwise.	Rich. Aylmer, Will. Drake.
1502, Will. Ramsey.	Simon Reed, John Smith.
1503, Tho. Caus 2.	Tho. Waryns or Warnes, Tho. Chaunt or Gaunt.
1504, Rob. Burgh or Burrow.	Will. Hart, John Hendry or Henry, <i>died</i> , John Walters.
1505, Gregory Clerk.	Tho. Large, Will. Godfrey.
1506, Rob. Gardiner 3.	Tho. Clerk, John Swaine.
1507, Tho. Aldrich.	John Clerk, Rob. Farroure.
1508, Will. Ramsey 2.	Edw. Reed, Rob. Browne.

BURGESSES IN PARLIAMENT.

1	<i>Hen. VII.</i> Parl. at <i>Westm.</i> JOHN PASTON Esq. PHILIP CURZON.
4	Council at <i>Westm.</i> ROB. THORP, THO. CAUS.
4	Parl. at <i>Westm.</i> THO. JENNEY, ROB. THORP.
7	<i>Ditto.</i> JOHN PYNCHAMOR, PHILIP CURZON.
11	<i>Ditto.</i> STEPHEN BRYAN, ROB. THORP.
12	Council at <i>Westm.</i> JAMES HOBART, Esq. recorder, THO. CAUS, alderman.
12	Parl. at <i>Westm.</i> ROB. THORP, ROB. BURGH. They were allowed 4s. a day for their wages in parliament, and were paid for 60 days attendance, but <i>Burgh</i> abated 10s. and <i>Thorp</i> 30s.
19	<i>Ditto.</i> ROB. BURGH, JOHN RIGHTWISE. They re- ceived wages at 2s. a day each, for 65 days attendance.

CHAPTER XXIV.

OF THE CITY IN HENRY THE EIGHTH'S TIME.

HENRY VIII. began his reign *April 22*, 1509, being then in the 18th year of his age, and was crowned on *Midsummer* day following.

This year the *city* was in great distraction by the late terrible fires, it being a great while before the river and streets could be cleaned; and before any one began to build, the court published an *edict*, and ordered the constables to take care that no one should cover any new-built house with thatch, but should tile them all, for the future safeguard of the city: and the executors of alderman *Jewell* or *Jowell*, deceased, paid 20*l.* of his gift to the city, which they agreed to lay out, and add 20*l.* more, to rebuild the *wool-houses*.

And this year, great part of the cathedral, with its vestry and all the ornaments and books, were burnt on *St. Thomas's* night.²

In 1510, *John Marsham*, alderman, was elected *sheriff*, and for a fine of 40*s.* was excused serving this year, by the mayor and court, on account of the death of his brother, who was his factor beyond sea, which obliged him to go over himself; but though the recorder pleaded for him, the commons would allow no excuse, but obliged him to serve, he being a man they could trust.

The King went in *May* to *Walsingham*, but was not here.

² Nevile.

This year was *Tho. Ayers*, priest, of *Norwich*, burnt at *Eccles*.³

And the statute that CORONERS shall take no fee or reward for doing their office, was now made.⁴

As also the act of the office of *escheator*.

In 1511, the King sent his privy seal at the complaint of the *Prior and convent*, for imprisoning divers inhabitants and servants of the priory, dwelling in *Holmstrete*, and *Raton-rowe*, for refusing to appear at the city *musters*, when they ought to muster before the commissioners of *Norfolk*, commanding them to be set at liberty on surety given; and that the *mayor* or his attorney, under 500*l.* penalty, should appear before the privy council, to answer to the *Prior's* objections, upon which, *Tho. Aldriche*, *John Marsham*, and two others, were sent to the King, and had 20 marks allowed for their expenses.

One *Thomas Bingy*, an old reverend man, was burnt at *Norwich*, because he had not received the sacrament of 14 years, and abhorred the Popish ministration.⁵

In 1512, There was a *suit* between the *mayor* and *citizens* of *Norwich*, and the *mayor* and *citizens* of *London*; the collectors of the *sheriffs* of *London* having often troubled the citizens of *Norwich*, for a custom in *London* called *balliage*, and seized their goods, contrary to the charter of *Richard I.* and on a hearing had before Sir *John Fyneux*, Knt. chief justice of the Bench, and *Rob. Rede*, chief justice of the Common Pleas, it was determined that the citizens of *Norwich* were to pay no *balliage*, upon which all distresses were restored, and the charter of *Richard I.* and all the *liberties* of the citizens of *Norwich*, were allowed in the *Gild-hall* at *London*, and entered there.

The King had 25 soldiers well furnished, sent by the city; and at this time, the Lord *Howard* was treated with a grand breakfast at the *mayor's*, having been a great friend to the city against the *Prior*, he and other commissioners having made the inhabitants of *Spitelond* and *Holmstreet*, pay *hede-money*, and *muster* with the city, and not with the county.

In 1513, was an act made to avoid deceits in *worsteds*, and none were to be calandered wet, but only by persons bound apprentices to such craft, and their cunning and craft admitted by the mayor of *Norwich*, and two masters of the craft, either in *Norwich* or *Norfolk*; the craft of wet calandering of *worsteds* having been used well and substantially in times past, and still is, in the said city.

In 1515, the Lady *Mary*, sister to the King, was married to the French King, with whom he lived 82 days only; after whose death he sent Sir *Charles Brandon* Viscount *Lisle*, whom he had created Duke of *Suffolk*, for the Queen of *France*, his sister, who desired to return into *England*, whom the said Duke, by the King's license, married;⁷ in their return they visited this city, and were grandly received;⁸ several of the printed accounts say, that this year the Queen of *France* and Duke of *Norfolk* were here, but it is a mistake for *SUFFOLK*.

In 1516, was a meeting at the *Friars-preachers*, in which the mayor, five aldermen, and five commoners, elected for that purpose, met, to

³ Hist. Norff. vol. i. p. 409.

⁴ Keble, 342.

⁵ Atlas, 422.

⁶ Keble, 352.

⁷ Hol. 836.

⁸ Comp. Camerar. 3 H. 2.

treat with the Prior and convent, but could not do any thing; upon which, Cardinal *Wolsey* came the next year hither, and *Will. Hert*, and *John Marsham*, aldermen, were elected, 'for the hole comunalte of the cete, to geve attendaunce upon the reverent father in God, Lord *Thomas Cardynall*, Archbishop of *York*, and Chauncellor of *Ingelond*, for causis dependyng attwixt the cite and Prior, to doo and be ordered in the premises, as shall be considered by the said Lord *Cardynall*,' who ordered them to submit it to the Earl of *Surrey*, and Sir *Humphry Conesby*, one of the justices of the Bench, and Sir *Tho. Windham*, Knt.; and next year, *Tho. Aldrich* and *Leonard Spencer* waited on them at *London*, and in 11th *Henry VIII. Rob. Jannys*, alderman, and *Leonard Spencer*, appeared again before the Cardinal, the Earl of *Surrey*, Judge *Conesby*, Judge *John Caryel*, Sir *Tho. Windham*, and the *privy council*; and after treaty had with them, the mayor rode up to *London*, and five horses and four men to attend him, and was allowed for expenses for himself 2s. a day, and each servant 12d.; with him, went *John Marsham*, alderman, who had three horses and two men allowed him, *Edw. Rede*, alderman, and his servant, and *Leonard Spencer* and his servant, when the whole affair was debated, but could not be finished till the Cardinal came again; and at last an agreement was made by the said Cardinal, which was of great advantage both to the church and city, both sides being well satisfied.

In 1518, the Earl of *Surrey* being at the *Minor Friars*, and the Abbot of *St. Bennet of Holm*, there was an agreement made between the Abbot and the city, on which occasion the Earl presented the city with venison, and there was great cheer made between them; they had their breakfast at the Chapel in the *Field*, and the Bishop was with them.

In 1519, on *St. Leonard's* day, happened a flood, which overflowed great part of the city, and broke down *Cringleford* bridge: it was called *St. Leonard's flood*.

In 1520, on the 2d day of *March*, *Catherine Queen of England* came to *Norwich*,⁹ at which time the Cardinal was here also, and all the companies went to meet her, 'in puke and dirke tawney liveries,' and the city presented her with 100 marks.

At this time rose a contention between the mayor, citizens, commonalty and sheriffs, about choosing their officers, but it was agreed, that for the future the sheriffs should choose such as they would answer for, to be under-sheriff, clerks, and bailiffs, and the mayor, aldermen, and common council, should for the future choose yearly a discreet lawyer, into the office of STEWARD¹ of the court of the sheriffs of the city, and for his service in the court, such STEWARD shall receive of the sheriffs 40s. for his fee, for his execution of the office of steward of the city, and for his advice constantly to be given to the common council, and if they neglected to pay the fee, the city should not pay them the 30l. per annum towards the fee-farm, and such a

⁹ Congr. 12 H. 8. Lib. Civit. 'This yere came the English Quene Katherine to Norwyche, the first weke of Lent. And in the foresaid yere came the Cardynal to *Norwich*.'

¹ The steward is to sit as chief judge in the sheriff's court, and to the assembly's counsel. Congr. die Sab. post Festum Sci. Jac. Apli. 12 H. 8.

steward should be constantly elected and paid; and accordingly the assembly elected FRANCIS MOUNDFORD, *steward*, this year,

And now, '20 abill bowmen (or archers) sufficiently harnesed,' were sent to the King, who was then preparing a grand show of soldiers and gentlemen, to meet the *French King* with.

In 1521, *Isabell* Prioress of *Carrow* conveyed *Butter-hills* to the city.

In 1522, several of the brass and iron cannon belonging to the city, with a great many balls cast for them, gunpowder bought, and their wheels all mended, were sent to *Waborn Hoope*, the *French* being designed to land there.

This year also, the *Emperour* CHARLES the *Fifth* came to *England*, and as all our printed accounts say, was at this city, but I cannot find any records that induce me to think so: the mistake seems to come from *Nevile's Index* being misunderstood, which does not say he was here, but only, that he was in *England*: and the same *Index* also says, that *Christian King* of *Denmark* was in *England* in 1523, which is true, but that he and his Queen (as our printed accounts say) were here, I believe is wrong, for they stayed only 22 days in *England*, and landed and took shipping again at *Dover*. Indeed it is not impossible but it might be, though highly improbable.

On consideration of the many vexatious suits in the *sheriff's* court, for words and trifling debts, it was agreed that four aldermen should be named, one out of each of the great *wards*, to sit by themselves or *deputies*, every *Wednesday* in the year, being *court* days, from 8 to 9 in the morning, to adjust all debts under 2s. and all actions on words, for the ease and peace of the city, which institution was of great service, it answering then, in the same manner as the *court of conscience* doth now.

In 1523, the city granted Mr. *Tho. Aldriche* his request, not to serve the office of *mayor*, till seven years were expired from his last mayoralty, he having been at great costs in serving twice already, and in going often to *London* about the contest between the church and city, upon which he agreed to go next term to *London* again, about that business; and *John Clerk* had a like grant for seven years on the same account.

In 1524, by means of the Cardinal, a *composition* and *final agreement* was sealed between the *Prior* and *City*, in the common *Gild-hall* at *Norwich*, on the 2d of *Sept.* 'by the hole assent of the 'assemble,' the *indentures* bearing date the 26th of *August* last, and *Reginald Litprowe*, alderman, and *Tho. More*, were elected to ride to *London*, to testify the approbation of the same to the *Cardinal* and *privy council*.²

By this *composition*, the *city* resigned all *jurisdiction* within the walls of the *priory*, and acknowledged it to be part of the county of *Norfolk*, in the hundred of *Blofield*, and the *church* resigned all *jurisdiction* whatever without their walls, and within the walls of the city, to the said *city*, *viz.*

Tombland, with the *fairs* kept thereon, and all things belonging to the *fairs*.²

² Congr. die Ven. 2 Sept. 16 H. 8.

³ The *Prior* had a fair there from sunrise on Saturday before Whitsunday, to

continue till sunset on Monday after Whitsunday, with all customs belonging to the fair, for a mile round. See p. 170.

*Holmstreet, Spitelond, and Raton-rowe, and the leets thereto belonging,*⁴ with full power to join and hold them with the other city *leets*,

All which places now were made part of the *county* of the *city* of *Norwich*.

The *city* exempted the *Prior* and *convent* and their *successours*, from all *tolls, customs, and exactions*, whatsoever, by water and land, in the whole *city, or county* of the *city*, and its liberties, for all goods and chattels bought or sold, for the use of the *Prior* and *convent*, their households, and families.

And as to the right of *commonage* out of *St. Stephen's* gates, by joint consent, they exemplified the *fine* which was levied thereof, in the 6th of *King John*,⁵ between *William de Walsham* *Prior* of *Norwich*, *petent*, and the *citizens* of *Norwich*, *tenents*, of the right of *commonage* in all that pasture in the *suburbs* extending towards *Lakenham*, and so to *Herford Bridge*, and so to *Eaton*, the whole being of the *Prior's* fee; the agreement was this, that all the *citizens*, for the future, might common there, paying to the *Prior* for every ox or cow feeding thereon, or any where in *Lakenham* or *Eton*, singly, 1*d.* a year each, or if they fed in both those parishes, 2*d.* a year each, to his manors of *Lakenham-hall*, and *Eton-hall*; and also 1*d.* or 2*d.* for every five sheep, according as they fed in one or both parishes saving right in the said pasture for all the *Prior's* tenants in those towns, to feed and common at their own pleasure, as heretofore, and saving to the *Prior* and his *successours* right of *bruery*, as *broom, furse, fodder*, and digging *turfs*, and *flags*.

And for this *grant*, the *citizens* agreed, that the *Prior* and his *successours* should enclose 40 acres of the said pasture for arable land, to his own use; and from that time to this, there had been many contentions about it, the *citizens* being loath to pay the acknowledgment; but now,

The *city* resigned to the *church* all right and *prescription* of *commonage* in *Eton* and *Lakenham*, and the *Prior's* lands in those towns; and the *King* to settle it firmly, licensed the *city* to receive, and the *Prior* and *convent* to convey to the *CITY* forever, 80 acres of ground and pasture, parcel of the said *common* (which is now called the *town-close*⁶) and six feet of ground round the said 80 acres, to make a ditch upon, and enclose it; all which, was set out by *Sir Thomas Brudnell*, *Knt.* and *Sir Richard Broke*, *Knt.* justices of the *assize* for the said county; the *citizens* are to have liberty to pass and repass to and from the said 80 acres, with all beasts in the highway, and to and from *Herdford* bridge in the highway, and to water them there; and this was confirmed both by letters patents,⁷ dated at *Westminster*, Oct. 4, in the 16th year of this *King's* reign; and "by authority of *parliament*."

In 1525, the *King* granted this *city* another CHARTER,⁸ dated at

⁴ Pockthorp *leet* being out of the walls, remained to the church, and still belongs to it.

⁵ See p. 41.

⁶ Now there is a barn built upon it, and it is converted into a *farm*, the rent of which is annually divided among the *freemen*.

⁷ It is among the city charters, and is marked *Carta xxvi a.*

⁸ It is numbered *Carta xxvii a* and is inrolled, Inter Memoranda Scaccarij. xvij. H. 8. Term. Trin. ex parte Rem. Thesaur.

Westminster, the 17th of *June*, which was also confirmed "by authority of parliament," in which he recites and confirms all the former composition and agreement made between *Rob. Catton* Prior of the cathedral, and the city, at the mediation of *Thomas (Wolsey)* by divine permission Cardinal of *St. Cecilia* beyond *Tyber*, cardinal priest of the church of *Rome*, Archbishop of *York*, and Legat *a Latere* from the Pope, and Chancellor to the King, sole arbitrator, allowed and appointed for settling all differences; and then proceeds to grant the following new privileges to the city, viz.

That if a mayor or sheriff dies in his office, or be lawfully removed or displaced, that then the sheriffs, citizens, and commonalty, by assembly in the *Gild-hall*, may choose an alderman that hath not been mayor for three years before, to be MAYOR and ESCAETOR for the rest of the year, who shall be sworn immediately after his election, in like manner as other mayors are, and in like manner a sheriff, if in case of death or removal.

And further, the RECORDER and STEWARD of the said city, and their successors, and all that have born the office of MAYOR of the said city, so long as they continue aldermen, shall be always justices of the peace, in the city and liberties, and have cognizance of all felonies, &c. and hold their sessions before four, three, or two of them, provided the mayor, recorder, or steward, or one of them be always present, as justices, and have all other privileges belonging to justices of the peace, and shall make all ordinances, provisions, and laws for the peace and well government of the city, as far as concerns the office of justice of the peace, and no justices of the county shall enter the said city; and all fines and forfeitures, shall be applied towards repairing the bridges and other city burthens, without any account given to the King or his officers for any thing, but the fee farm rent.

It seems the mayor and commonalty gave the Prior and convent their manor of *Wulterton's* and *Gibbe's* in *Field Dawling*, on account of this agreement, for in 18th *Henry VIII.* at an assembly then held, was an indenture, sealed, between the city on the first part, the Duke of *Norfolk*, as lord of the fee, on the second part, and the Prior and convent on the third part, by which the city, with the Duke's license of mortmain, granted those manors to the Prior and convent.

Things being thus settled and easy, the city ceased going the bounds of *Trowse Milgate*, as they used annually to do, to justify their right against the church, at which time, great disorders often happened.

About this time there was a rebellion in *Suffolk*, at *Lavenham*, *Hadley*, *Sudbury*, &c. and the people began also to rise here, and in *Norfolk*, on account of the heavy taxes, and the general decay of work, the clothiers and farmers being unable to employ them; *Holingshed* says,⁹ that the Duke of *Suffolk*, who had a commission to raise the subsidy in *Suffolk*, persuaded the rich clothiers to assent thereto; but when they came home, and turned off their workmen, they assembled in companies, though their harness were taken from them by the Duke's order, and openly threatened to kill the Cardinal, the Duke, and Sir *Robert Drury*; and having got together at *Lanham* about 4000 strong, they rang the bells to alarm the neighbourhood, upon which the Duke broke down the bridges to hinder them joining, and sent to the Duke of *Norfolk*, who raised what men he could here, and

⁹ Fo. 891.

in *Norfolk*, being a great force, and went and communed with them himself, demanding to know what they would have, *John Green*, a man of about 50 years of age, in the name of them all, assured him, that they meant no hurt to the King nor his laws, to whom they would be obedient, affirming that *poverty* was their *captain*, the which, with his cousin *necessity*, had brought them thus to do, telling him, that they, and all the inferiour sort of poor lived not upon themselves, but the substantial occupiers and traders, and now, that *they*, through such payments as were demanded of them, were not able to maintain them in work, they must of necessity perish for want of sustenance.

The *Duke* hearing this, was right sorry, and promised if they would go home quietly, he would get their pardon; which he honourably performed after their departure; for *he* and the *Duke of Suffolk*, came to *Bury*, where the country people came in their shirts with halters about their necks, begging him to remember his promise, and there the two *Dukes* so wisely managed themselves, that all was at peace, and they had the good word of the *commons*, and the exaction of the subsidy ceased; the leaders of these rebels were sent to the *Fleet*, but soon after pardoned and dismissed.

In 1527, " was so great scarcenes of corne, that abowte *Christemas* " the *comons* of the *cyttie*; were redy to ryse upon the ryche men."¹ And soon after, there was a rising in the county, and another here, headed by one *Young*, who would have persuaded the commons to have taken the corn by force from the sellers in the *cross*; but he could not have his purpose executed, the people well considering that it was enough to starve them all, if such as openly brought them corn to sell, were injured. It was 26s. 8d. a quarter, an extravagant price for that time; and it continued so dear, that next year the women rose on that account, as did the men at *Yarmouth*, but not with intent to injure any one at first, but only to hinder its exportation. But it went so far, that divers young men that joined with them were executed for it.

In 1529 died *Thomas Spencer*, son of *Leonard Spencer* of *Norwich*; he was born in this city, became a *Carthusian* monk in the monastery of *Hinton* in *Somersetshire*, where he was buried, and a good scholar; he wrote *Commentaries* upon *St. Paul's* Epistles, and being a strenuous Papist, and holding correspondence with the monks of this place, he got intelligence of all that had passed between *Mr. Bilney*, *Latimer*, and *Repps*, and published a book of it, intituled, *The Trialogue*.²

And this year the *Duke of Suffolk*, and the *French Queen*, his wife, kept their *Christmas* at *Norwich*; and another *insurrection* on account of corn began to arise here and at *Yarmouth*, but was happily stopped by the *Duke* and the *city*, before it came to any head.

In 1530, a blazing star was seen in the west, and next year was one in the east,³ and the King at this time was declared *supreme head of the church*, which was established by Act of Parliament in 1535.⁴

This year was an act passed to hinder lands, tenements, &c. being settled in trustees for the use of churches chapels, gilds, fraternities,

¹ Lib. Civit. 19 H. 8.

³ Mss. Sterling.

² Pitts de Script. Anglican. p. 703.

⁴ Hol. 923.

Hol. 997.

&c. as was then usually done, to evade the act of *mortmain*, in which there is a special provision, 'That this act, ne any thing therein contained, shall extend or be in any wise prejudicial to hinder or impair any such ordinances, devices, or declarations of uses as shall hereafter be made, and declared in writing, by the executors of the testaments and last wills of *Rob. Jannis* and *John Terry*, late aldermen of the city of *Norwich*, now deceased, or by the executors or survivor of the executor of either of them, of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, not above the clear yearly value of forty pound, to be employed and converted to, and for the discharge of *tolls* and *customs*, within the said city, and at the gates of the same, for the discharge of the poor people within the same city, of *taxes* and *tailiages*, hereafter to be assessed and levied, and for the cleansing of the streets in the same city, or for any of the said good purposes, according to the true intents and meanings of the said last wills and testaments, and either of them, so that the same ordinances, devices, and declarations be had, made, and certified in writing into the King's Court of Chancery, within two years next ensuing the Feast of *Easter* next coming.'⁵ And in pursuance of this, in 1534, the King granted license⁶ of *mortmain* to *Nic. Sywhat*, *William Roger*, *Edward Wade*, and *John Trace*, executors of the said *Jannis*, to convey divers lands and tenements to the city, on consideration that all persons coming and going to the city, or any *port* or *stath* there, to buy and sell, in the times of the *fairs* or *marts*, and at all other times, to pay no *toll* nor *custom* there, nor at the *city gates* to the use of the city, as formerly; the said *Jannis* having given the said estates to the city, to take off all such *tolls* and *customs*.

Master THOMAS BILNEY, the famous martyr,⁷ though his chief residence was at *Cambridge*, and his first apprehension for preaching the pure Gospel was at *London*, yet the bloody scene of his death being here, is properly reckoned among the martyrs of this city, where he had been many years conversant, and (as I am apt to believe) if not a native of it, yet at least of some part of the adjacent country.

This holy man, and excellent scholar, was admitted very young in *Trinity-hall* at *Cambridge*,⁸ where he profited "in all kind of liberal science, even unto the profession of both lawes;" he was first converted to the genuine doctrines of Christ, by reading of *Luther's* writings against the *Popish* corruptions, and like the man who lost his sheep, and called his neighbours to rejoice with him when he had found it, so BILNEY, when he had found the truth, spared not to impart it to his friends in the University; by which means he converted several of his acquaintance, and among them, *Tho. Arthur* and *Hugh Latimer*, who then, for his zeal, was *Cross-keeper* of the University, and by his office, was to bring it forth on procession days.

After some time, his zeal stirred him up to a further communication of his knowledge, thinking he ought not to hide his talent, or put his light under a bushel; and therefore, *he* and *Arthur*, went preaching

⁵ Keble, fo. 404. See Coke. Rep. 5. fo. 999 to fo. 1013, and from the Atlas,

⁶ This license is among the *CHARTERS*, and is marked *Carta xxviiij a*. It is dated July 14 A°. reg. 26. which is an abstract of Fox, p. 423, 4.

⁸ Fox, 998; he was *Batchelor of Lawes*, as the title of *Master* shews us. See Hol.

⁷ This account is taken from Fox, fo. 928, 978.

up and down in divers places, till at last they came to *London*, where they preached some months, inveighing against the haughtiness, negligence, and vanity, of the Bishops and clergy and the abominable usurpation and pride of the *Pope* and *Cardinals*. Cardinal *Wolsey*, who was then at the height of his grandeur, perceiving that in a little time the hypocrisy and deceit of the *Romish* church would be detected by the preaching of the Gospel, caused both of them to be imprisoned. *Arthur* was tried upon the common articles, and convicted, and submitted to the punishment of the church, but *Bilney* utterly refused to return to the church of *Rome*: whereupon, he was brought to a more formal trial before the the *Cardinal* and other Bishops, in the *Chapter-house* at *Westminster*, before whom, certain articles were produced out of two sermons that he preached, one at the parish church of *St. Magnus*, in *Whitsun* week, A°. 1527, &c. and the other at *Christ's* church in *Ipswich*, in which he (rightly) said,

1. *That our Saviour Christ is our mediatur between us and the Father: what should we need then to seek any Saint for remedy? wherefore it is great injury to the blood of Christ to make such petitions, and blasphemeth our Saviour.*

2. *That man is so imperfect of himselfe, that he can in no wise merite by his own deedes.*

3. *That the coming of Christ was long prophesied before, and desired by the Prophets: But John Baptist being more than a prophet, did not only prophecy, but with his finger shewed him, saying, Behold! the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world.⁹ Then if this were the very Lamb which John did demonstrate, that taketh away the sinnes of the world, what injury is unto our Saviour Christ, that to be buried in *St. Frances* cowle, should remit four parts of penance, what is then left to our Saviour Christ, which taketh away the sinnes of the world! This I will justify to be a great blasphemy to the blood of Christ.*

4. *That it was a great folly to go on pilgrimage, and that preachers in times past have been Antichristes, and now it hath pleased God somewhat to shew forth their falsehood and errors.*

5. *That the miracles done at Walsingham, at Canterbury, and there in Ipswich, were done by the devill, thorow the sufferance of God, to blinde the poore people: and that the Pope hath not the keys that Peter had, except he follow Peter in his living.*

6. *That Christian people, should set up no lights before the images of sayntes, for sayntes in heaven need no lights, and the images have no eyes to see. And therefore as Ezechias destroyed the brasen serpent that Moses made, by the commaundement of God, even so should Kinges and Princes now a dayes destroy and burne the images of sayntes set up in churches, &c.*

Moreover it was deposed against him, that he was notoriously suspected as an heretick, and twice pulled out of the pulpit at *St. George's* in *Ipswich*, as also, that in the church of *Willisden* he exhorted the people to put away their gods of silver and gold, and leave off offering to them either candle, wax, money, or any thing else, and that when he said the *Litany*, he said, Pray you *only* to *God*, or to *no saints*; and

⁹ John i. v. 26. 36.

when he came to *Sancta MARIA, &c.* or, *O Saint MARY pray for us*, he said, *Stay there.*

These and many other articles of the like nature being proved, on the 4th of Dec. 1529, the Bishop of London admonished him to abjure, and recant, but he answered he would stand to his conscience. Then the Bishop caused the depositions to be read to him, which done, he bad him deliberate, whether he would forsake his opinions or no? but he answered, *Fiat justitia et judicium in nomine Domini*, i. e. *Let justice and judgment be done in the name of the Lord*; and being divers times admonished to abjure, he answered as before, adding, *Hæc est dies quam fecit Dominus, exultemus et lætemur in eâ.* i. e. *This is the day which the Lord hath made, we will rejoice and be glad in it.*¹ Which when the Bishop heard, and saw he would answer no otherwise, he pulled off his cap, and making a cross on his forehead and breast, by the counsel of the other Bishops, he gave sentence on Master *Bilney* thus:

*'I by the counsel and consent of my bretheren here present, do pronounce the THOMAS BILNEY, who hast been accused of diverse articles, to be convict of heresy, and for the rest of the sentence, we will take deliberation till to-morrow.'*²

The next day the Bishops assembled again, and *Bilney* was brought before them, then the Bishop of London asked him again and again, whether he would recant, and return to the unity of the church? To which *Bilney* said, he would not slander the Gospel, and trusted he was not separated from the church, but however, desired a day or two, to deliberate with himself and with his friends, whether he might abjure the heresies wherewith he was defamed, or no? which being at length granted, he appeared before the Bishops, and said, that he was persuaded by Master *Farmer* and Master *Doncaster*, and other friends, to submit himself, trusting that they would deal mildly with him, both in the abjuration and penance, which was thus performed: he subscribed his abjuration, and being absolved, his penance was, to bear a faggot, at the procession at *St. Paul's*, bare-headed, and to stand before the preacher all the sermon, and remain in prison till he was released by Cardinal *Wolsey*, which was done soon after.

After this abjuration, *Bilney* was so vehemently affected with sorrow for what he had done, that he was near the point of utter despair, as Bishop *Latimer* tells us in his seventh Sermon,³ 'I knew a man my selfe, *Bilney*, little *Bilney*, that blessed martyr of God, what time he had borne his fagotte, and was come agayne to Cambridge, had such conflict within himself, beholding this image of death, that his friendes were afraid to let him bee alone: they were faine to be with him day and night, and comforted him as they could, but no comforts would serve: as for the comfortable places of Scripture, to bring them unto him, it was as tho' a man would runne him thro' the heart with a sword. Yet afterward for all this, he was revived

¹ Psalm 118, v. 24.

² The Atlas places this in 1531, instead of 1529, and adds, 'I John Stoke-lie, Bishop of London,' but falsely, it being in the time of Cuthbert Tunstal

Bishop of London, to whom *Bilney* wrote several letters in the affair.

³ Little *Bilney* the blessed Martyr of God, had wonderfull conflicts in his minde. *Latimer's Sermon* on a G. Friday, before K. E. 6, p. 80.

‘and took his death patiently, and dyed well against the tyrannicall sea of *Rome*. Who will [may] be that *Bishop*, that had the examination of him, if he repented not. Here is a Godly lesson for you my friends: if ever you come in danger, in durance, in prison for God’s quarell, and his sake, (as he did for purgatory matters, and put to beare a fagott for preaching the true word of God, against pilgrimage and such like matters,) I will advise you, first, and above all things, to abjure all your friends, all your friendshippe, leave not one unabjured: it is they that shall undoo you, and not your enimies. It was his very friends that brought *Bilney* to it.’

And in another Sermon preached in *Lincolnshire*, he says much the same of this good man, and in his first Sermon preached before *Katherine* Dutchess of *Suffolk*,⁴ he hath this,

‘Here I have occasion to tell you a story which happened at *Cambridge*, *Master Bilney*, or rather *Saint Bilney*, that suffer’d death for God’s word sake, the same *Bilney*, was the instrument whereby God called me to knowledge, for I may thank him next to God, for that knowledge that I have of the word of God. For I was as obstinate a papist as any was in *Englande*. Insomuch that when I should be made *bachelor of divinity*, my whole *oracion* went against *Philip Melancthon*, and against his opinions. *Bilney* heard me at that time, and perceaved I was zelous without knowledge, and came to me afterwards in my study, and desired me for God’s sake to hear his confession. I dyd so, (and to say the trueth) by his confession, I learned more than afore in many yeres: so that from that time forward, I began to smell the word of God, and forsake the school doctors, and such fooleries, &c.’ By all which it appears, how vehemently this good man was pearced with sorrow and remorse for his abjuration, for above a year together. But at last, by God’s grace and good counsel, he came to some quiet of conscience, being resolved to give up his life for the confession of that truth, which he had before renounced; and thereupon at ten o’clock at night, took his leave in *Trinity-hall* of some of his friends, and departed immediately for *Norfolk*, where he preached first, privately in houses, to confirm the brethren and sisters, and the *Anchoress* of *Norwich*, whom he had formerly converted to *Christ*: afterwards he preached openly in the fields, confessing his fault, and inculcating the doctrines he had abjured, as the very truth; desiring all men to take warning by him, and never trust their carnal and worldly friends, in matters of religion. Then he came to *Norwich* to the *Anchoress* there, to whom he gave ‘a *New Testament* of *TINDAL*’s translation,’ and ‘the *Obedience of a Christian Man*,’ whereupon he was apprehended and carried to the *Gild-hall*, there to remain till the blind *Bishop Nix* sent up for a writ to burn him. And in the mean time, *Doctor Call*, provincial of the *gray-friars*, *Doctor Stokes* an *Austin* friar, *Friar Byrde*, provincial of the *white-friars*, and a black-friar named *Hodgekins*, endeavoured to persuade him to recant, but to no purpose, though *Sir Tho. Moore*, Chancellor of *England*, and *Mr. Cope*, gave it out that he again recanted his opinions; which slander *Mr. Fox* confutes at large.

When the writ was come, he was brought again before *Doctor Pelles*, the *Bishop’s chancellor*, and being after a short examination

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 122.

condemned by him, was degraded by *Suffragan* UNDERWOOD, according 'to the custom of their Popish manner, by the assistance of 'all the fryers and doctowrs of the same sute,' and was then committed to the lay power, namely, to *Nic. Sotherton* and *Tho. Necton*, *sheriff's* of *Norwich*.

This *Necton* was *Bilney's* special friend, and therefore was very sorry to accept him for such execution as followed; but so great was the tyranny of the time, and dread of the *chancellor* and *friars*, that he was forced to receive him; yet notwithstanding he could not bear in his conscience himself to be present at his death, for the time he was in his custody, he caused him to be more friendly looked unto, and more wholesomely kept as to his diet, than he was before, affording him all friendly usage to the time of his death. The day before, many of his friends resorted to him in the prison at the *Gild-hall*,⁵ where he was kept, and one of them finding him eating of an *albrew*⁶ with such cheerful heart and quiet mind as he did, said, that he was glad to see him at that time, so shortly before his heavy and painful departure, so heartily to refresh himself; whereunto he answered; Oh! said he, I follow the example of the husbandmen of the country, who having a ruinous house to dwell in, yet bestow cost so long as they may, to hold it up; so do I now with this ruinous house of my body, and with God's creatures, in thanks to him, refresh the same, as you see. Some of his friends in such Godly talk as passed between them, reminded him by way of comfort, that though the heat of the fire would be painful to his body, yet the comfort of God's spirit would cool it to his everlasting refreshing; at which words he put his finger to the flame of a candle as it burned before them, (as he often did,) and feeling the heat, said, I feel by experience, and have known it long by philosophy, that fire by God's ordinance is naturally hot, but yet I am persuaded by God's holy word, and by the experience of some, mentioned in the same, that in the flame they felt no heat, and in the fire no consumption, and I constantly believe, that though the stubble of this my body shall be wasted by it, yet my soul and spirit shall be purged thereby; a pain for the time, whereon notwithstanding followeth joy unspeakable. And then he treated on the first verses of the 49d chap. of *ISAIAH*, *Fear not, for I have redeemed thee, I have called thee by my name, thou art mine, when thou passest thorow the waters I will be with thee, they shall not overflow thee, when thou walkest thorow the fire thou shalt not be burnt, neither shall the flame kindle upon thee, for I am the Lord thy God, the Holy One of ISRAEL thy SAVIOUR*. Which words he comfortably applied to his own case, and to the particular use of his friends then present, which so much fixed them in their thoughts, that some wrote them in their books, and others on tables, that the comfort of this discourse was never forgotten to their dying day.

Saturday, August the 19th, 1531,⁷ being *St. Magnus's* day, the *sheriff's* officers came to the prison with their halberds, and receiving him there, led him through the city to the place of execution, which

⁵ The prison was then under the *Gild-hall*. In *Fox's Martirs*, fo. 1012, there is a cut of *Bilney* in the *Gild-hall* prison, proving the fire, by holding his finger to a lighted candle.

⁶ *Ale-brew* or *aubry*, i. e. bread and beer.

⁷ *Hol.* 928, 978.

was out of Bishop-gates, in a valley, commonly called *Lollard's Pit*,^{*} under St. *Leonard's* hill, which place was chosen on purpose that the people might see the execution quietly, it being surrounded with hills large enough to hold a great multitude; when he came out of the prison door, one of his friends spake in few words to him, to be constant, and take his death as patiently as he could: to whom he answered in a quiet and mild countenance, ye see when the mariner is entered his ship to sail on a troublous sea, how he for a while is tossed in the billows of the same, but yet in hope that he shall once come to the quiet haven, he beareth in better comfort the perils which he feel-eth: so am I now, towards this sailing, and whatsoever storms I shall feel, yet shortly after shall my ship be in the haven, as I doubt not thereof by the grace of God, desiring you to help me with your prayers to the same effect. He disposed of much in alms by one of his friends, as he went in the streets; and being accompanied by Dr. *Warner*, rector of *Winterton*, his old acquaintance, whom he had chosen for his ghostly comfort, he came at last to the place of execution, in a layman's gown, with his sleeves hanging down, and his arms out; his hair was piteously mangled at his degradation; little in stature he was, but always of an upright pleasant countenance. The stake being prepared, while they were getting ready the fire, he made confession of his faith in the words of the Apostle's Creed, and at the words, *I believe — in the holy catholick church*, he paused, and said, 'Good people, I must here confess to have offended the church, in preaching once against the prohibition of the same, at a poor cure belonging to *Trinity-Hall* in *Cambridge*, where I was fellow, earnestly entreated thereunto by the *curate*, and other good people of the parish, showing that they had no *sermon* there of a long time before, and so in my conscience moved, I did make a poor collation unto them, and thereby ran into disobedience of certain authority of the church, by whom I was prohibited. Howbeit, I trust at the general day, charity that moved me to this act, shall bear me out at the judgement seat of God.' And then he proceeded without any manner of words of recantation, or laying his death to any man's charge. This done, he put off his gown and went to the stake, and kneeling upon a little ledge coming out of the stake, whereupon he should afterwards stand to be better seen, he made his private prayer, with such earnest elevation of his eyes and hands to heaven, and in so good quiet behaviour, that he seemed not much to consider the terrour of his death, ending his prayers with the 43d *Psalm*, in which he repeated this verse thrice, *Enter not into judgment with thy servant, O Lord, for in thy sight shall no man living be justified*, and so finishing the *Psalm*, he concluded. Then turning to the officers, he asked if they were ready! who answered yea. Whereupon he put off his jacket and doublet, and stood in his hose and shirt, and then went to the stake, and stood upon the ledge, and the chain was cast about him; and as he stood there, Dr. *Warner* came to bid him farewell, but spake but few words for weeping. *Bilney* smiled on him, and bowed his body to thank him, and lastly said, *O! Master Doctor, feed your flock, feed your flock, that when the Lord cometh he may find you so doing; farewell, good Master Doctor, pray for me:*

^{*} So named from the *Lollards* (as they were then called) being burnt there.

upon which he departed without any answer, sobbing and weeping : while he stood thus, certain *friars*, *doctors*, and *priors*, of the *frieries* of *Norwich*, being then present, (as they were uncharitably and maliciously present at his examination and degradation, some of them, as *Julles*, *Hogekyns*, and others, being witnesses against him,) came to him and said, O! Master *Bilney*, the people are persuaded that *we* are the causes of your death, and that *we* have procured the same, and thereupon it is like they will withdraw their charitable alms from us all, except you declare your charity towards us, and discharge us of the matter. Whereupon he spake with a loud voice to the people and said, I pray you good people be never the worse to these men for my sake, as though they should be the authors of my death. It is not they.

Then the officers put reed and faggots about his body, and set fire to the reed, and made a very great flame, which sparkled and deformed his visage, he holding up his hands and knocking upon his breasts, crying some times *JESUS*, and sometimes *CREDO*, or *I believe*, &c. which flame was blown away from him by the violence of the wind, which was that day and two or three days before, exceeding high, and so for a little while he stood without the flame, the flame going and coming three times before the wood took sufficient fire to consume him, after which he yielded up the ghost, and his body bowed down upon the chain; then an *officer* smote the staple out of the stake with his halbard, and his body fell into the bottom of the fire, and then throwing wood on it, it was quite consumed.

Thus was the martyrdom of this good man, who by his preaching and exhortations, left no small fruit behind him, in *Norwich*, *Norfolk*, and *Cambridge*; so exemplary was his life and conversation, that when *Nix* his persecutor was constantly told how holy and upright he was, he said, he feared he had burnt *Abel*, by which confession he proved himself a *Cain*, that slew him, as *Fox* rightly observes.

In 1531, there was a statute made, that in all cities, boroughs, and towns corporate, all felons may be tried by jurors, though they have no freehold, so that they be worth 40*l.* in goods, and be freemen, or dwell in the city or borough, it being sometimes difficult to find freeholders for jurymen.⁹

In 1532, at a court held the day before *St. Thomas*, it was alleged, that whereas for time immemorial, till very lately, the *mayor*, *sheriffs*, &c. on the Feast of *St. Mary Magdalen*, did always ride in procession to *Magdalen fair*, having the city watch before them in their harness and armour, to the honour and praise of the city, and to the great preservation of the city arms, which for want of it were decayed; it was now ordered, that such procession, unless the weather be exceeding bad, should be yearly made, under ten pounds penalty to be forfeited by the mayor; the sheriffs and aldermen, and the constables of every ward, with all their watchmen in arms, shall be at the *mayor's* gate by one in the afternoon of *St. Mary Magdalen's* day, and shall ride in procession from thence to the fair, as heretofore, and shall all go and do their devotion in *St. Mary Magdalen's* chapel there, and after that, shall pass their time in the wrestling place, at the mayor's cost, and shall return thence in due form; and this was continued

⁹ Keble, 405.

till 1538, when it was agreed, that as *St. Mary Magdalen's* feast was abrogated and not hallowed by the King's command, they should not ride to the fair any more, and the next year it was 'ordered and enacted, that yerly from hensforth shal be had the *Tuysday* in *Pen-tecost* weke, alike watche, withyn the citie, to be ordered in such wyse as the mayor for the tyme beyng, and his bretheren aldermen shall think most convenyent and semeing, for the honor and worship and defence of the citie and country adjoining.'¹

In 1533, the statute of the 5th of *Henry VIII.* touching calendering of worsteds, was made perpetual; and it was further enacted 'for the common wealth of the city of *Norwich*, and maintenance, supportation, and upholding of the houses, tenements, and habitations of the same,' that no dyer should be a calenderer, under penalty of forfeiting 40s. for every piece that is calendered by or for the use of the persons that died it.²

This year was settled the order of the *procession* of the occupations, crafts, or *companies*, to be made on *Corpus Christi day*, from the common-hall, by *Cutler-row*, and so round the market, to the hall again, which order the said companies are to go in, at the riding of the mayor,³ and at all times when summoned, to attend the court, for the worship and honour of the city.

1. The company of Masons, Tilers, Lime-burners, and Smiths, with their two banners, before them; which company keeps their gild-day on the 5th *Sunday* after *Trinity*.
2. The Carpenters, Gravours, Joiners, Sawers, Seive-makers, Wheelwrights, Fletchers, (or Arrow-makers,) Bowers, and Turners, with their banner; which company holds their gild on the 12th *Sunday* after *Trinity*.
3. The Reders, Thaxsters, Rede-sellers, Cleymen, and Carriers, with their banner; whose gild-day is the *Sunday* before *Michaelmas*.
4. The Butchers, Glovers, and Parchment-makers, with their banner; whose gild is on the 8th *Sunday* after *Trinity*.
5. The Tanners, with their banner; whose gild is the 10th *Sunday* after *Trinity*, when they always go in procession and hear mass, and offer at *St. Swithin's*.
6. The Cordwainers, Coblers, Curriers, and Collar-makers, with their banner; whose gild is on the 4th *Sunday* after *Trinity*.
7. The Shermen, (or Cloth-cutters,) Fullers, Woollen and Linen-weavers, and Wool Chapmen, with their two banners; whose gild is on the 11th *Sunday* after *Trinity*.
8. The Coverlet-weavers, Darnick-weavers, and Girdlers, with their banner; whose gild is the 7th *Sunday* after *Trinity*.
9. The Combers, Tinmen, &c. with their banner. They hold their gild on the 3d of *Feb.* being *Bishop Blase's* day.
10. The Vintners, Bakers, Brewers, Inn-keepers, Tiplers, Coopers, and Cooks, with their banner. This company keeps no gild, but pays to their priest for a *certeyn*⁴ 4s. 4d.

¹ Congr. 13 Jul. 31 H. 8.

² Keble, 414.

³ On the gild day, on which the mayor is sworn into his office, it being the Tuesday before Midsummer day.

⁴ A *certeyn* was a mass said for the dead, and was so called, because the time, place, stipend, and person or persons for whom it was said, were all fixed or certain.

11. The Fishmongers, Fresh-Water-Fishers, and Keelmen, with their two banners; whose gild is the 9th *Sunday* after *Trinity*.
12. The Waxchandlers, Barbers, and Surgeons, with their banner; this company keeps no gild, but pays their priest 40*d.* for a *certeyn*.
13. The Cappers, Hatters, Bagmakers, Paint-makers, Wier-drawers, and Armourers, with their banner. They keep no gild, but pay for a *certeyn*.
14. The Pewterers, Brasiers, Plombers, Bell-founders, Glaziers, Steynors, and other occupations, with their banner. This is called *St. Luke's* gild, and is kept in *St. Luke's* chapel in the cathedral, every 2d *Sunday* after *Trinity*, where they hear mass.
15. The Tailors, Broiderers, Hosiers, and Skinners, with their banner; who keep their gild the 3d *Sunday* after *Trinity*.
16. The Goldsmiths, Diers, Calenderers, and Sadlers, with their banner. They keep their gild the *Sunday* after *St. Luke*.
17. The Worsted-weavers, and Irlonderes, with their banner. They hold their gild and hear mass, every *Whitsunday* at the cathedral.
18. The Grocers and Raffmen⁵ (or Timber Masters) with their banner. They keep no gild, but pay *xs.* for a *certeyn*.
19. The Mercers, Drapers, Scriveners, and Hardware men, with their banner; they hold their gild on *Corpus Christi* day.
20. The Parish Clerks, and Sextons, with their banner, wayts, and minstrels, hold their gild on *Thursday* before *Whitsunday*.

These twenty COMPANIES, with their several banners, on which their patron *saints* were painted, and each company in their livery of one suit, with the several *masters*⁶ of the *crafts* going before them, with musick, &c. made fine processions on their gild-days, and at the swearing of the mayor; they being then managed in the same manner as those in the city of *London*.

In 1534, was an act passed for re-edifying of void grounds in the city, which sets forth, that "where by infortunat chance of fire, a great number of houses of habitation within the citie of *Norwich*, about 26 years past, were burned and utterlie consumed, to the great heavinesse, discomfort, losse, and hinderance of the inhabitants of the same citie, by reason of which burning, divers and many void grounds, whereupon before the same fire, good and substantiall houses of habitation, were standing, remain now at this daie unre-edified, and not only unre-edified, but also lie as desolate and vacant grounds, many of them nigh adjoining to the high streets, replenished with much uncleanness and filth, to the great annoiance of the said inhabitants, and other the King's subjects, passing by the same,"⁷ for which reason it was enacted, that if the owners of such grounds within two years next following the proclamation made by the mayor, for all persons to build or enclose their grounds, should neglect to rebuild such grounds, or else sufficiently enclose the same with walls of mortar and stone; from

⁵ *Rafman*, i. e. raftermen, those that deal in rafts or timber pieces.

⁶ Every company had two WARDENS or MASTERS of their craft, annually chosen, who were sworn before the mayor,

except the worsted-weavers, who now had six wardens. Lib. Alb. fo. 180. See before at p. 166.

⁷ Statutes at Large. Lond. 1587, printed by Christ. Barker.

thenceforth it shall be lawfull for the *mayor, sheriffs, citizens and commonalty*, of the said city, to enter upon such vacant grounds, and hold and retain them to them and their successours for ever, clearly discharged of all rents, as well of those due to the lords of the fee, as all others, on condition that within two years after such entry they either rebuild or enclose them as aforesaid; and if they do not, the several owners may then re-enter; and if they do not rebuild or enclose in two years, the chief lords of the fees may enter upon them, and rebuild or enclose them in one year's time, or else the *mayor, &c.* may re-enter, on condition he rebuilds or enclose them, according to the tenor of the act.

This year, the *council-chamber* at the *Gild-hall*, and the *prisons* underneath, were rebuilt at the expense of 208*l.* 10*s.*; *Augustine Steward*, then *mayor*, was a great promoter of the work.

Mr. *Aleyn Persy*, clerk gave a messuage and tenantry annexed, late of *Henry Scolhouse*, alderman, to the city for ever, to be settled for such uses as the *mayor* should fix upon,⁸ by whose advice it was sold for 100*l.* which was to be laid out in purchasing lands and tenements within the city, the profits of which should be employed about fying of the *river*, or repairing of the city *walls*, as the *mayor* for the time being shall think most needful.

The city about his time, gave certain lands in *Monks-toft, Aldeby*, and *Hadescro*, which were late *John Tebolds* and *Tho. Fuller's*, to the Prior and convent of *Norwich*, which in 1539 were sold by the *convent*, and confirmed by the city to *Tho. Kene*.⁹

In 27th *Henry VIII.* was an act passed for re-continuing *liberties* in the Crown, by which all *cities, boroughs, and towns corporate*, had all their *liberties* thereby confirmed,

And in this parliament was an act made,¹ that all *mayors, governours, and head officers* of every city, borough, and town corporate, and the church-wardens, or two other of every parish, shall in good and charitable wise, take such discreet and convenient order, by gathering and procuring of such charitable and voluntary alms of the good Christian people within the same, with boxes every *Sunday, holiday*, and other *festival* days, or otherwise among themselves, in such good and discreet wise, as the poor, impotent, lame, feeble, sick, and diseased people, being not able to work, may be provided, holpen, and relieved, so that they, nor none of them, be suffered openly to beg, upon pain that all and every the *mayors, governours, aldermen, &c.* shall forfeit, for every month that it is omitted, 20*s.* with several other ways mentioned in the act for taking care of the poor, by gathering from house to house, &c.; and by this act there was obliged to be a *poors box* in every church, to keep the money of such collections in; and for the avoiding all such inconveniences and infections as oftentimes have, and daily do, chance among the people by open and *common doles*, and as commonly many persons resort unto such *doles* as have no need of the same, it was enacted that nobody should make any such *common doles*, or give any ready money in alms, otherwise than to the *common boxes*, or gatherings, made as aforesaid, and all

⁸ Cur. 16 Feb. 26 H. 8, and 21 Aug. 30 H. 8.

⁹ Congr. 26 H. 8, fo. 168, and 31 H. 8.

¹ Statutes at Large, 724.

preachers, parsons, vicars, and curates, in their sermons, collations, bidding of the beads, and in time of all confessions, and at the making of all wills and testaments, are enjoined to exhort, move, stir, and provoke people to be liberal and bountiful, and to extend their alms and contributions to such poor people : and at the close of it, there is provision, that the act shall not extend to the prejudice of *friars mendicants*, nor be hurtful or prejudicial to any *abbots, priors*, or other persons of the clergy, that by any means are bound to give yearly, weekly, or daily alms, in money, victual, lodging, clothing, or other thing, in any monasteries, alms-houses, hospitals, or other foundations, or brotherhoods, by any good authority or ancient custom, established for that purpose : by this it seems, as if this act was made on purpose to make way for the *dissolution*, by which of consequence great numbers of poor, which were maintained at those religious places, must otherwise have wanted bread ; and it is worth observing, that the exception made for the *abbots, &c.* to continue their charity, might as well have been omitted, it being no great while, before many of those that were bound to be so charitable to others, were forced to ask it for their own support, for in this very parliament all the monasteries, which had not lands above the value of *two hundred pounds* a year, were given to the King, his heirs and assigns for ever, *to do and use therewith his and their own wills,*² and the religious thereof were ejected, and forced to live any way they could, either by alms or daily labour ; indeed there is a clause in the act to keep up hospitality, that all *persons* and *bodies corporate*, having the *site* and *demean* lands of such houses, shall be bound under the penalty of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a month, “ *to KEEP, or cause to be kept, an honest continual house and household, in the same SITE or PRECINCT, and to occupy yearly as much of the DEMEANS in plowing and tilling of husbandry,*” &c. as the *abbots* or their *farmers* occupied for 20 years before the act, all which was little minded, that part of the act being seldom if ever complied with.

These things were not liked by the *commons*, nor by the *regular clergy*,³ who took occasion to speak evil of the late proceedings of the King, touching matters of religion ;⁴ and divers of the nobility did what they could to stir up a rebellion, faithfully promising them aid and succour against the King, insomuch that 20,000 persons assembled together in *Lincolnshire*, against whom the King with all expedition intended to march, as soon as he could get an army together, by writing to the principal *cities* of the kingdom, as he did to this, which immediately granted him 24 soldiers to go against the rebels, which he did, and they soon submitted to him, but the soldiers continued some time with the Duke of *Suffolk*, who was ordered to go as the King's lieutenant, with an army, to see that the country kept the peace ; and

In 1537, was an *insurrection* at *Walsingham* in *Norfolk*, upon the

² Keble, fo. 477. There were, as Holingshed says, fo. 939, no less than 376 of these houses, now dissolved, the value of their lands yearly amounted to 32,000*l.* their moveable goods came to 100,000*l.* and the religious persons put out of the same houses, amounted to 10,000.

³ The *clergy* of that time were divided into the *SECULARS*, such were the *rectors, vicars, and curates*; and the *REGULARS*, which were the *abbots, priors, monks, friars, &c.* so called because they lived *sub regula*, under the rule or order they were of.

⁴ Hol. fo. 941. Congr. 28 H. 8.

inhabitants finding that the dissolution of the religious houses, and the suppression of *pilgrimages* to the *Virgin* at that town, would in a great measure be the decay of it; but they were soon quieted: and in *September*,⁵

1538, by the special motion of the Lord *Cromwell*, all the remarkable *images* to which particular *pilgrimages* and *offerings* were made, were utterly taken away, as the images of our *Lady* at *Walsingham*, *Ipswich*, *Worcester*, the *Lady* of *Willsdon*, with many others, and likewise all the *shrines* of the saints, as *Tho. Becket's* and others.

And all the orders of the *friars* and *nuns* were suppressed.

As for the images of our *Lady* of *Walsingham* and *Ipswich*, they were brought to *London* with all the jewels that hung about them, and with divers others were burnt at *Chelsey*.

And on *Trinity Sunday*, the *monks* of the *cathedral* changed their monkish apparel, for the apparel of *prebends* and *secular canons*.

In *October*, on *St. Edward's* even, which falls on the 12th of that month, at *Hampton Court*, the *Queen* was delivered of *Prince Edward*, who was afterwards *King Edward VI.* for whose birth there was great joy and thanksgiving throughout the kingdom, and a "*grete tryumphe* and *procession*" was made here, with pageants, hangings, bonfires, shooting, &c. the *mayor*, *court* and *companies*, being in their gowns, suits, and liveries.

And this year, *Mr. Rob. Hemmyng*, alderman, gave the city two acres of land, lying out of *St. Giles's-gates*, to lay muck upon, for the ease of the inhabitants.⁷

At this time was invented the art of casting lead pipes, for the conveyance of water under ground, without soldering the same, by *Rob. Brock*, clerk, then one of the *King's* chaplains, a necessary invention for saving expense, two men and a boy being able to do as much in one day, as several men could do in many;⁸ *Robert Cooper*, goldsmith, was the first that made the instruments, and put this invention in practice.

In 1538, *Thomas Cromwell*, Lord Privy Seal, Vicegerent, to the *King's* Highness, sent *injunctions* to all *bishops* and *curates* throughout the realm, charging them to take care, that in every parish church, a *Bible* of the largest volume, printed in *English*, should be placed openly for all men to read in: This was the first order that I have seen authorising the Scripture to be publicly read in the *English* tongue, which excellent institution soon dissipated the ignorance that then abounded among the common people, and may be deservedly reckoned as it were, a new promulgation of the Gospel, which till this time was wickedly concealed from the laity, in a language wholly unknown to the greater part of them; and this same time produced another injunction, for *parish registers*, which were now instituted, the use of which hath long ago appeared so evident, that nobody need to say any thing more in their commendation.

At this time also, the *King* by *letters patents*⁹ dated at *Westminster* the 6th of *April*, in the 30th year of his reign, confirmed "*by authority of parliament*," sets forth that by other letters *patents*, dated the 28th

⁵ Hol. fo. 945.

⁶ Chamberlain's act. 29 H. 8.

⁷ Cur. die Lune post Fest. Trin. 29 H. 8.

⁸ Hol. 944.

⁹ It is marked *Carta xxix a.* Congr.

10 Jan. 30 H. 8.

May, in the 19th year of his reign, he had made the *precinct* within the *priory* walls exempt from the city, as part of *Blofield* hundred in *Norfolk*, and that by other letters patents he had changed the *Prior* and *convent*, into a *DEAN* and *chapter*, and the *monks* into *prebendaries* and *secular canons*, and appointed *William Castleton* the first *dean*, and incorporated them, and given them every thing that belonged to the *Prior* and *convent*, to have, use, and enjoy, in the same manner the late *Prior* and *convent*, enjoyed them, and now the *DEAN* and *chapter* desiring to give up their letters patents of *incorporation* to the county of *Norfolk*, and hundred of *Blofield*, the King, by the mutual consent and good liking of the *dean* and *chapter*, and of the *mayor*, *court*, and *commons* of the city,¹ accepted the *surrender* thereof, and by these presents, the *precinct* was made part of the city and county thereof, and such *liberties* were to be used by the city, in the *precinct*, as were not contradictory to the ancient liberties of the *Prior* and *convent*, used in the same; all which liberties were reserved to the *dean* and *chapter*, in as ample a manner as ever they were enjoyed by the *Prior* and *convent*, and their predecessors.

And therefore to hinder all disputes for the future, there was a *composition* and *final agreement* made, on the 10th of *April*, between the CHURCH and CITY, settling their different *rights* and *jurisdictions*; one *indenture* of which, under the seal of the *dean* and *chapter*, remains in the *Gild-hall*, and the other under the city seal, in the *archives* of the church; by which it was agreed,

That if any affray, quarrel, or misdemeanour against the King's peace, happens in the *precinct* or *close*, in the presence of the *mayor* or any other *justice* of peace of the city, or any vagabond or sturdy beggar comes into their presence in the *precinct*, or if any opprobrious or contemptuous words be spoken to the *mayor* or *justices* of the peace within the *precinct*, the *mayor* or *justices* of the peace may take up every such offender, and carry him to the common city gaol, so that it be not the *dean* himself, or any of the *prebendaries* or *canons*, or any of their officers or servants.

Also if any *plaint* or *action*, real or personal, be commenced, levied, or entered, in any court of the city, the process shall be awarded to the *bailiff* of the *dean* and *chapter's* liberty, there to be served and executed, and every such mandate, process, &c. shall be delivered to the said *dean*, or to one of the *prebendaries* there, and if they all be absent, to one of the *canons*, or to the *bailiff* of the liberty, 24 hours at least before the return of the same process, mandate, or precept, and the officer that delivered it shall certify upon oath, in the *Gild-hall*, the delivery thereof to some of the said persons, before any process of *non omittas*, to enter into the said liberty, shall be awarded by the *mayor*, *justices* of the peace, *sheriffs*, or any of them.

And neither the *dean*, *prebendaries*, or *canons*, nor their *servants*, inhabiting in the *precinct* of the said *close*, not being free of the city, shall be called before the *mayor*, &c. in any city court, to be sworn on any *juries*, *inquests*, &c.; neither shall they have any manner of custom, *amerciements*, *finer*, or *pains*, for any cause or offence committed or done within the *precinct*, levied upon them, otherwise than

¹ Nic. Hare, Esq. Augustine Steward, aldermen, and Edmund Grey, Gent. had a letter of attorney from the city, to appear personally before the King, to testify the consent of the city.

such as before the date hereof have been used accustomedly to be paid, by the said *dean*, *prebendaries*, *canons*, or their *servants* and *officers*.

Furthermore, no *warrant* is to be granted by any persons whatever belonging to the city, to be executed in the *close* or *precinct* against any of the *members* of the *cathedral*, their *servants* or *officers*, inhabiting in the said *precinct*, "before that the said *maier*, or *justice* of "peace hath gevyen knowleage unto the said *deane*, or to oon of the "said *prebendaries* there resident, by whom, or by what persone any "such request (for a *warrant*) is unto them so made."

And thus peace and amity was settled between the *church* and city, which from the time of the *city's* first *charter* had never been done effectually till now, and that it was now is evident from the mutual good offices that immediately followed on both sides, by which their several interests were much advanced.

Robert Brown, mercer, alderman of *St. Stephen's* ward, gave to the city, all his *close* and *tenements* lying together in the parishes of *St. Michael*, and *St. Bartholomew* in *Norwich*, on condition they discharged him of his *aldermanship* and of all other *offices* hereafter to be laid upon him by the CITY;² these premises were ordered to be sold to *James Marsham*, grocer, and the money applied to the use of the city.

This year also, *John Lambert*, alias *Nicholson*, who was born and brought up in *Norfolk*, being first converted by *Mr. Bilney*, was burnt in *Smithfield*:³ and about the same time, *Will. Layton* or *Leyton*, a monk of *Eye* in *Suffolk*, was burnt here, for speaking against a certain idol, which was accustomed to be carried about in *processions* at *Eye*, and for holding that the sacrament ought to be administered in both kinds.⁴

In the 31st year of this King's reign was the *general dissolution* of *religious houses*, which were all, by an *act* then made, vested in the Crown,⁵ by which many towns were not only spoiled of their beauty, (those fine buildings with their elegant churches being demolished,) but grew into great decay for want of the resort to them, and the hospitality that usually was kept up in them.

The next year was an act made to take the privilege of *sanctuaries* from all places whatever, except *parish-churches*, and their *church-yards*, *cathedral churches*, *hospitals*, and *churches collegiate*, and all *chappels* dedicated and used as parish churches, and the *sanctuaries* to them belonging, and except such places as shall be appointed to be places of *tuition* and *privilege* by this act, by which NORWICH, among others, is appointed for a *sanctuary* or place of *privilege* for term of life, so that persons who had taken *sanctuary* in any church, for any crimes, so it was not murder, wilful ravishing of women, burglary, robbery on the high-way, &c. might abjure to this place, if it was not full of the number allowed by the statute, namely twenty persons, and all such persons were to be registered, and every day called over by the *governours* of such privileged places, and the bounds and limits of all such places were to be appointed by the *Chancellor of England*; and

² Congr. die Sab. in Festo Sci. Mathæi Apli. 30 H. 8.

³ Fox, 1101, 1131. Fuller's Church History, 229.

⁴ Evid. in le Gild-hall, Drawer 393.

⁵ Keble 493.

the governours of each by the King; and if any more were brought by their abjuration to a privileged place that had already twenty such persons in it, such person was to be delivered to the *constable* of the next parish, with a *certificate* of the privileged place, certifying that it was full: and in pursuance of this act, among the expenses of the *chamberlains* of this city in 1541, is this, 'payd to *Tho. Bosewell* paynter, for correctyng of a *platte* that was sent up at this *terme* (in *February*) for the establyshing of the SEYNTWARY, within the *cyte*, 'accordyng to the statute, 6s. 8d.'

In the 33d of *Henry VIII.* an act was made concerning the *worsted yarn* in *Norfolk*, which says, that among other *cities*, *shires*, and *towns*, having *private commodities*, the *city* of *Norwich*, with divers other and many towns in the county of *Norfolk*, hath always heretofore kept, preserved, and maintained, and the poor men and other dwellers, and inhabitants, godly, honestly, and virtuously brought up in the same, occupied and exercised, by a *commodity* growing and rising only within the said *city*, that is to say, by the making and weaving of *worsted*s, and other cloths, which hath been made and woven of the yarn called *worsted yarn*, spun of the *wool* growing and coming of the sheep bred *only* within the county of *Norfolk*, and in no place elsewhere: and forasmuch as the said commodity of making and weaving of *worsted*s within the said *city* of *Norwich*, and county of *Norfolk*, by the deceit and crafty practices of the great multitude of regrators and buyers of the said yarn called *worsted yarn*, is wholly decayed and taken away from the said dwellers and inhabitants in the said *city* and *shire*, that is to say, in that, that the said regrators do buy the said yarn by small parcels of many men, and when by little parcels they have got a great quantity, they do not cause it to be woven or otherwise wrought in the *city* or county, but do sell, send, or carry it away out of the realm, into *France*, *Flanders*, and other places beyond the sea, with which yarn, strangers not born under the King's dominions do make and weave *sayes*, *russels*, *worsted*s, and other *cloths*, and bring and sell them to the *English*, to their great advantage, and the clear decay and destruction of the said commodity, by reason whereof the *city* of *Norwich*, and other towns in *Norfolk*, are not only most likely to be brought to utter ruin and decay, but the inhabitants to be destitute of any way to get an honest living by: for which reason it was enacted, that nobody should buy any *worsted yarn* in *Norwich* or *Norfolk*, but only such *weavers* or other *artificers* as shall work or weave it, or cause it to be wrought or woven within the *city* of *Norwich*, or some other market town in *Norfolk*, on 40s. forfeiture for every pound of yarn so bought, and not wrought as aforesaid, one half to the King, and the other to the informer; and none shall be carried out of the kingdom unwrought under the same penalty. This act was to continue at first till the last day of the then next parliament only, but by the 1st of *Edward VI.* cap. VI. it was made perpetual.⁶

This year the *city* sent the King 18 *arches*, 22 *billmen*, and 40 *soldiers*, to go against the *Scots*.

In 1542, was a statute made confirming the *liberties* of *cities*, and

⁶ Keble, 576.

corporate towns, whereby the recoveries, fines, deeds enrolled, and releases acknowledged by women covert, are made valid and good.

In 1543, the first cannon of cast iron that ever was made in England was cast at *Bucksteed* in *Sussex*, by *Ralf Hogg* and *Peter Bawd*.⁷

And this year there was a new cross, with a crucifix carved on one side, and the city arms on the other, painted and carried to *Hardley*, and there set up in the presence of the sheriffs, in the place where "the shrevys of Norwyche yerely do kepe a court."⁸ And this place was the extent of liberties of the city on the river *Wensum*, as at this time: and at an assembly held on the 24th of Oct. upon a representation made, that divers kinds of victuals, leather, tallow, &c. have been carried by water to *Yarmouth* to be exported contrary to the law, and divers things coming up the river, as salt, coals, corn, &c. have been sold by unlawful measures, and herrings unlawfully packed both in cades and barrells, for lack of a WATER-BAILIFF to search and look after such things, they then ordained and chose *Will. Corbet* WATER-BAILIFF, and ordered that he should have half the forfeited goods, 20s. per annum stipend from the commons, and meat and drink from the sheriffs, and that hereafter such a water-bailiff should be yearly elected at the assembly every St. *Mathew's* day.

In 1544, the King directed a commission, dated at *Greenwyche*, January 5, to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, Treasurer of England, *Henry* Earl of *Surrey*, *Henry* Earl of *Sussex*, the Mayor of *Norwich*, *Sir Richard Southwell*, *Sir Roger Townesend*, *Sir William Paston*, and *Sir John Heydon*, Knts. and the recorder of the city, to raise a benevolence according to the resolution of parliament, upon every person according to their ability, toward the defence and security of his subjects, and the support of the French wars;⁹ upon which they levied the benevolence, and sent him 40 soldiers as he requested.¹

And this year the mayor's feast began to be kept at the *New-hall*, or the friars-preachers church, which, with the site of that religious house, was conveyed to the city.

In the 37th *Henry VIII.* was an act made, to vest all colleges, free chapels, chantries, their lands and goods, in the King, which not being executed before his death, this last morsel was left to his successor, who seized it by virtue of another act made in the first year of his reign.

In 1545, *Dr. Repse* or *Rugge*, Bishop of *Norwich*, incited the old Duke of *Norfolk* against one *Rogers* of *Norfolk*, who was this year condemned, and suffered martyrdom for the six articles;² and it was this year that *Robert Rugge* the mayor, and *Dr. Rugge* the Bishop, both persecutors alike, would have condemned *Dorothy*, wife to *John Bale*, the learned author of "the CENTURIES of the English Writers," of which affair he gives us the following account, in his book "of English Votaryes,"³ part ii. page 82, in the chapter entitled, "Prestes Marryage at NORWYCHE, praysed and scorned," the former part of which chapter you may see at p. 27, 28, and the rest follows in these words:

⁷ Hol. 960.

⁸ Comp. Camerar. 35 H. 8.

⁹ Autog. pen. me.

¹ Congr. die Lune post Dnic. Ram. Edward 6.

Palm. 36 H. 3.

² Fox, fo. 1241.

³ Published in 1550, and dedicated to

“ A v yeares ago, which was the year of our Lord a M. D. and xlv.
 “ [1545] upon the xxv day of June, a cruel *justice*,⁴ and as wicked a
 “ *mayre*,⁵ within the cytie of *Norwyche*, enprisoned a faythfull woman,
 “ and sought to put her to most shameful and cruell death; hauynge
 “ none other matter agaynst her, but only that she had bene the wyfe
 “ of a *preste*, whych had bene (wele bestowed) a *preacher* amonge
 “ them.⁶ But God in conclusion prouyded a learned *lawyer*, and a
 “ ryghteouse *judge*, for her delyueraunce to both their confusions.
 “ A wonderfull thyng, that thys should be cryed lawfull in their
 “ *cathedrall* church, with ryngyng, syngyng, and sensyng, and in
 “ their *Gelde-halle* condempned for felonye and treson. There ded
 “ they worshyp it in their *scarlet* gownes with cappe in hande, and
 “ here they improved it with scornes and with mocks, grennyng
 “ upon her like termagautes in a playe: but lete them no more
 “ loke to be forgotten of their posterityte, than were *Judas* and *Pylate*
 “ whome the worlde yet speaketh of. Beastly *bussardes* and ignorant
 “ *asseheades*, more fit to kepe swyne, than to rule God's people.

“ The tyrannye of those wicked minsters of *Antichrist*.

“ Her comming to that *cytie* was to se, as became a mother, an
 “ ordre for her chylde, whych had undyscreetly bound hymselfe
 “ *prentyse* within yeares, to one whych was neyther honest nor godly.
 “ As this false *justyce* and as frantic a *mayer*, had knowledge of her
 “ being there, they sought not to rectifye her just cause, beyng a
 “ desolate woman, but they convented her afore them, as (if) she had
 “ bene an yll doer, and layed unto her charge both felonye and
 “ treason. They straghtly first examyned her, where and whan
 “ she was married, and what they were whych were at that mar-
 “ ryage. And whan she had made them a true and honest answer,
 “ they lawhed, toyed, and scorned, demaundyng of her, if she were
 “ not ashamed of that doing. But lete them be ashamed of synne,
 “ of oppressyon, brybery, ydolatry, and tyranny, whyche they have
 “ largely used, for there belongeth no shame to the holy instytucion
 “ of God, sanctifyed to him for mannys use, though the great devyl
 “ of *Rome* hath made them beleve so. Then as wyse as ij wyspes
 “ and as godly as ij goselynges, they examined her, what her believe
 “ was in the sacrament, to bryng her into more depe danger of
 “ death, callynge her husbandes doctryne erroneouse, heretycall,
 “ and sedycouse doctrine. But this I protest unto them, which am
 “ her husbnde in dede, that I will be able to defende my doctryne,
 “ whan they shall not be able to justifie their most cruell and wycked
 “ example, in defendyng of the Byshopp of *Romes* tyrannye. I am
 “ depely in their bokes, men saye, therefore lete them not blame me,
 “ if they be in my bokes agayne. It is the nature alwayes of an
 “ *historye* to declare the goodnesse and malyce of tymes by the
 “ dyverse actes of men, to the warnyng of others, whyche I (*John*
 “ *Bale*) in my writings have decreed to follow. I have known their

⁴ JOHN CORBET, who was sheriff in
 1529.

⁵ ROB. RUGGE, then mayor.

⁶ Here the margent hath ‘men godly,’
 but saith not who they were.

" citie in my tyme greuously plaged, with fire,⁷ water,⁸ pestylence,⁹
 " and warre,¹ above all other cyties within this realme. Lete them
 " therfore repent their wyckednesse, least the latter plage be most
 " grevouse of all."

This JOHN BALE was born at Cove in Suffolk, entered in the Carmelite or white friars monastery in Norwich, at 12 years of age, and spent his youth here and at Cambridge; he was a great instrument of the reformation, by his many writings against the superstitions of the Romish church; he married DOROTHY his wife, and fled, on account of his religion, into Germany, where he continued near eight years, and returned when Edward VI. came to the crown; he was 53 years old in 1548, when he printed his '*Centuries*,' in quarto, at Ipswich, it being the only book of note ever printed at the press there, which was first erected by order of Cardinal Wolsey.

This DOROTHY was examined upon the six articles, as they were called, which were published in the 31st of Henry VIII. by which all were to be condemned for hereticks, and burnt, that should believe any of them; the third of which was, that no one should hold, '*that priests entered into holy orders might marry*;' and on these articles they would have condemned her.²

In 1546, on the 28th day of January, died King HENRY VIII. after he he had reigned 37 years, nine months, and six days, and being conveyed to Windsor, was there splendidly interred. He first styled himself, HENRY by the grace of God King of England and France, and Lord of Irland. In the tenth year of his reign, he called himself HENRY the EIGHTH, &c. In his 13th year he added, *Fidei Defensor*, or *Defender of the Faith*. In his 22d year he added, *In terrâ ECCLESIE ANGLICANÆ et HIBERNIÆ supremum caput*: or *supreme head on earth of the CHURCH of ENGLAND and IRELAND*. And in the 34th year of his reign, *Rex Hiberniæ*, or *King of Ireland*, was added.

His exequies³ were celebrated with great pomp in this city, as appears from the following notes taken from the chamberlain's accounts:

EXEQUYES, *imprimis*, the charge of a *dyryge*⁴ with 3 masses, and an *herse*⁵ set at Crysts-Church⁶ for the soul of King Henry the Eighth.

Paid for all charges of an *herse* with 120 lyghts⁷ and dyverse florishes, hangyngs and a *mortes*⁸ of wax 40s. To the peynter for 6 scogeons of the *Kynge* armys, made with fyne gold and bice 12s. and

⁷ In 1508 and 1509, great part of the city was burnt.

⁸ In 1519 was a great rage of water here, which did much damage.

⁹ The sweating sickness in 1506, &c.

¹ Kett's rebellion. He might have added famine, which caused an insurrection here in 1527.

² Fox, fo. 1241. Baker, fo. 426.

³ Funeral rites and solemnities.

⁴ A *dirige* or *dirge* is the service used for the dead by the Roman Catholicicks, so called from the psalm used in that

office, which begins "*Dirige Domine Deus, &c.*"

⁵ See p. 160.

⁶ The cathedral, though it is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, began about this time to be named CHRIST'S CHURCH, by which name it is commonly called.

⁷ Wax tapers with which the herse was illuminated.

⁸ A *mortes* was the image of the deceased King, laid on a bier, by the altar, under the herse.

for 6 other scogeons⁹ 3s.; paid for makyng a *traverse* about the *herse*, that no man should come within it, and for raysyng an altar within the same 25s.; *item* gave to 13 poore men that satte about the herse at *dyrygge* and *mass* time 4s. 4d.; *item* to 6 prests that sang 6 masses within the *traverse* in the tyme of the *servyce* in the *quire* 2s. For fetchyng things borrowed, as a bere, fourms, a tabil for the altar, black hangyngs, crosse, basyn, &c. 9d. Item gaf to the clarks of *Cryste-churche* for many pains about the herse, hanging the altar, ryngyng the *clocher* bells,¹ &c. 1s.; for clenying a peice of black *fresado* that went about the traverse, which was sore dropped with wax, 8d. &c.

At this time, the *proclamation* for the *free fair* on *Tombland* was as follows;²

Where our sovereign Lord King HENRY the *Eight*, by his letters patents sealed with his great seal, hath granted to the *mayor*, *sheriffs*, *citizens*, and *communalty* of the city of *Norwich*, and to their successors, that they, their heirs, and successours, may hold and kepe in the said cyte of *Norwich*, one *fayer*, yerely, to be holden from the rising of the sun on the *Saturday* next before the feast of *Pentecost*, and to endure continually to the fall and going down of the same, on the *Monday* next after the feast of the *Holy Trinity*, by 10 dayes, with all rights and commodities to the right of a *fayer* appertaining, as in the same letters patents of our seid late sovereign lord King Henry VIII. more at large it doth appear. Wherefore all manner of persons that will come to the said *fayer* with their merchandrye goods and chatells, shall and may *freely* come to and from the same *fayer*, with their said merchandise, goods, and chatells, without any *toll* or other *custom* to be taken of them, or any of them for the same, during the said *fayer*, and that all meat, cattel, and horses, be bought and sold in the *castle-ditches*, and *meadows* there, and all *sheep* cattell in the *streets* of the city, as they have been accustomed, and all other *chafery-wares* and *merchandise*, at *Tombland*, and in the *market* of the said citie, and if any should happen to be wronged by any *officer* of the said *fayer*, that he come to Mr. *Mayor* of the said cittie declar- yng the same, and those wrongs shall be redressed by the said *mayor*, according to justice, and also if any man will sue by *pleynt*, accord- ing to the law, for any *contract* or *offence*, or other *personal action*, that shall happen to be done within the time of the said *fayer*, let him keep his day at the *Gild-hall* of this cittie before the *steward* of the same *fayr*, this same *Saterday* at ten of the clock and he shall be heard.

God save the KING.

And now finding nothing more to observe in relation to the city during this King's reign, "for a close I will tell you here, how Sir " *Philip Calthorp*³ purged *John Drakes* the shoemaker of *Norwich*, " in the time of King *Henry* the *Eight*, of the proud humour which " our people have to bee of the gentlemens cut: this knight bought " on a time, as much fine *French* tawney cloth, as should make him

⁹ Escutcheons.

¹ The bells in the *clocher* or steeple.

² Custom Book, fo. 71.

³ Sir Philip Calthorp dwelt in the parish of St. Martin's at Plain.

“ a gowne, and sent it to the taylors to bee made. *John Drakes* a
 “ shoo-maker of that towne, coming to the sayd taylours, and seeing
 “ the knights gowne-cloth lying there, liking it well, caused the tay-
 “ lour to buy him as much of the same cloth and price, to the same
 “ intent; and further bade him to make it of the same fashion that
 “ the knight would have his made of. Not long after, the knight
 “ comming to the taylours to take measure of his gowne, perceiving
 “ the like gowne-cloth lying there, asked the taylour whose it was?
 “ Quoth the taylor it is *John Drakes*, who will have it made of the
 “ self same fashion that yours is made of; well (said the Knight) in
 “ good time be it. I will (sayd hee) have mine made as full of cutts,
 “ as thy sheers can make it; it shall be done said the taylor: where-
 “ upon because the time drew neere, he made haste of both their gar-
 “ ments. *John Drake* when he had no time to go to the taylors till
 “ *Christmass* day, for serving of customers, when he had hoped to
 “ have worne his gowne, perceiving the same to be full of cutts, be-
 “ gan to sweare with the taylor for making his gowne after that sort.
 “ I have done nothing (quoth the taylor) but that you bade mee to
 “ do, for as *Sir Philip Calthorp's* is, even so have I made yours. By
 “ my latchet (quoth *John Drake*) I will never weare gentlemen
 “ fashion againe.”⁴

MAYORS AND SHERIFFS.

1509, Robert Long.	Hen. Atte Mere, Rob. Jannys.
1510, Ric. Brasier.	John Marsham, Ralph Wilkins.
	James Hobart, <i>Esq. recorder</i> .
1511, Rich. Aylmer.	Rob. Bell, John Stallon.
1512, Will. Hart.	Stephen Stallon, Rich. Corpesty.
1513, John Rightwise 2.	Tho. Pickarell, John Bustyng or Buskyng.
1514, Gregory Clerk 2.	Hen. Scolehouse or Schoolhouse, John Terry.
1515, John Clerk.	Rob. Barker, <i>died</i> , Ric. Farrour, <i>died</i> . Will. Broome, Thomas Wilkins.
1516, Tho. Aldrich 2.	Tho. Bauburgh or Bawber, Greg. Cause.
1517, Rob. Jannys.	Rob. Green, Tho. Cory.
1518, John Marsham.	Rob. Heming or Henning, Ha- mond Lynsted.
1519, Will. Hart 2.	John Brown, ⁵ Barth. ⁶ Springwell, or Springall.
	Will. Atte Mere, <i>deputy town- clerk</i> .
1520, John Clerk 2.	Nic. Sywat or Syphat, John West- gate.
1521, Edward Rede.	Tho. Moore, Rob. Hall. Francis Moundford, <i>steward</i> .

⁴ Camden's Remains, p. 198, 9. Peck's
 Desiderata Curiosa, vol. ii. Append.
 fo. 17.

⁵ Some say, Burgh.

⁶ Others say, Thomas.

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1522, Rob. Browne.	Will. Russel, John Watts.
1523, John Terry,	Reginald Littleprowe, Will. Norfolk.
1524, Rob. Jannys 2.	Stephen Rainbow, Will. Crane, <i>who was accidentally drowned the day after he was sworn.</i>
	Henry Salter.
1525, Tho. Pickarell.	John Swain, Rob. Leech.
1526, Rob. Ferroure or Farroure.	Augustine Steward, Will. Layer.
1527, Ralf Wilkins.	Tho. Grew, John Clerk.
1528, Will. Broome.	Tho. Cranck, Hen. Fuller.
1529, Rob. Greene.	John Curat, John Corbet, <i>who dwelt at Sprowston when he was chosen.</i>
1530, Tho. Bauburgh or Bawber.	Tho. Necton, Nic. Sotherton.
1531, Edw. Rede 2.	Ric. Catlyn, Will. Rogers.
1532, Reg. Littleprowe.	John Groot or Graunt, Will. Hast or Hart.
1533, Tho. Pickarell 2.	Adam Laws, Roger Cooper.
1534, Aug. Steward.	Will. Lynn, Tho. Greenwood.
1535, Nic. Sywat, Syphat, or Syfat.	Rob. Browne, Hen. Crook.
1536, Rob. Farror 2.	Edm. Wood, Tho. Thetford.
1537, Will. Layer.	Rob. Rugge, Will. ⁷ Palmer.
1538, Tho. Pickarell 3.	Nic. Osborn, John Humberston.
1539, Nic. Sotherton.	James Marsham; Tho. Walters <i>died, and John Trace was elected on Holy-Rood-Day, and paid the city 20l. for it, the expenses of the greater part of the year, being born by the deceased sheriff.</i>
1540, Tho. Grew.	Tho. Codde, John Spencer.
1541, Rob. Leech.	Felix Puttok, John Quash.
1542, Will. Rogers.	Tho. Cock, Rich. Davy.
1543, Edw. Rede 3.	Rich. Lee, Will. Morrant <i>died</i> , Tho. Marsham.
1544, Hen. Fuller.	Edm. Warden or Warren, Rob. Marlyn or Martin.
1545, Rob. Rugge.	Ric. Suckling, Rob. Lyng.
1546, Aug. Steward 2.	Rob. Mitchel or Mitchells, Bernard Utber or Udberd.

BURGESSES IN PARLIAMENT.

1 Hen. VIII.	Parl. at Westminster.	—	—	—	—	—
2	Ditto,	JOHN CLERK,	ROB. HARYDANCE.			
6	Ditto,	JOHN PYNCEAMOR,	PHILIP CURSON.			
14	Parl. at London,	—	—	—	—	—
21	Ditto.	—	—	—	—	—

⁷ Or Robert.

28	Parl. at <i>Westm.</i> — — — — —
31	<i>Ditto.</i> — — — — —
33	<i>Ditto.</i> WILLIAM ROGERS, citizen and alderman, Mr. AUGUSTINE STYWARD OF STEWARD.

CHAPTER XXV.

OF THE CITY IN EDWARD THE SIXTH'S TIME.

AT the death of King *Henry the Eighth*, his executors, and other of nobility assembling together, by sound of trumpet proclaimed his son and heir by the name of *EDWARD the SIXTH, King of ENGLAND, FRANCE, and IRLAND, Defender of the Faith, and of the Churches of England and Irland Supreme Head*;⁸ he being then but nine years, three months, and sixteen days old, on the 28th day of *January*, in the year of the *world* 5513, and of our *LORD* 1546, according to the computation of the church of *England*, or according to the account of them who begin the year at *January*, 1547.⁹ And on *Shrove-Sunday, Feb. 25th*, his *coronation* was solemnized with all pomp imaginable, not only in *London*, but in all other great places throughout the realm; at this city were great rejoicings on this occasion, the six great guns being brought to *Tombland*, (where they were often discharged,) and the populace treated with plenty of beer, bonfires being fixed in almost every open street;¹ before the *procession* was a *pageant* drawn by horses, representing the King, by the effigies of King *Solomon* placed in it; there was also the representation of a mermaid, carried between two men, which show much diversion to the spectators.²

The 8th day of *March* following, the King and the executors of his diseased father, granted to the *mayor, sheriffs, citizens, and commonalty*, the *HOSPITAL* of *St. Giles*³ in this city, with all the revenues thereto belonging, for the maintenance of poor people to dwell therein; all which his father had promised to give them, upon the suit of the citizens made to him,⁴ a little before his death, for that purpose.⁵

In *November*, an act was passed, for the continuance of making of *worsted yarn* in *Norfolk*, it appearing that “the greatest and almost “the whole number of the poor inhabitants of the county of *Norfolk*, “and the city of *Norwich*, be, and have been heretofore for a great “time maintained, and gotten their living by spinning of the wools “growing in the said county of *Norfolk*, upon the rock, into yarn, “and by all the said time, have used to have their access to common “markets within the said *county* and *city*, to buy their wools there, “to be spun as is aforesaid, of certain persons called *retailers* of the “said wools, by eight penyworth and twelve penyworth at one time, “or there about, and have not used to buy, ne can buy the said wools, “of the breeders of the said woolls, by such small parcells, as well “for that the said breeders of the said woolls, will not sell their said

⁸ Hol. 979.⁹ Heyl. Hist. of Reform. fo. 30.¹ Compot. Camerar. 1 E. VI.² Speed, 830.³ Now called the Old Men's Hospital.⁴ Cong. 22 Dec. 38 H. 8.⁵ Ex. Autog. in le Gild-hall.

"woolls by such small parcells, as also, for that the most part of the said poor persons dwell far off, from the said breeders of the said woolls."⁶ And all persons whatsoever, except merchants of the staple, being restrained under a great penalty, from retailing of wool, by the statute of the 37th Henry VIII. the retailers aforesaid ceased so doing, by reason of which, the greater part of the poor both of Norfolk and Norwich, heretofore maintained by spinning, were now forced to beg, for lack of work, to the utter ruin and decay of the said city and county, unless remedy be speedily had, in order for which, this act enabled every person in Norwich or Norfolk to buy and sell in open market, any wool of Norfolk growth, notwithstanding the aforesaid act; and also made the act of 33d Henry VIII.⁷ perpetual, and added a clause authorising all hatters dwelling in Norwich to buy such worsted yarn as is called and known by the name of middle-wooffe-yarn, as heretofore they used to do, on condition it be employed in hat-making within the city only; all which was again confirmed by the statute of 5th Edward VI. cap. VII. in which the wool growers are obliged to sell their wool in a year's time after the shearing.

In this parliament was the act made,⁸ confirming that of the 37th Henry VIII.⁹ by which all colleges, free-chapels, chantries, hospitals, fraternities, brotherhoods, guilds, &c. with all their goods and revenues, were vested in the KING, his heirs and successors for ever, on pretence of being converted "to good and Godly uses, as to the erecting, grammar schools to the education of youth in vertue and godliness, the further augmenting of the universities, and better provision of the poor and needy," as the preamble sets forth; but how executed as to these things, we know too well, unless we may judge the hungry courtiers to be the poor and needy intended thereby; for certain I am they were the persons that devoured most of them.

By this statute also, all lands and annual rents assigned to the finding of a priest for ever to sing, say mass, or pray, for any soul or souls, or to keep any perpetual obit, mind-day, anniversary, memorial, or certeyn, or to sustain any light, lamp or candle, in any church were given to the King; and where any corporation paid to the maintenance of any such, that maintenance should be yearly paid to the King as a rent charge for ever.

Now also was the statute commonly called the Six Articles repealed, which had caused the death of so many martyrs in the time of King Henry his father, as also those enacted by Richard II. and Henry V. for the suppression of the Scriptures in English.¹

And now came out injunctions to cleanse the churches of all images, and commissioners were sent with authority to pull them down, who first began with St. Paul's in London, and then proceeded throughout England, which so much enraged the commons, that they began to rise in many places of the realm; first of all in Cornwall, then in Devonshire, and then in Norfolk, where many of the commons of the county, of Linn, Norwich, and other places, assembled on Rising Chase not far from Linn, and began to put themselves in the best posture of defence they could, by fortifying their camp, and bringing

⁶ Keble, 627.

⁷ See p. 213.

⁸ Cap. XIV.

⁹ See p. 214. Stow, fo. 595.

¹ Speed, 831.

in what provisions they could get, upon which the *gentlemen* of the county applied to the city, which raised what forces they could immediately, being joined as they went along, by all that could be gotten from *Watton, Thetford, Dereham, Brandon*, and other towns, and coming up to them in good order, routed and dispersed them; nobody of note being slain in the engagement, that I find, except a brother of Sir *William Farmer*, who died on the spot.² The *Atlas*³ makes this a party of the tumultuous rabble in *Kett's* time, and says, that they fled to their companions at *Norwich*: but this was sometime before that rebellion, and that mentioned there was a second rising at this place. It appears the city was at great charge about it, for they gathered in the parish churches in the city, 150*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* "toward the grete charges the cyte hade, by reson of a commocion in the contry;"⁴ and it is plain they were in great fear of these rebels coming to sack it, as they threatened, for now a fire brake out in *Conysford*, which was happily extinguished;⁵ but no one knowing how it came, gave suspicion that it might be done by such of the rebels fautors as were in the city, upon which they repaired their ditches, &c. in case of an attack.

This year was great cost done to the river, by the procurement of *Edw. Wood*, then mayor, who died the last day of *October*, and Mr. *William Rogers* was chosen the fifth of *November* following, being elected by the *sheriffs* and *commons*, without the *aldermen*, who seeing the impending storm, wisely omitted making any opposition, least occasion should afterwards be taken, to make them authors of the approaching trouble, which they much dreaded, and therefore they suffered the mayor to be sworn the same day very peaceably, so that the succeeding rebellion did not break out first at this city, which they feared, and as I am apt to think was intended, but was stifled till about the 20th of *June*, 1549.

The occasion of this rebellion was, because divers *lords* and *gentlemen*, who were possessed of *abbey* lands, and other large *commons* and *waste* grounds, had caused many of those *commons* and *wastes* to be enclosed, whereby the poor and indigent people were much offended, being thereby abridged of the liberty that they formerly had, to *common* cattle, &c. on the said grounds to their own advantage, the Lord *Protector*⁶ had at that time lost himself in the love of the vulgar, by his severe, if not unnatural, proceeding against his brother:⁷ and in order to regain their love, he caused a proclamation to be published in the beginning of *May*, that all persons who had enclosed any lands that used to be *common*, should lay them open again, before a fixed day, on a certain penalty for not doing so. This so much encouraged the *commons* in many parts of the realm, that not staying the time limited in the proclamation, they gathered together in a tumultuous manner, pulled up the pales, flung down the banks, filled up the ditches, laying all such *new* enclosed lands open as they were before; for which, some of them had been attacked and slain in *Wiltshire*, by Sir *Will. Herbert*; others suppressed by force of arms, conducted by

Spel. Sacr. 261.

³ Page 393.

⁴ Comp. Camerar.

⁵ Ibidem.

⁶ Edward Seymour, Knight of the

Garter, Duke of Somerset, &c. the King's uncle.

⁷ Sir Tho. Seymour, Baron Sudlie, brother to the Protector, was beheaded.

Hol. 996.

the Lord *Gray* of *Wilton*, as were those in *Oxfordshire*, and some reduced to more moderate and sober courses, by the persuasion of the lords and gentlemen, as in *Kent* and *Sussex*: but the most dangerous commotions which held so long as to entitle them to the name of REBELLIONS, were those of *Devonshire* and *NORFOLK*, places remote from one another, but such as seem to have communicated counsels for carrying on their design.⁸ For divers seditious persons and busy fellows began to complain, that the like was not done in *Norfolk*, as report said was done by the commons of *Kent*, who had laid open all such new enclosed lands; and from thenceforth they determined to do the same here, designing not only to lay open parks and new enclosures, but to attempt other reformati⁹ons,⁹ as they termed them,) to the great danger of overthrowing the commonwealth.¹ They openly declared great hatred against all gentlemen, whom they maliciously accused of covetousness, pride, extortion, and oppression, practised against their tenants and the common people, and having thoroughly imbibed the wicked notions of the ancient levellers,² they begin to put in execution their vile designs, and first of all, the inhabitants of *Attleburgh*, *Eccles*,³ *Wilby*, and other neighbouring towns, being enraged with Mr. *John Green* lord of the manor of *Wilby*,⁴ for enclosing that part of the common belonging to his manor, which before laid open to the adjoining commons of *Harfham* and *Attleburgh*, on which they had all rights of intercommoning with each other, the tenants of the three towns, and others, assembled together, and threw down the new ditches, and laid the whole open as heretofore. Which being done, they all went home, and continued quiet till the 6th of *July*, at which time taking the opportunity of the feast or fair which was yearly kept at *Windham* on the day following, being the Translation of Bishop *Becket*,⁵ to whom the chapel standing in the midst of the town,⁶ was dedicated,⁷ at which time were grand processions and interludes for a night and a day at least, which brought thither great numbers of country people to see the show, they then consulted further upon their wicked enterprise, and going thither, entered into conference with great numbers of the country people there, and went to *Morley*, a mile from *Windham*, and cast down certain ditches of Master *Hobart's* on the *Tuesday*, and returned that night to *Windham* again, where they practised the like feats; but as yet they took no man's goods by violence.

Upon this, one *John Flowerdew* of *Hetherset*, Gent. finding himself grieved by their casting down some of his ditches, came to some of the rebels, and gave them 40 pence to cast down the fences of an enclosure belonging to *Robert Ket*, alias *Knight*,⁸ a tanner of *Windham*, which pasture laid near the fair-sted in *Windham*, which they did, and the next morning took their journey again to *Hetherset*, at *Ket's* desire, and laid open Master *Flowerdew's* enclosures there; upon which was much ado, for *Flowerdew* did what he could to cause them

⁸ Heylin's Hist. of the Reformation, fo. 75.

⁹ Namely, in religion, and in levelling all men to an equality of fortunes, &c.

¹ Hol. vol. ii. fo. 128.

² See p. 105.

³ Hist. Norf. vol. i. p. 411.

⁴ Ibid. 364. ⁵ July 7th.

⁶ It is now [1742] the free-school.

⁷ Hist. Norf. vol. ii. p. 523.

⁸ There was always an animosity subsisting between the two families of the *Ketts* and the *Flowerdews*. See the Hist. Norf. vol. ii. fo. 521.

to desist, insomuch that many sharp words passed between him and *Ket*; but *Ket* being a man hardy and fit for any desperate attempt, pushed forwards so much, that they executed his will, and so he revenged himself upon *Flowerdew*, whose hedges and ditches were all thrown down and made plain. The rebels seeing *Kett* to be a resolute, stout-hearted fellow, unanimously chose him their CAPTAIN and RINGLEADER, who thereupon willed them to be of good comfort, assuring them he was resolutely determined to stand by them, and spend both his goods and life to revenge their liberty, which he pretended was much injured; to him was joined WILLIAM KETT, his brother, a butcher of *Windham*, who by reason of his desperate hardiness, was much valued by them; and now being furnished with such commanders, and forming themselves into a camp, at the report thereof numbers of lewd and desperate persons, great routs of servants and runagates, came flocking from all parts to *Kett's* camp, so that being now guarded with sufficient power as he thought, and having wasted *Hetherset*, *Windham*, and most of the adjacent villages, on the 10th day of *July*,⁹ they passed the river between *Cringelford* and *Eaton*: the CITY hearing what route they intended shortly to take, had sent messengers the day before to the King's counsel at *Windsor*, to inform them of it, and others to Sir *Roger Townesend* and *William Paston*, to desire them to come to their assistance. The rebels having passed the river, came to *Bowthorp*, and cast down certain hedges and ditches there, and their number being now vastly increased, they incamped there that night: here Sir *Edm. Windham*, Knt. high-sheriff of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, came and proclaimed them REBELS, and commanded them in the King's name, to depart peaceably to their own homes, but had not his horsemanship been better than his rhetoric, himself had not departed the place, for being greatly offended at the proclamation, they attempted to have got him into their hands, but being well horsed, he valiantly brake through those that had compassed him in, and escaping from them, hasted with all speed to *Norwich*, which is about two miles distant; the same night, great numbers of loose people, both from the city and country, came to them, with weapons, armour, and artillery: and now the rebels began to play their pranks, threatening to burn the house, and deface the dove-coat, (formerly a chapel, before it was turned from a house of prayer to a den of thieves,) of Master *Corbet's* of *Sprowston*, committing many other outrages wherever they came.¹

The day before they came hither, some of the city had thrown down the quickset hedge, and filled up the ditches, that enclosed the common-pasture of the city, called the *Town-Close*, to keep in the citizens cattle going there, before their common neatherd, in which place the neat cattle of the poor freemen of the city were pastured, and looked after by the neatherd, who received of every owner by custom, a halfpenny for every beast kept there, and so that fence

⁹ From the Chamberlain's accounts:

'Mynute expences had and payd betwixt Mydsomer and Myghelmas, by reson of a commocion reysed of the comon pepyll of Norff. and Norwich, and inkennelled upon Mushold hethes, and in Thorpwood and in the place

'cal'd Leonards thereunto adjoyning,

'9 July, which was the fyrst of the com-

'mocion. Messengers sent to London

'and thense to Wynsore to the King's

'cownsell, with letters concerning the

'said rising,' &c.

¹ Full. Chur. Hist. fo. 393.

which by good and provident advice of their fore-fathers, had been raised for the common profit of the city, was thus cast down by the very persons whose interest it was made for;² and scarce had they thrown down the ditch in the upper part of the close, before a company of ill disposed persons³ escaped secretly out of the city and joined *Ket* and his comrades. *THOMAS CODD*, then *mayor*,⁴ fearing the ill consequence of this *rebellion*, summoned an *assembly* of the *aldermen* and principal *citizens*, and goes with them to the camp, to try if he could persuade the rebels to desist from their traiterous enterprise: when he came there, he found them giving themselves to all manner of riot and excess; first he tempted them with money and fair promises to depart home, using what persuasions he could to reduce them to dutiful obedience, but finding all things ineffectual, and seeing that neither entreaty nor reward would avail, he returned to the city. After his departure, the rebels began to perceive, and were further convinced of it, by certain men coming to them from the city, with small boughs in their hands, which was the sign agreed upon, that if they remained any longer scattered one from another, they would without difficulty be vanquished; whereupon they went directly to *Eaton wood*, which having thoroughly viewed, and found inconvenient to pitch their camp on, they unanimously agreed to go immediately to *Mushold*, and presently sent to the *mayor*, to request him to permit them to pass through the city to that place, it being their nearest way, promising to do injury to no man, but quietly to march through to the place appointed; but the *mayor* absolutely refused, threatening them, and telling them to what end such attempts would bring them, which instead of terrifying them, made them the more obstinate, and so they continued that night in *Eaton wood*; the next day, *Sir Roger Woodhouse*, with seven or eight of his household servants, came to them, bringing with him two carts laden with beer, and one laden with victuals: for recompense whereof, he was stripped of his apparel, had his horses taken from him, and whatever else he had, the rebels accounting the same a good prey; he himself was cruelly tugged and cast into a ditch of — *Mores's* of *Nether-Erlham* by *Hellesden-bridge*,⁵ and was kept by them as a prisoner; thence passing the river by the said bridge, they came to *Master Corbet's* house at *Sprowston*, which they intended to have burned, but being persuaded from it, they spoiled his goods; and lodging that night at *Draiton*, the next day went directly to *Moushold*, and coming to *St. Leonard's Hill*,⁶ seized on the noble *palace* of *Mount-Surrey*, and spoiled whatever they found in it, converting it into a prison, where they confined *Sir Rog. Woodhouse*,⁷ *Serjeant Catlyn*, *Serjeant Gawdy*, and other *gentlemen*,⁸ whom they caught. Here they incamped, having the main

² Nevile.

³ They threw down an arbour of Mr. John Shelton's of *CARROW*.

⁴ He took his charge on Sunday before Midsummer day, and dined at St. George's Feast, which was erected this year. The first feast hainers or holders being *Tho. Ferrour*, *Tho. Sotherton*, *Leonard Sotherton*, and *Ralph Marsham*.

⁵ The bridge being too strait for the

drift of the cattle, they filled up the river with wood, trees, &c. so that horses and carts might pass over it.

⁶ So called because the priory of St. Leonard stood upon it, on the site of which, the Earl of Surrey built a stately house, and named it *MOUNT SURREY*.

⁷ Hol. fo. 1029. Hist. Norf. vol. ii. fo. 55.

⁸ As the two brothers, the Apple-

yards, &c.

river running between the hill and the city, on the east and south part *Thorp* village and wood,⁹ and on the north and north-east, *Moushold* heath, which is in length and breadth at least three or four miles, and here lurking in the woods, as dogs in their kennels, they violated all laws of God and man; and now having got a fixed station, the vilest and basest of the people from *Norfolk*, and the city, joined them daily, being called together by firing of *beacons*, and ringing of bells. The *mayor* and *aldermen* in the mean time took counsel together how to proceed in so dangerous a case, and opinions were very different, some thought they were to be attacked immediately, arguing that if they were not repressed at the beginning, the destruction of the whole *city* must necessarily follow, others thought it best not to hazard such a doubtful push, without urgent necessity, it being only hastening their destruction if the *rebels* should get the advantage; in short the result was, to fortify the city, set watch and ward carefully, place the *citizens* upon the walls, and other convenient places of defence, and for other things, because by the law of raising force and arms, it was provided that no bands be mustered, or forces raised without the King's command, they resolved to wait the return of the messenger, to know his will and pleasure.

Besides this *great* camp, (as they termed it,) there was a second formed, called the *lesser* camp, at *Rising Chase*,¹ but by the diligence and policy of the *justices* and *gentlemen* of those parts, they were speedily driven from thence, notwithstanding which, they reassembled at *Watton*, and there remained about a fortnight, stopping the passages over the river at *Brandon-Ferry* and *Thetford*; but at length, by *Ket's* order, they came and joined him at *Moushold*.

As soon as the report of this great camp being fixed on *Moushold* reached *Suffolk*, the *commons* there got together in a great *multitude*, entered the island called *Lovingland*, with intent to seize the town of *Yarmouth*,² but by the diligence of the magistrates and the courage of the townsmen, they were disappointed of their expectation; and taking another *route*, they joined their *chief captain* (as they called him) on *Moushold*.

The *city*, immediately upon this resolution, surveyed the gates, got new locks and bars, and repaired all that wanted.

And on the 13th of *July*, *Pursevant Grove* came from the King, and brought a commission directed to Mr. *Watson*, for reformation of *divers things*.³

The *rebels* in the mean time, to cloak their malicious purposes with a counterfeit show of holiness, were so religiously rebellious, that they caused *Tho. Coniers*, minister of *St. Martin's* at the *Plain*, in *Norwich*, to say *service* morning and evening, forcing him to pray to God for prosperous speed in this their ungodly enterprise: moreover they went about to join to their cause divers honest men, who were commendable for religion, doctrine, virtue, and innocency of life; among

⁹ This wood was now destroyed, the rebels cutting it down to make tents and huts, and for fuel, and quite cleared it, least any should conceal themselves therein to their hurt. *Norw. Roll.*

¹ *Hol. 1029.* This was that the *Atlas* refers to rightly, and not the first commotion there.

² *Mss. History of Yarmouth*, fo. 43, pen. me; the full account of their proceeding will occur under the History of *Yarmouth*.

³ *Com. Camer.* July 13, gave *Pursevant Grove*, who brought the King's commission to Mr. *Watson*, 40s.

whom, were, *Robert Watson* an excellent preacher,⁴ *Thomas Codd*, MAYOR, and *Tho. Aldrich* of *Mangreene-hall*, a man, while he lived, beloved of all men; these three, though sore against their wills, they constrained to be present at all their consultations, and to take upon them the administration of all things, with *Ket* the chief *rebel*; which indeed happened well for many, for when the principal conspirators stirred up the mad multitude to any wicked undertaking, which tended either to the spoiling of the *city*, *fields*, or adjacent *villages*, the wise and careful diligence of these men often hindered the execution of it. And now *Ket* growing bolder by meeting with no opposition, began to direct warrants to fetch victuals into the camp, in the following form:

"*WE the King's friends and deputies, do grant license to all men, to provide and bring into the camp at Mousehold, all manner of cattel and provision of vittels, in what place soever they may find the same, so that no violence or injurie be done to any honest or poore man, commanding all persons as they tender the King's honour, and roiall Majestie, and the releefe of the common welth, to be obedient to us the Governors, and to those whose names ensue, Signed ROBERT KET,*" &c.

And now he, with two assistants chosen out of every hundred, kept his *King's Bench*, *Chancery*, and all other courts, under a tree, termed the OAK of REFORMATION, where he pretended to do justice (whether wrong or right) to all such as were summoned before him.⁵

By virtue of commissions from these assistants, many of the principal gentlemen of the county were fetched from their houses, brought to the camp, and there imprisoned, as though they had been guilty of great crimes: moreover, the hedges and ditches of commons enclosed were demolished, and many were charged and forced to assist in these things: the mayor, Mr. *Watson*, and Mr. *Aldrich*, were not only obliged to wink thereat, but sometimes to seem to consent thereto; for to have resisted them, had been but folly, and the way to have put themselves in danger of destruction, and their country too. The city took what care they could to guard themselves, hoping daily for relief from the Council, without which they dared attempt nothing; now the reason why the Council were so slack in sending succours was, because they were not only troubled with these rebels, but were busied about quieting the like troubles in the inner part of the realm, about London, Surrey, Essex, Devonshire, Kent, Cambridgeshire, &c.

In the mean time the sedition increased daily, so much that there were now no less than sixteen thousand of these rebels in the camp, who by the advice of their captain, fortified themselves, providing powder, ball, and all manner of weapons, which they fetched out of ships, gentlemen's houses, shops, and other places where any was to

⁴ A newe PREACHER, one in great estimation with all men, whose persuasions they somewhat liked, and therefore chose him to give them spiritual counsel, and to be as an umpire in all consultations, by whose counsel and advice a minister (Coniers) was procured, who both morn'

and even' called them to prayer, and the preacher gave them many good admonitions, hoping by this means to recal them, whom afterwards they imprisoned, &c. Norw. Roll.

⁵ Fuller, 393.

be found; and withall spoiled the country of all the cattle, riches and coin, that they could lay their hands on.

Now because many of them hid what they got, hoping hereafter to convert it to their own private use, *Ket* and the other *governours* (for so they would be called) by common consent decreed, that some place should be fixed upon where they might do justice; now the OAK of REFORMATION being an old tree with large spreading boughs, they fixed on it cross balks and rafts, and roofed it over with boards, and from thence, *Ket*, the *Mayor*, Master *Aldrich*, and other *gentlemen*, detained prisoners in the camp, (whom against their wills, they had chosen into the number of their *governours*;) heard and determined all complaints and disorders done among themselves, and if those who had concealed any goods, gotten by virtue of *Ket's* pretended commissions, were discovered, and the fact proved here, they were committed to prison.

The *Mayor*, Master *Aldrich*, and others, would often go up into this tree, and endeavoured by all the persuasive and mild arguments they could of, to make them desist from this course, and leave off committing such outrages. There were also divers grave and learned *divines*, that tried all ways possible to withdraw them from these wicked attempts, and to reduce them to peace and quietness, though at the same time they hazarded their lives by so doing; for the *Mayor* and other of the *gentry*, though they were admitted to the *counsels* of the rebels, for the better credit thereof, yet if *Ket* was present, were no better than *herbe JOHN* in the *pottage*, having no influence on their consultations; but if he happily chanced to be absent, then they were like *St. John's wort*, (so sovereign for sores, and against the *plague* itself,) that they much mitigated the fury of their mischievous decrees. Mean time great plenty was in the camp, where a fat sheep was sold for a groat, but penury and misery in all other places.⁶

In this great calamity, (notwithstanding the upbraiding of Sir *John Cheke*,⁷ who knew little of the matter but by hearsay only,) the *mayor*, *aldermen*, and *principal citizens*, with the *city clergy*, behaved with the utmost allegiance to the King, and the greatest prudence, for the

⁶ Fuller, fo. 394.

⁷ The Hurt of Sedition how greivus it is to a Common Wealth, set out by Sir John Cheeke, Knt. 1549. His words are these, Herein hath notably appeared what cities have faithfully served and suffered extreme danger not only of goods, but also of famine and death, rather than to suffer the King's enemies to enter, and what *white livered* cities have not only not withstood them, but also with shame favoured them, and with mischief aided them. And I would I might praise herein all cities alike! which I would do if all were like worthy. How much and how worthily may EXCESTER be commended, which being in the midst of rebels unvittled, unturnished, unprepared, for so long a seige, did nobly hold out the continual and dangerous assault of the *rebels* &c. whose example if NORWICH had followed, and

had not rather given place to traitor *Ket*, than to keep their duty, and had not sought more safeguard than honesty, and private hope more than common quietnesse, they had ended the rebellion sooner, and escaped themselves better, and saved the loss of the worthy Lord *Sheffield*, in whom was more true service for his life, than in them for their goods; and although this cannot be spoken against, a certain honest sort that were amongst them, whose praise was the greater because they were so few, yet the greater number was such that they not only obeyed the rebell for fear, but also followed him for love, and did so traitorously order the King's band under my Lord *Marquesse*, that they suffer'd more damage out of their houses by the *townsmen*, than they did abroad by the rebels, whose fault as the King's Majesty may pardon, so I would either the example

safeguard of their *city* and *country*, the former by consulting daily what was best to be done, and the latter by preaching by day in the camp and churches, and by watching in the night with armour on their backs, so that nothing that belonged to them as *faithful subjects* and *worthy ministers*, was at any time omitted; so far were they from deserving that unjust censure of Sir John's, that it was not the *principal* part of *city* that were for the *rebels*, but only the *scum* of it, there being not *one* (that I have met with) of any figure or character, that sided with them, though indeed there was a great number of the populace that favoured them; and the state of the city was such, that it was not in the *power* of the *magistrates* to keep the *city* against them, as *Excester* did, with whose conduct Sir John upbraids this place: but it is evident that had they been able to have done it before, they would have done it, for upon succours coming, they immediately put themselves in a posture of *offence*, till which time it was impossible to do more than they did, which was to stand upon the point of *defence*.

And though the aforesaid author exclaims against *Norwich* in relation to the affair of the *Marquis's* miscarriage, and justly extolls *Excester* for her prowess, yet if we come to examine things, as we shall find the one deservedly praised, so shall we see the other as undeservedly and unjustly upbraided; *Excester* is a city (if I may credit the accounts we have of it³) placed on a hill, having a *castle*, "the site of which is eminent and above both the citie and countrie adjoining, for they do all lie, as under the lee thereof," the city is strongly ditched and walled round, and is "not easily to be gotten by force," and was well provided with cannon and other weapons of defence; on the contrary "*Norwich* is like a great *volume* with a *bad cover*, having at best but *parchment walls* about it." Nor can it with much cost and time be effectually fortified, because *under* the *frowning brow* of *Moushold-hill*, hanging over it, the river *Yere*,¹ so wanton, that "it knoweth not its own mind which way to goe, such the involved flexures thereof within a mile of this city, runneth partly *by*, partly *through* it, but contributeth very little to the strengthening thereof." Now what could a weak city do in opposition to so great a multitude, possessed of such a hill, as gave them not only a large prospect, but a full command over it, and being neither strong by art or nature, and quite destitute of any number of cannons, and other weapons of defence, could be in no capacity to make any resistance; and therefore it had been as *imprudent* in the magistrates *here*, to have pretended to act as they did at *Excester*, as it was *prudent* in them; and as to the miscarriage of the *Marquis* of *Northampton*, it was so far from being occasioned by any misconduct of the *citizens*, that it was only their misfortune, that so unfit a man was sent to their rescue, "he being more acquainted with the *witty* than the *warlike* part of *Pallas*, (as compleat in *music*, *poetry*, and *courtship*,"²) and so few

forgotten, that no city might hereafter follow the like, or the deed be so abhorred, that others hereafter would avoid the like shame, and learn to be noble by *Excester*, whose truth doth not only deserve great praises, but also great reward. See Hol. 1048.

³ Hol. vol. ii. p. 108, 109, &c. Fuller, 393. Heyl. Hist. Reform. fo. 77.

² Fuller. 393.

¹ He follows the common mistake as to the river's name, it being *Wensum*, not *Yare*.

² Fuller, 395.

succours, and many of them *Italians*, that it gave the rebels further pretence to fill the country with complaints, that these were only an *handful* of an *armful* to follow, driving on the design to subject *England* to the insolence of *foreigners*, for though neither wisdom nor valour was wanting in the *King's* soldiers, yet success failed them, being too few to defend *Norwich* and oppose the *rebels*: what was fifteen hundred *soldiers* (for there were no more of the *English* troops) to *twenty thousand rebels*? when on the other hand, Sir *John Russel* Lord Privy Seal, a person of a stout spirit, proper for such a service, and a man of great interest in that country, as well as estate, was sent down to *Excester*, "with a convenient power of men of warre, both "on horseback and foot, and two bands of strangers,"³ a power sufficient to engage those rebels, which were only about 10,000. And as to the damage the *Marquis's* forces suffered out of the houses, it is plain this author was not acquainted properly with the affair, for it did not proceed from the *citizens*, (as he says,) but from the *rebels* themselves, who having stormed *Bishop-gates*, entered the houses in *Holme-street*, and so almost up to *St. Martin's* church; and it was *those* that did the great damage to the *Marquis's* men: so that I believe if the thing be rightly considered and duly compared,⁴ *Norwich* was as free from any *disloyalty* as *Excester*, notwithstanding the accusations Sir *John* hath laid upon it.

At this time, the wisdom, faithfulness, courage, and integrity, of Dr. *Mat. Parker*, then professor of *divinity*, and afterwards Archbishop of *Canterbury*, a native of this city, was very remarkable for minding to do the office and duty of a good pastor; in rebuking of wickedness, he showed himself stout and valiant, and in wary avoiding of dangers, witty and careful, so that he performed the faith he owed to God and the *King*, and by diligently providing for himself, showed that Providence, that is principally in wise men: one day going into the camp, he found *Ket* and his associates standing under the *oak*, communing of matters between themselves: at which time, the noble courage of the *MAYOR* appeared, and his worthy voice was plainly heard like a brave man; for upon *Ket's* being earnest with him to deliver up the keys of the city, and all his authority, and to resign the government of it into his hands, *CODD* stoutly answered, "*He would give his blood and life out of his body, before he would by villainy treacherously forsake the city, or through fear or cowardice wickedly cast off his allegiance to the KING:*"⁵ The matter being thus debated, and night coming on, the *Doctor* seeing the people overcharged with eating and drinking, and the heat of the sun, thought that good counsel and wholesome advice would be cast away upon such swine, and therefore wisely omitted saying any thing to them that day; so that leaving all things as he found them, full of fury and tumults, he returned to the city; the next day, which was *Friday*. He and his brother, Mr. *Tho. Parker*, who was afterwards mayor of *Norwich*, came early to the camp, where he found them all under the *oak*, hearing prayers, said by Mr. *Coniers* their chaplain, who was then reading the *Litany*; Dr. *Parker* thinking that time fit for his purpose, stepped up on the *oak*, and there made an excellent

³ Hol. 1003.

⁴ Fuller, in his Church History, com-

pares those two rebellions from 393, to fo. 397.

⁵ Nevile.

sermon, full of wisdom, modesty, and gravity, dividing his discourse into three parts,

First, he exhorted them to use with moderation the victuals they had brought into the camp, and not riotously and lavishly waste and consume it.

Secondly, he advised them by no means to seek revenge of private displeasures, and not to chain or keep in irons those they held in ward, nor to defile their hands with blood, by taking away any man's life wickedly and cruelly.

Lastly, he wished them to have regard to themselves, and the commonwealth, and leave off their rash enterprise, not distrusting the King's *herald* and messenger, but to show such honour to his majesty, now in his tender years, as they might enjoy him hereafter, in his more ripe and flourishing state, being grown up in virtue to their great comfort.

But the *oak*, as soon as the *auditory*, would embrace his doctrine, his life being like to be ended before his *sermon*; for as the company heard him attentively and willingly, standing round about him, a lewd fellow among them cried out, "*How long shall we suffer this hireling DOCTOR, who being waged by GENTLEMEN, is come hither with his tongue, which is sold, and tied to serve their appetite? But for all his prating, let us bridle them, and bring them under the orders of OUR law.*" Upon this, the people began to threaten the preacher, and say he should be brought down with arrows and javelins, and some were shot at him,⁶ which put him in great fear, and that was increased by the noise and clattering of weapons under him; but he was happily deceived in that point, for there was not a man that stood next him under the compass of the tree, but what valued him exceedingly, and were glad of his coming hither, hoping his oratory might have some good effect; during this uproar *Ket's* chaplain⁷ seasonably and wisely, though very abruptly, set the *Te Deum*, and with the help of some *singing men* there present, performed it so elegantly, that the multitude taken with the sweetness of the musick (which was a novelty to them) began by degrees to be appeased: and during the singing, the Doctor withdrew to sing his part at home, and praise God for his great deliverance; for coming down from the *oak*, and taking his brother with him, he made what haste he could to the city. But as they were going down *St. Leonard's* hill towards *Pockthorp-gates*, some of the *rebels* overtook him, and began to question him about his *license*, desiring him to show them what authority he had to preach? but he knowing it in vain to reason with them, slipt away, and left his brother to argue out the matter. However, the very next day, the *Doctor* going into *St. Clement's* church, took occasion from one of the *Lessons* appointed to be read for the day,⁸

⁶ Fuller, 394.

⁷ Baker, fo. 437, calls *Coniers* an idle fellow, insinuating as if he was one of their party, but wrongfully; he was only procured by his friend *Aldrich*, by whom he was prevailed upon to do thus for order sake, and to see if religious persuasions and advice would do any thing.

⁸ The women resorted twice a day to prayer, and the servants (except what needs must stay at home) did the same; when *Ket's* ambassadours were sent to any private house, they were fain to bake or brew, or do any work for the *CAMP*, else they were carried as traitours, to the *oak*; as for trading, there was none in the city, people being forced to

to expound somewhat concerning these wicked tumults, many of the *rebels* being present, who heard the end of his exhortation without interrupting him, though they seemed greatly offended at it; but staying for his coming out, they immediately followed him, and told him that they understood he had three or four able geldings, which might serve the *King*, and therefore they charged him that immediately after dinner they might be ready for *them* to make use of. To which the *Doctor* said but little; but went home, and forthwith ordered some of their shoes to be pulled off, and their hoofs to be pared to the quick, and then put on again, and others to be anointed with green ointment, as though they had been lame with travelling, and dressed with medicines. Then leading them to pasture, the rebels seeing some of their feet swaddled and anointed, and others lamish, laid aside that design; and not long after, the *Doctor* seeming to take a walk out of the gates towards *Cringelford* bridge, met with his horses and servants there, as he had ordered, and mounting, took his journey towards *Cambridge* with all possible speed, and luckily escaped thither out of all danger, though by the way he met with and saw divers of the rebels playing their pranks in their usual outrageous manner.

By this time, having spoiled the country *gentlemen* of their goods, they now began to attack their bodies, and bring them as prisoners into the *camp*, which caused such a general fear, that many forsook their houses and estates, and changing apparel lest they should be known in the flight, escaped by obscure paths, and hid themselves in caves of the earth, and thick woods: many, who had horses and carts, they forced to carry provision to the camp, and others, that had none of their own, were compelled to procure them elsewhere; *gentlemen* were now daily taken and brought into the camp, bound fast with cords like so many villains, some were kept in *Norwich* castle, some in the *Gild-hall* prison, and others were shut up in the Earl of *Surrey's* house, as felons and thieves: whenever they wanted money (which was often) if the *mayor* did not immediately supply them out of the *common treasury*,⁹ they threatened to burn and rife the city: which they had certainly done, if the diligence of the *mayor* had not prevented it.

hide up their choicest goods, and happy were they that had the faithfulest servants. They that did keep open their shops were robbed and spoiled, and their goods were measured by the arms length, and dispersed among the rebels, their children they sent away for fear of fire; I the writer (who was then above 22 years of age, and an eye witness of these things) was present after prayer, during this dolorous state, when people met both of the miserable estate they were in, and like to be in, holding up their hands to heaven praying with tears that God would deal so mercifully with them, that they might live to talk of it, thinking it impossible at that time, they were so devoid of hope. *Norwich Roll.*

⁹ They often demanded help out of

the city *treasury*, which occasioned the citizens to take away thence what remained, and conceal the things of value, for fear of their taking them away by force, which they after attempted, and broke open the treasury, &c. for after the rebellion I find this: 'Paid for pe-
'cyng of the dore stalle and dore loope
'of the *tresyr* howse whych was sore
'hewyn and mankyld by traitor *Ket*, and
'hys *Kythyngs*. IREM, for new mendyng
'and makyng of ij lockes of the said
'tresur howse dore, iiij lockes and
'hespys on the yron chest within the
'said howse. iij other lockes in the
'same howse. ij lockes on the *chekyr* in
'the sembylly chambyr, and iij gret lockes
'and keys on the dore to the tower over
'the *tresyr* howse. All which locks,

Furthermore, to cloak their wicked actions under the *King's* authority, having seized several *commissions* sent from the King, directed to divers *gentlemen* in the country, authorising them to do their utmost endeavours to repress these commotions: in some of them they erased the names of the *gentlemen*, and inserted their *own*, and from others they took the seals, and placed them to forged *commissions* of their own making, and fixing them up in publick places, deceived many ignorant people thereby, and drew them to their party.

By this time their number being increased to above 20,000, they grew so disorderly, that *Ket*, the *arch-rebel*, could not restrain them: and now they threaten all such *citizens* as were fled with their families, and all such as would not declare on their side, as open enemies, so that nothing but fire and sword was hourly expected: whatever was brought into the camp was spent in a most gluttonous manner, insomuch that it seems almost incredible how so much could be devoured in so short a time, for besides swans, geese, hens, ducks, and all sorts of fowls without number, about 3000 bullocks and 20,000 sheep were spent in few days. The *gentlemen's* parks were laid open, and what deer they could get, killed and brought hither, and such as they had a particular spleen against, they destroyed their woods and groves, by cutting down the trees therein. Sometimes they would bring the *gentlemen* out of prison, chained two and two together, as it were to judgment, before the *tree of reformation*, there to be tried by these *governours*, as if they had been guilty of heinous crimes; and when it was asked the *commons* what should be done with the prisoners? they would cry with one voice *Hang them! hang them!* and if they were asked, *Why they gave such rash judgment on those they never knew?* they would roundly answer that others cried the same, and that they did it to give their assent with them, though they could give no other reason, but that they were *gentlemen*, and therefore (they said) not worthy to live.

Porters also were placed by them at all the *city gates*, and companies of the rebels to watch and ward at certain places, and the constables were made to provide and furnish them with what meat and drink they would have, at their own expense, even to the ruin of them.

And now one *Wharton*, a man of great courage, but not favoured by the people, was led to the *castle*, bound like a thief, and had there not been a great company of the rebels ordered by their captain to defend him, he had been slain by the unruly multitude: but neither his good behaviour to them, nor promises, nor the diligent care of the rebels that guarded him, could keep him from being stabbed in many places of his body with spears and pikes.

A *lawyer* also, who dwelt at *Melton*, was betrayed by a woman, and drawn out of a wood, where he had hid himself a little before, among the thorns and briars, and brought prisoner to the city, being hated by the *commons*, who esteemed him a subtile fellow; as they

‘keys, and hespys, war brokyn by the
 ‘forsaid traiter *Kette* and his rebels.
 ‘ITEM, to a mason for pinnyng in the
 ‘dore stalle and window in the said
 ‘tresyr howse, and all the tower on the
 ‘said howse and arching within the
 ‘same, all which wallys were shaken
 ‘and sore brusyd with rapping and
 ‘breking up the dores there.’ Comp.
 Camer.

haled him along, the heavens thundered horribly, to the astonishment of them that heard it, and such mighty showers fell, mixed with hail, that the earth was covered very deep, not far from *the tree of reformation*; but this fearful tempest did not in the least appall or terrify them.

Many days had passed from the beginning of this rebellion, and nothing the whole time was done, but burning, wasting, robbing, and consuming of all things; and so great grief had now possessed all good men, and especially the *citizens*, that at the sight of the lamentable fate of their country, they were almost distracted, and all hopes of success by resisting was taken away, so that they remained within their walls, fearing daily destruction, and destitute of all *counsel*, not having as yet heard from that of the *King*.

While the *rebels* thus raged abroad in the country, at *Hingham*, about eleven miles from *Norwich*, Sir *Edmund Knevet*, Knt. with a small company of his own menial servants, set upon the night watch of the rebels that were placed there, and brake through, overthrowing divers of them, and had some of his own men also unhorsed, and in danger to be hewn in pieces among them, yet he recovered them, and escaped their hands through great manhood; after which good night's service, as they would have it esteemed, they repaired to their great captain *Ket*, to show their hurts, and to complain of their griefs. It was talked among them, that they would go to Sir *Edmund's* house at *Bukenham* castle, to assault it, and fetch him out of it by force. But some doubted it was too strong for them, (it being a place of great strength at that time,) and others feared sharp stripes if they should attempt that exploit, being at least twelve miles from their main camp, and so that enterprise dropt, the most part thinking it best to sleep in a whole skin.

It happened, that Mr. *Leonard Sotherton*, a citizen of *Norwich*, fled to *London* for safety of his life, the rebels having threatened him if they could get him; him the *Council* sent for, and by him were informed of all their proceedings, and how they daily increased, and hourly threatened destruction to the *city*, and all *gentlemen* they could meet with; at the same time he told them, that he had heard say, that there were many in the *camp*, who if they had any hope of the *King's* favour, and that they might escape unpunished, would willingly lay down their weapons, and embrace his Majesty's pardon. And therefore he was in hope, that if the *King* sent down his *pardon*, and proclaimed it in the *camp*, that most of them would disperse. This advice being approved of by the *Council*, who had their hands fully engaged other ways, a *herald* was sent with *Sotherton* directly to *Norwich*, and entering the *camp* apparelled in his coat of arms, standing before the *tree of reformation*, he there declared with a loud voice, so that all about him might hear, "That the *KING* had granted *his free pardon* to all that would depart to their homes, and laying *aside their armour*, give over their traiterous begun enterprise." Upon which, almost all the multitude cried *God save the KING's Majesty*; and at the renewing of that cry, many kneeled down, and with tears in their eyes commended the *King's* mercy, which all would have embraced immediately, had not the wicked speeches of some of the rascally sort, and the traitorous persuasions of that caitiff *Ket* himself turned them from peace, and stayed them from their dutiful

inclinations. For Ket very fiercely and stoutly answered, so that all might hear him: "*That Kings and Princes were accustomed to grant pardons to such as are offenders, and not to others; and that he trusted he needed not any pardon, sith he had done nothing but what belonged to the duty of a true subject; and herewith he besought them not to forsake him, but to remember his promise, sith he was ready to spend his life in the quarrel.*" The herald hereupon called him TRAITOUR, and commanded John Petibone, sword-bearer of Norwich, to arrest him for treason, as a traitour to his Majesty; upon which, so great a confusion followed among the multitude, that the herald saw Ket had so far enraged them, that they would accept of no pardon, so that he departed from them, crying out with a loud voice, '*All ye that be the KING'S FRIENDS, come away with me,*' then the Mayor, and Master Aldrich, with a great number of other gentlemen that had been confined there, (among which were the two brothers, the Appleyerds,) and other honest yeomen, that were ready to obey the King, followed him: and entering the city by Bishop-gates, the mayor commanded them to be shut, because otherwise the rebels might have forthwith entered the city. Holinshed says, this was on the last day of July, but it is a mistake, as the Chamberlain's accounts show us, for it was on the 21st of that month, it being the very day they made a present to the herald for his good service, at their return into the city, which is entered in these words, '*Gaf in reward on Mary Magdalen evyn, to Mr. YORK herald at arms, 8 peces of gold called sovereigns, l. 4.*'

As soon as was possible, the mayor caused all the gates to be shut, and the gentlemen imprisoned in the castle and elsewhere to be set at liberty, who were all summoned to consult with him and his brethren, how they might defend the city from the rebels, and keep them from entering it by assault. And at last they determined to set watch and ward, day and night, on the walls and gates, and keep the city so close, that the means of transporting victuals from the camp being thereby cut off from that side of the river, the rebels might be wearied out, and obliged to decamp.

During this time, certain of the citizens that favoured the rebels had let a great number of them into the city, which raised such consternation, that it was thought safest for the gentlemen that had been let out of prison to be shut up again, lest the rebels finding them abroad, should murder them; but soon after, it was perceived that they were returned to their camp the same way they came; upon which, the mayor and aldermen immediately began to rampire up Bishop-gates, to plant what ordnance they had, and make all necessary provision for the defence of the city that was possible; placing 10 of the greatest pieces of ordnance against the enemy in the castle-ditches, appointing watch and ward in all those places where the walls were decayed; then they proceeded to make bullets, &c. for their defence, as we learn from the accounts of the city chamberlains, in these words, "*paid to ij men that made that night cxx pyllets of gonshotte xvi.d. for cc and xiv l. lede, x.s. viij.d. and a bundell of large brown*

* This was of some present service, 'nombre accepted the pardon, departed for Norwich Roll says, 'yet greate 'without retorninge.'

"paper, and xv^l. matchis dyvyded amongs all the *gonners* that night.

"*Byshops Gates* rampired with erth that nyght.

"A pece of *ordinaunce* carried to the old *common stathe yarde*, the ij brotheren of the *Appylyerds* watchyd that place that nyght.

"Sir *Wylliam Pastons*² ij gret *gonnys* caryed from the *common stathe* to the *castyl*.

"A bondell of small brown paper and match sent to the *castyll* and *common stathe* to shote certen yron *gonnys* ther, that came from *Caster Hall*.

"Mr. *Tho. Godsalue* and a gret company of others, kept Sir *Will. Paston's* gret peces that night in the *castyll yarde*."

The rest of the city forces were ordered to be ready at all times of the night, in the *market place* and cross streets of the city, for every occasion.

At length, having ordered things in this manner, they began to shoot off their artillery both from the *city* and *camp*, to annoy each other; but when the *rebels* saw that they did little hurt to the city with their ordnance lying upon the bill, they moved them down to the foot of it, and thence began to play against the walls, which being perceived, at the *mayor's* command, the *ordnance* was brought down from the *castle ditches*, and placed speedily in the *meadows*,³ which lie in the lowest part of the city, and so the greatest part of the night was spent in fearful shot on both sides.

But the worst evil the *magistrates* had to overcome, was the *scum* of the *city* that were in it, and were of the *rebels* side, in so great number that their force was not sufficient to rule them, for they would go and come from the *camp*, in spite of the *mayor* and *governours*, and bewray whatever was done against their comrades, for "here ys to be notyd, that the next day beyng *Mary Magdalen day*, the *chamberlayns* servyse don the night before, and specyally for making of the *gonshot*, was bewrayed by *John Fyshman* to traytor *Ket*, so that he sent to hys howse about lxxx men, of which number *Robert Ysodtanner*, *John Barker*, bocher, *Echard*, myller of *Heygham*, were cheffe messengers, which persons caryed the *chamberlain* to the *Guyldhall*, and ther took away oon hole barrell of *gunpowder*, and a remnant of another barrell, that was left the night before, and certen yron *pyllets*⁴ and lede *pyllets*, that servyd for the yron-sling, and certen *mores pykes* that lay over the *sembly chambyr*,

² This Sir William Paston was a brave man, stood by the city, and was with them almost always; his seat was at Castor by Yarmouth, then a strong place, and in some measure fortified; he had a house also in the city, where he resided much.

³ At a gate between Bishop's-gate and the Hospital tower, were placed six pieces of ordinance, charged with more than two hundred weight shot, and other furniture, of bows, bills, and arrows, against the which came great numbers of boys to take the water, but they were with the arrows and shot letted of their purpose. And this wrighter till noon

was in ayde of them, and being sent for a barrel of beer for the drye armye, was met by a great number which came through the river, and so scared the gunners away, and others, that some ran to raise up the city for more help, for the rebels had broken up the rampiers, opened the gates and carried up 6 pieces of ordinance to the hyl, and the rest in such nombre as the citizens could not deal with them, ran crying about the streets Traitors, Traitors! and great nombre enter'd houses, robbed shops, and did much violence, &c. Norwich Roll.

⁴ Bullets.

"and compellyd him to pay for lyne and a *maunde*⁵ to carry the sayd pelfer, *vj.d.*

"*Item*, they came ageyn to the *chamberlayns* howse, and tooke from thense *cxx* pyllets of lede, that war made the nyght before, and also they toke from him in corn, paper, and serpentyn powder of his own goods, to them sum of *vjl.* odd money, and besydes that, compellyd hym to pay for a new ferkyn to put in the *gunshote vd.* and for lyne to truss and carry the pelfer with, *iijd.*

"And the next day being *xxiiij July* a gret sorte of the same company with others to the nombyr of *C* persons at the leste, came ageyn to the *chamberlayns* house, and toke away of his own goods, *ij* bows, *iiij* sheffs of arrows, with cases and gyrdylls, *iiij alman* halberds, *ij* black bylls, certen clubbys and stavys, *ii almayn* ryvetts⁶ as fayer as any war in *Norwych*, and a *jack*⁷ of *fustyan*, and also carryd hym away wyth them to *Mushold*, to have hym to the *tre*⁸ for making of the forsayd *gunshote*: and by the way, he intreyd them so that they caryed hym to *Norwiche bothe*,⁹ wher he gaf them for remyssyon from goying to the *tre*, *ijs. iiijd.*"*

By this time, as the *mayor* and *citizens* imagined, the *camp* began to be distressed for want of victuals, and in order the more commodiously to bring provision from the other side of the *city*, they sued for *truce*, for a certain time, sending *James Williams*, and *Ralph Sutton*, two of the vilest that the *city* produced, as their ambassadours from the *camp* to the *city-gates*, with a banner of *truce* in their hands, who were brought to the *mayor* and *aldermen*, of whom they demanded, in Captain *Ket's* name, "*Peace and truce for a few days, whereby they might have liberty (as they lately had) to carry victuals through the city to the camp, which if they would not grant, they threatened to break into the city and destroy it with fire and sword.*" The *mayor* and *aldermen* flatly denied their request, "*Protesting they would not permit traitours to have any passage through their city.*" Upon this refusal, the *rebels* were so enraged, that running down the hill, they made a violent assault upon *Bishop-gates*, but were as bravely repulsed, and forced to retire. Yea such rage appeared among them, that the boys and young lads showed themselves so desperate in gathering up the arrows, that when they felt them sticking in their bodies, they would pluck them out and give them to their bowmen to shoot again at the *citizens*; all this time the *ordnance* in the meadows did but little damage to the *rebels*, for want of sufficient powder, and skill in the *gunners*, though many of them were wounded with the arrows, which flew very thick from the *city*; but yet so great was their fury, that the very boys naked and unarmed, ran about provoking the *citizens* with reproachful speeches.

In the mean season, the *rebels* in the *city*, and those that favoured them, began a fearful uproar on the other side of the *city*, crying "to

⁵ Or basket, whence we now call a basket commonly used by the country people to carry their butter to market in, a *butter maund*.

⁶ *ALMAIN rivets*, a certain light kind of armour, with plates of iron for the defence of the arms.

⁷ A jacket.

⁸ To try him at the *oak of REFORMATION*, on which he was likely to swing, if they had got him thither, as he foresaw.

⁹ The *toll-booth*, or city prison.

* This is verbatim out of the *Chamberlains accounts*.

"*your weapons, to your weapons, for the enemies are entered the city,*" which wicked stratagem answered the design, for all the *citizens* left that side of the city and ran to the other, so that the part where the assault first began, was left without defence; which the *rebels* seeing, renewed their assault, and the boys and country clowns, without fear, threw themselves into the river that runs before *Bishop's-gate*, and swimming cross, with swords, clubs, spears, staves, and javelins, made what few citizens were left there, retreat, and then pulling off the bars of the gates, let in the *rebels*, upon which, the citizens withdrew to their houses, and other secret places, where they hoped best to hide themselves from the fury of their enemies, which they imagined would now be executed to the total subversion of the *city*.

The first thing they did after they had thus entered by force was, to convey all the *guns* and *artillery*, and all other furniture of war whatever out of the city, to the camp, which was soon done; the boys and clowns mocking such citizens as they saw grieved, calling them *traitours*, cursing and reviling them.

The *herald*, who was still in the city, to see if the *rebels* would, before the day fixed for their pardons, (which was not yet expired,) give over their enterprise, came with the *mayor* and a great number of the principal *citizens* into the market-place, and there declared to the populace in the King's name, "*That all such as would lay aside their arms, and go home to their houses, should have a general PARDON, but all the rest should be punished with death.*"

The *rebels* that stood by and heard him, bad him depart with a mischief, for neither his fair offers nor his sweet flattering words should beguile them; for they detested such mercy, that under pretence of *pardon*, would cut off all their hope of safety and self-preservation. Upon which the *herald* departed, seeing nothing was to be done either through fear of punishment, or hope of pardon, and returned to *court*. Upon this *Ket* immediately ordered *Leonard Sotherton* (or *Sutterton*) to be brought before him, because he had accompanied the *herald* in his journey, but he fearing the matter, and being warned of it, was forced to hide himself in the city, among his friends and kindred, as many other good men did.

And now *Ket* took the *mayor*, *Robert Watson*, *William Rogers*, *John Humberston*, *William Brampton*, and many others of the wisest and best men of the city, and imprisoned them in *Surrey-house*, where some of them remained laden with irons till the last day of this conspiracy.

Ket perceiving that things were grown so desperate, that he must have either a bloody victory over his country, or else soon come to the shameful end he deserved, endeavoured all he could to draw a huge multitude together to encrease his army, so that what by rewards and fair promises, it is almost inconceivable to tell the numbers of rascally people that flocked to him from all parts on a sudden.

By this time, the *citizens* began to be sore displeased that their *mayor* (who was a man of remarkable honesty, and exceedingly beloved, not only by the *better* sort, but even by those that had joined the camp) should be so scandalously imprisoned, and remain in danger of his life, among the *rebels*, who began to threaten him sorely, and jesting at his name, would say one to another, "*Let us come together to-morrow, for we shall see a Codd's-head sold in the camp for a*

"penny," alluding to the *mayor's* name. Whereupon, the *citizens* fearing least he should be made away among them, came and complained unto *Thomas Aldrich*,¹ (whose authority was great among the *rebels*, he being a man they also loved,) that they did not like such usage; and he immediately went to *Ket*, and being backed by a number of the *citizens* that were exceedingly angry at the usage of their *mayor*, he sharply reprov'd him for his cruel dealing, in imprisoning so honest a man as the *mayor* was, and withal commanded him to release him; when, either for shame, or fear of disoblighing these *citizens*, he instantly set him at liberty, and permitted him to go all over the city; so that by his care and diligence, many of the *citizens* were much comforted. But because he could not abide in it, being constrained to be the most part of his time in the camp, he made *Augustine Steward* his *DEPUTY*, commanding him to take the charge of governing and defending the city in his absence; and *he* with the assistance of *Henry Bacon*, and *John Atkins*, then *sheriffs*, ruled the city right carefully to their great credit, and kept all the *citizens* in order, except those unruly ones, whom no good order could command.

During this time, *Ket* and his companions used to make scorn and mock at such prisoners as they kept, and sometimes delivered them to the multitude, for that purpose, and a day was appointed, when all the prisoners were to be brought out to the *oak*, there to be tried, as they called it; and at the time, *Ket* himself went up on the *oak*, and setting down there, had the prisoners in order, one by one, called by their names, and then he enquired of his companions, *what they thought of them?* these *varlets* being made *inquisitors*, and *judges* of the lives of those innocent *gentlemen*; if they found nothing against the man in question, they called out *A good man, he is a good man, and therefore ought to be set at liberty*; but if any small crime or dislike was but once named by any of them, they called out, *Let him be hanged, let him be hanged*, though at the same time they did not so much as know the man.

The *Council* being ascertained by the *herald's* return, that nothing but force would quiet the *Norfolk* rebels, appointed *William Parr* Marquis of *Northampton*, an excellent courtier, and one more skilled in leading a *measure* than a *march*, with 1500 horsemen of the King's forces, to go down to *Norwich* to attack the *rebels* and defend the city; with him went the Lord *Sheffield*, and the Lord *Wentworth*, Sir *Anthony Denny*, Sir *Henry Parker*, Sir *Richard Southwell*, Sir *Ralf Sadler*, Sir *John Clere*, Sir *Ralf Powlet*, Sir *Richard Lee*, Sir *John Gates*, Sir *Tho. Paston*, Sir *Henry Bedingfield*, Sir *John Suliard*, Sir *William Walgrave*, Sir *John Cutts*, Sir *Thomas Cornwalleis*, *Knts*, with a good number of other *knight*s, *squires*, and *gentlemen*, and a small band of *Italians*, under the command of *Mala-testa*, an experienced soldier: which the *rebels* took advantage of, and filled the country with complaints that these were part of the numberless *foreigners* to which *England* was going forthwith to be subjected, which made some of them more resolute than before.

¹ Tho. Aldrich was so beloved of all men, for his wisdom, gravity, modesty, and fine wit, that his name was even revered among these villainous *rebels*, over whom he soon got such command, that it was very seldom they neglected his advice, by which means he did the greatest good that could be at that time to his country.

The *Marquis* being now come within a mile of *Norwich*, sent Sir *Gilbert Dethick*, Knt. who was then *Norroy*, and afterwards *Garret King at Arms*, to summon them within the city, to yield it into his hands, or upon refusal, to proclaim war against it. *Augustine Steward*, the *deputy mayor*, sent to the *mayor*, who was now detained in the camp, to let him know what message he had received from the *Marquis*, who returned answer, that all these confusions much grieved him, and more so because he could not wait on him to deliver the city into his hands himself, being detained by a guard of the *rebels*, in danger of his life; but having given his authority to Mr. *Augustine Steward*, a wise and careful man, least in his absence the people should fall away from their duty, he had ordered him to be ready to surrender it into his hands, and to submit all things wholly to his Lordship's order and disposition. This message being soon carried by *Norroy*, the *deputy mayor*, *sheriffs*, and a great number of the *chief citizens*, went to the *Marquis's* army, and delivered the sword² to his Lordship, declaring that the *mayor* himself would have gladly come if he could have got from the *rebels*, and that although a great number of the *scum* and *populace* of the city were partakers with the *rebels*, yet the *substantial* and *principal citizens* never did, nor never would consent to their doings, but were ready at all times to receive him into their city, and obey him as the representative of the King himself.

Upon which, the *Marquis* comforted them with good words, telling them he hoped he should appease these troubles shortly. Then he delivered the sword to Sir *Richard Southwell*, who carried it bare headed before the *Marquis* into the city, which honour, by solemn and ancient custom, is always given to the King's lieutenants: he made his entry at *St. Stephen's-gates*, and forthwith gave commandment that all the *citizens* should meet him in the *market-place*, where they consulted long, and many things were resolved upon, as well for the defence of the city as for restraining the assault of the enemy. Immediately *watch* and *ward* were appointed for the *walls* and *gates*, and the weak places of the old walls were guarded by armed men day and night.

Things being thus ordered, the *Marquis*, with the *nobles* and *gentlemen*, supped at the *deputy mayor's*, and lodged there, but kept their armour on their backs all night, (though they were wearied with a troublesome journey of three days, and the heat of the weather,) for fear of a sudden assault.

It happened (but whether by chance or appointment is not known) that the *strangers* went out and offered skirmish to the *rebels* upon *Magdalen-hill*; the *rebels* first came forth with their horsemen, who better understood plundering the country, than fighting, for they were no match for the *strangers*; which their fellows seeing, they put their archers before their horsemen, designing to surround the *strangers*, but they perceiving their drift, cast themselves into a ring, and retired into the city, leaving an *Italian* gentleman behind them, who had ventured too far, and being unfortunately thrown from his horse, was taken, spoiled of his armour, and as a specimen how they would use others, hanged over the walls of *Surrey-house*.

² The sword is a sign of the King's presence and authority, and as such is carried before the *mayors* in cities, &c.

The *watch* being set, the MARQUIS ordered the rest of the soldiers to be armed all night, and to make a huge fire in the *market-place*, which was appointed their general *rendezvous*, so that the streets might be light, least by darkness and ignorance of the place they should be enclosed in the night by their enemies.³

Sir Edward Warner, Marshal of the Field, gave the *watch-word*, Sir Thomas Paston, Sir John Clere, Sir William Walgrave, Sir Thomas Cornwalleis and Sir Henry Bedingfield, men of approved valour and wisdom, were dispersed in divers parts of the city, for defence thereof, who performed their parts nobly, going continually from place to place encouraging and animating their men by their countenance, words, and their own travel and labour. Every thing being thus settled, the Marquis and others at rest, about midnight, the *rebels*, as if they designed to assault the city, discharged their artillery as thick as possible, but whether it was by the unskilfulness of the *gunners*, or whether they had taken money, (as some thought,) they did little damage; the bullets passing over the city. The Marshall, by reason of the continual alarms given by the watchmen, and the continuance of the discharge of the cannons, called up the Marquis, as he had ordered him to do, if any thing happened, who came presently into the *market-place* with his *nobles* and *gentlemen*, and entered into consultation how to provide better for the defence of the city, finding by the slow return of his soldiers, (which he began to perceive,) that they were not sufficient for the guard of so large a place; and by general advice it was agreed, that all the *gates* on the other side of the city from the enemy, and all the ruinous places of the walls, should be rampired up, concluding that there would not be wanting so many soldiers to defend the walls, but that the *citizens* might only watch them, and give notice in case of any danger that way; this was immediately put in execution, and near finished, when the whole rout of rebels came running with hideous shrieks and yells to the city, endeavouring to hew in pieces, and fire, the gates; some swimming over the river, climbed up the lowest places of the walls, others got in at the breaches, and so entered. The Marquis's men did all that was possible to repel them; the fight lasted above three hours continually, in which the noble courage of *Bedingfield*, *Cornwalleis*, *Paston*, &c. was very apparent, the *rebels* pushing forward to the utmost of their power, and being courageously resisted, were so desperate, that when they were thrust through their bodies or thighs, or their hamstrings cut asunder, though they were fallen down deadly wounded, would not give over, but half dead, drowned in their own and other men's blood, would till the last gasp strike at their adversaries, when their hands could scarce hold their weapons; but such was the bravery of the gentlemen and soldiers, that they were forced to retreat to their camp, having lost 300 of their fellows, who were killed in the city in this engagement; and now at last, being secure from any farther practices of the enemy, they went to rest for that little time that remained, proper for that purpose.

³ Paid in the tyme of my Lord Mar- sen, and wood for fyers in the market, gues beyng in the cyte, for stavys, bolts, caryng a dede horse out of the market, sholvys, &c. half a barrell of bere at the &c. not possybyll to remembyr. 335.
E Comp. Camerar.

In the morning it was told the *Marquis*, that the courage and resolution of many of the rebels was much abated, and that they might be easily persuaded to lay down their arms if they were assured of pardon, there being no less than 4 or 5000 then waiting at *Pockthorpgates*, who on such promise would return home, and submit to the King's mercy; which information made him exceeding glad, but *Norroy* and a trumpeter being sent to the gate, not a person was found there; however, upon the sound of the trumpet, a great number came running down the hill; one *Flotman* being their principal, whom the trumpeter commanded to stand; *Flotman* demanded what the matter was, and why they drew them to parley by sound of trumpet, to whom *Norroy* replied, "Go thy waies, and tell thy company, from my Lord Marquess of *Northampton*, the King's Majesties lieutenant, that he commandeth them to cease from any further outrage, and if they will obey his commandment, all that is past shall be forgiven and pardoned." To which, *Flotman*, who was an outrageous busy fellow, of a voluble tongue ready for reproaches and arrogant speeches, presumptuously answered, 'that he cared not a pin's point for my Lord Marquess,' and like a traitour railed upon his Lordship, maintaining that he and the rest of the *rebels* were earnest defenders of the King's royal Majesty, and that they had not taken up arms against the King, but in his defence, and that time would make it appear, that they sought nothing more than to maintain his royal estate, the liberty of their country, and the safety of the commonwealth; and then utterly refusing the pardon, told *Norroy* positively, that they would either restore the commonwealth from the decay into which it was fallen, being oppressed through the tyranny and covetousness of the *gentlemen*, or else would die like men in the quarrel.

Scarce had he made an end, but an alarm was raised through the whole city, the general cry being, *To arms! to arms!* for at the instant these things were doing at *Pockthorpgates*, the *rebels* brake in at the *hospital meadows*, and coming up *Holme* or *Bishopgate-street*, attacked the *Marquis's* ordnance, that was placed on *St. Martin's plain*, at the mouth or entrance thereof, in which place there ensued a sharp conflict between the *rebels* and the *Marquis's* men; there were slain of the *rebels* about 140, and great numbers wounded, and of the King's soldiers and city forces, about 50, or somewhat more, besides a great number wounded. This skirmish continued from about nine o'clock on *Lammas day* morn, being the first of *August*, till noon the same day; in which the miserable death of the Lord *Sheffield* was lamented and pitied of all men,⁴ who more mindful of his birth and honour than of his own safety, desirous to show proof of his noble courage, entering among the thickest of his enemies, and fighting too boldly, though not so warily as was expedient, fell into a ditch or hole as he was turning his horse, and being compassed about with a great number of these horrible traitours, was there slain, although he declared who he was, and offered largely to the villains if they would have saved his life; and as he pulled off his helmet that it might appear who he

⁴ Uppon *Lammes* day was the Lord *gate*, a lyttyl from the old skolhowes (or *Scheffeld* sclayne by the rebeles, in the school-house) that yer, (1549.) E Lib. paryche of *St. Martyne* at the *Pallas-* Civ.

was, a butcherly knave, one *Fulke*, who by occupation was both a carpenter and butcher, knocked him on the head with a club, and so killed him, of which he much vaunted afterwards, and so it came to be known who it was committed this barbarity, for which, afterwards, by the just judgment of God, the villain had his deserved reward; the place where he fell is distinguished by a large freestone laid there.⁵

In relation to this affair, the aforesaid Sir *John Cheek* expostulates with the rebels thus,

"How was the Lord *Sheffield* handled among you, a noble gentleman and of good service, both fit for counsel in peace, and conduct in war, considering either the gravity of his wisdom, or the authority of his person, or his service to the common wealth, or the hope that all men had in him, or the need that *England* had of such, or among manie notable good, his singular excellencie, or the favour that all men bare toward him, being loved of every man, and hated of no man?

"Ye slew him cruelly, who offered himself manfully, and would not so much as spare him for ransome, who was worthie for noblesse, to have had honour, and hewed him bare, whom ye could not hurt, armed, and by slaverie, slew nobilitie, in deed, miserable, in fashion, cruellie, in cause, develishlie. Oh! with what cruel spite was sundred, so noble a bodie, from so godlie a mind? whose death must rather be revenged than lamented, whose death was no lacke to himselfe, but his countrie, whose death might every way been better born than at a rebels hands. Violence is in all things hurtfull, but in life, horrible."

With him died divers other gentlemen and worthy soldiers, who were buried the same day with him, at *St. Martin's* on the *Plain*, which church is just by the place they fell, as I find by the parish register in these words, "1549, *The Lord SHEFFIELD* ⁶ with THIRTY FIVE others, were here buried 1 Aug.;" and among others *Robert Wollvaston* or *Wolverston*, who was appointed to keep the entrance into the cathedral, was killed by the same *Fulke*, who took him for Sir *Edmund Knevet*, against whom they bare great malice, because he gave them all the disturbance he possibly could.

The rebels, puffed up with the death of the Lord *Sheffield*, who was a person they greatly feared, by reason of the character he had for his great courage, making an alarm on every side, got into the city every way they could, and so overcharged the forces with numbers, being above twenty thousand to fifteen hundred, that they caused the Marquis and his people to give way, and forsake the city; every man making the best shift he could to save himself, either by speedy flight, or by hiding themselves in private places, as woods, groves, caves, and such like. But yet divers gentlemen of good account, as *Bedingfield*, *Cornwaleis*, and others, who remained behind, abiding the brunt, were taken prisoners, and kept in strict durance till the day of the rebels overthrow by the Earl of *Warwick*.

⁵ The stone lies under the sign of *Cupid*, which is on the left-hand of the street leading from the *Plain* to Bishopgate-street, a little before the turn into that street, at which turn *St. MATHEW's* church stood on the right hand, and the old GRAMMAR schools opposite to it.

⁶ EDWARD first Lord SHEFFIELD of *Botterwick*, was slain at *Norwich* in the insurrection. Coll. P. L. N.

The Marquis being thus beaten out of *Norwich*, with the residue that escaped, hasted to *London*, leaving the city in the rebel's power: many of the chief citizens fled, leaving their wives, children, and all their possessions in their enemies hands, having hid their gold, jewels, silver, and good household stuff, in privies, wells, and pits digged in the ground.

After the Earl's departure the same day, they threw fire upon the tops of the houses, which flew from house to house with fearful flames, and in a small time consumed great part of the city; for all the houses in *Holmstrete* were consumed with fire on both sides thereof, with *St. Giles's* hospital, which was dedicated to the relief and maintenance of the diseased poor; *Bishop-gates*, *Magdalen*, *Pockthorp*, *Berstreet-gates*, and divers other buildings in many places were burnt; and had not the clouds by God's special providence commiserated the city's calamity, and melting into tears quenched the flames, the whole city had been laid in ashes, for the plenty of rain that fell then, in a great measure quenched the fire. The rebels entered the houses of such as were known to be wealthy, and thoroughly rifled them; in short, the state of the city was as miserable as can be expressed.

The *mayor's* deputy would not leave the city, but kept in his house, not daring to stir out, or attempt to stay them; and now another band brake in at *St. Martin's-gates*, and armed with clubs and such weapons as they could get, attempted to break open the *deputy's* house, and at last began to fire the door; upon which, being alone, his servants having fled from him, he opened it, and they immediately seized him, plucked off his gown, (which he used at that time,) calling him REBEL, threatening him with a most shameful death, if he did not tell them where the *Marquis* of *Northampton* was hid; and though he positively assured them that he and all his company were gone, they ransacked every hole in the house, and taking what they found, went their way, laden with the spoil: but yet many of them, partly pacified for a piece of money and other things which they received of the *deputy*, and partly reproved for these wrongs, by some of credit among them, brought again such packs and burthens, as they had trussed up, and threw them into the shops of those houses out of which they had taken them before. Nevertheless, many were spoiled of all they had, by the *rebels* entering their houses, under pretence of seeking for the *Marquis's* men. But the houses of those that fled were quite ransacked, for they called them *traitours*, and enemies to their King and country, that had thus forsaken their houses in such time of necessity. Now some of the citizens ordering the furious multitude bread and drink, and all kind of victuals, the hungry wretches were somewhat appeased: but yet many sustained such injury, and were overcharged with such great expenses, that as long as they lived, they were forced to fare the worse for it in their household affairs.

The rebels by this time reduced from such extreme violence, began to think of their own safety, and commanded the *deputy* and chief of the city that were left in it, that watch and ward should be hourly kept at the gates and walls by the *citizens* themselves, threatening them with death if they omitted it. Moreover, whenever it rained, they would kennel up themselves in the churches, abusing those holy

places appointed for God's service and worship, with all manner of vile profanations.

And thus things continued till the 24th of *August*, being St. *Bartholomew's* day, when JOHN DUDLEY Earl of WARWICK, by the King's command, with a good force of soldiers raised in *Lincolnshire* and other shires of the kingdom, and also a good number of *Switzers*, which had been purposely provided for the *Scotch* war, entered *Norwich*.⁷

For his Majesty perceived, they were got to such a head, that without a main army, guided by a general of experience and conduct, it would be very hard to subdue them: and therefore this Earl, who was just appointed to go into *Scotland* against the *French* and *Scots*, was sent hither, whose manhood, courage, and experience in all war-like enterprises had been sufficiently tried and known, it being thought, if he could not suppress them, nobody could.

The Earl then, his army being ready, marched to *Cambridge*, where the *Marquis* of *Northampton*, desirous to be revenged for his late repulse, met him, being resolved to attend him, and try whether he could be more fortunate in *following*, than he had been in *leading*, and with him were many other *gentlemen*, with divers of the principal *citizens* of *Norwich*, the Lords *Willoughby*, *Powes*, and *Bray*, *Ambrose Dudley*, then son to, and afterward Earl of *Warwick*, and *Rob. Dudley* his brother, afterwards Earl of *Leicester*, *Henry Willoughby*, Esq. *Sir Tho. Gresham*, *Sir Marmaduke Constable*, *Will. Devereux*, son to the Lord *Ferrers* of *Chertsey*, *Sir Edm. Knevet*, *Sir Tho. Palmer*, *Sir Andrew Flammock*, and many other *knights*, *squires*, and *gentlemen*, who all tried their manhood, and behaved gallantly when time and occasion was given them.

The *citizens* meeting the Earl at the entrance of *Cambridge*, fell upon their knees at his feet, and weeping, earnestly entreated him to lay nothing to their charge, for *they* and all the *chief* of the city, were innocent, and guilty of no crime; yet they besought his favour and mercy, for they had verily conceived incredible grief for this miserable destruction and spoil of their *city* and *country*, and had further endured all extremity at the rebels hands, being obliged, for safety of their lives to fly the city, out of which they were forced by fire and sword, from their wives, children, and all their friends; and in this so great misery, they had this only to crave, that if in this common and exceeding fear, through ignorance or folly, they had unknowingly committed any offence, the same might not be imputed to them, but upon this their humble petition and repentance, it might be pardoned.

The *Earl* answered that he perceived how great peril they were in, and that without doubt great was the strength of those desperate men, who had driven them from all things as dear to them as life itself: affirming they had done nothing amiss to his knowledge, for in that they left the city, compelled by fear and such imminent danger, it was only an infirmity easily excusable. Notwithstanding, in one thing, he said, he imagined they were somewhat overseen, that

⁷ In die Sci. *Bartholomei* Apostoli, the noble Erele of WARWYK entryd *Norwiche*, by force against the rebels, and specially that traytor *Kett*, and so he kept the said cyte under the King, 1549. E Libro Albo in Calendario, Ibidem.

they did not withstand resolutely those evils at the very beginning, for he supposed a few valiant and wise men might have dispatched those companies in a moment, if they had attacked them resolutely at the first rise.

And now granting them all pardon, and assuring them of the King's favour, he commanded them to furnish themselves with armour and weapons, and march forth with the army, wearing certain *laces* or *ribands* about their necks, to distinguish them from others.

The Earl marched directly from hence to *Windham*, and got thither on the 22d day of *August*, and as he came along, the most part of the *Norfolk* gentlemen, that were not imprisoned by the rebels, came to him, with which he was exceedingly pleased.

On the 23d day of *August*, he showed himself upon the plain between *Norwich* and *Eaton* wood, and lodged that night at Sir *Tho. Gresham's* seat at *Intwood*, about two miles from *Norwich*: on this plain the army rested that day and night, the men being all the while ready armed for battle, lest the enemy should raise any sudden tumult, for they plainly perceived them in the walls and towers, endeavouring to make what defence they could.

While the army laid here, the Earl sent the aforesaid *Norroy* to summon the city, either to open the gates that he might quietly enter, or else look for war and a forcible assault, and such a reward as rebels deserve.

All this time *Ket* had been getting what power he could together, and consulting how to defend himself and his rascally crew; and when he was informed the *herald* was at the gates, he obliged *Augustine Steward*, the *mayor's deputy*, and *Robert Rugg*, who was *mayor* the next year, as two of the chiefest *citizens*, to go to him and know his errand; these being let out at *Brazen-Door*, and hearing his message answered, "that they believed they were the miserablest men " then living, having suffered such calamities as they could not but " tremble at the remembrance of, and that now they could not fulfill " their loyalty to their prince, which brought them into the unhappy " *dilemma* of either loosing their lives, or their good name, but hoped " his *Majesty* would pardon them, as they had not consented to any " thing of this *rebellion*; but with loss of goods, and peril of life, as " far as it was in their power, had done their utmost to keep the " *citizens* in good order and dutiful obedience. But one thing more " they humbly requested of my Lord *Warwick*, that whereas there " were great numbers of *Ket's* army poor and naked, running about " the city without armour or weapon, which seemed as if they were " weary of their doings, that it would please him once more to offer " them the King's *pardon*, and they hoped it would be gladly accepted, that so any more bloodshed might be avoided." *Norroy* returned to the *Earl*, who fearing least the *rebels* should murder the *gentlemen* they had in prison,^s if they came to a battle, resolved to try this way, and sent *Norroy* again, with a trumpet, to offer them a *general pardon*, who entering the city, met with about 40 of the rebels on horseback, and riding two and two together very pleasant and merry, they passed from *St. Stephen's-gate*, where he entered,

^s Sir *Roger Woodhouse* was continually death; as were many others. reviled and abused, and threatened with

unto *Bishop-gate*: the *trumpeter* there sounded, upon which the *rebels* flocked down the hill, and the horsemen ran swiftly to them, commanding them to divide themselves, and stand in order on either side of the way, and as *Norroy* and the trumpeter, with two of the chief *citizens*, entered between them, they were received on every side with great shouts and outcries, for every one uncovering their heads as it were with one mouth and consent, cried out, 'God save King EDWARD, God save King EDWARD!' *Norroy* and the two *citizens* highly commended them for so doing, desiring them to keep place and order, as they were commanded by their own men, which they did for a while: *Norroy* having got to the top of the hill, with his coat of arms on, as solemn ensigns of his office, stayed awhile for *Ket*, who was not yet come; and at last he began to remind them of the King's gracious goodness, who had several times by *heralds* and others promised them *pardon*, if they would return to their obedience, all which they had refused, and despised his messengers; he willed them to consider into what misery and decay they had brought that commonwealth, the good of which was so often in their mouths, and then discoursing of their horrible murders, riots, burnings, and other crimes, he desired them to consider into what abundant mischiefs they had brought themselves, and what they must expect from the wrath of God, and the King's *army*, now ready to execute it, and which they could not withstand, if they did not now accept of the King's gracious *pardon*, which he then by him offered to them all, assuring them that he had sent the Right Honourable the Earl of *Warwick*, a man of noble fame and approved valiancy, as his *Lieutenant General*, to persecute them with fire and sword, and not to desist till he had utterly subdued them, and revenged him on them for all their treasons and wickednesses, and he also told them, that the Earl designed to offer them *pardon* no more, if they now refused it.

Many of them were now touched with remorse, and began to fear the event of things, but the greater part were much offended at *Norroy's* speech, and began to prate that he was not the King's *herald*, but one set out by the *gentlemen* in such a gay coat, made of church vestments,⁹ and things taken thence, to deceive them, under notion of *pardon*, and therefore it would be well done either to thrust him through with an arrow, or hang him up; others at the same time seemed to reverence him, and divers that had served in *Scotland*, and at *Bulloign*, assured their fellows that he was the King's *herald* indeed; upon which they pretended no more to offer him any injury, though they then said, instead of pardon, there was nothing prepared for them but a barrel full of halters. *Norroy* departing thence, and *Ket* with him, came to another place, and because the multitude was so great that he could not be heard by all from one place, he again made the same proclamation; before the end of which, a vile boy turned up his bare buttocks to him, with words as unseemly as his gesture was filthy, in reproach of his *Majesty* and his *officer*; which so moved one of the King's friends, (for some were come over the water to view things,) that he directly shot the boy through the body,

⁹ This shows that the havock made of the church ornaments was one thing that offended greatly the populace.

upon the spot. Which when the rebels saw, a dozen of them came riding furiously out of the wood, crying, "Wee are betraied friends ! "wee are betraied ; if you look not about you : doo you not see how " our fellowes are slaine with guns before our faces ? this *herald* " goeth about nothing else but to bring us in danger of some ambush, " that the *gentlemen* may kill and beat us all down at his pleasure." And thereupon they all shrank away and fled as if they had been out of their wits. Nevertheless, the chief leader, *Robert Ket*, accompanied *Norroy*, designing, as was said, to have gone himself to the Earl of *Warwick*, and to have talked with him ; but now when they were come almost to the bottom of the hill, a multitude of the rebels came running, and crying to him, asking him whither he went, " we " are ready (said they) to take such part as you do, be it never so bad," assuring him they would stand by him both in life and death, and that if he went any further, they would surely follow him. Upon which *Norroy* desired *Ket* to return with them into the camp, which he did, and they went back with him much appeased.

In the mean time, as the army laid before the city towards the south, came down certain to view it, and with them came both the *mayor* and *Thomas Aldriche*,² (who by policy were let out of the gate,) repairing to the Earl, and craving pardon, which they obtained, and were appointed to remain with them ; now the Earl seeing nothing would avail but force, brought his army to *St. Stephen's-gates*, which the *rebels* had stopped up, and let down the *portcullis*, wherefore he commanded the *master gunner* to plant the *ordnance*, and beat down the gate for the soldiers to enter by ; which while they were doing, the *deputy* informed the Earl, that not far off was a postern-gate, called the *Brasen-Door*, which though the enemy had fastened with great beams, and pieces of timber, and rampired up with earth and stones, might very easily be broke open ; upon which the *pioneers* are sent for, who immediately opened it, and there the Earl's forces first entered, and slew those rebels that stood to defend it, and made the enemy retreat from thence ; and in the interim, the master gunner had broken the portcullis of *St. Stephen's-gates*, and battered them half down, and the soldiers had made several breaches in the walls, between *St. Stephen's* and *St. Giles's-gates*, to enter by ;³ at these places the Marquis of *Northampton*, and Captain *Drury*, alias *Poignard*, a man of great valour, entered with their bands, and slew and wounded so many of their enemies, that the rest retired hastily to their camp ; and by this time, by the good management of the *deputy*, *St. Bennet* or *Westwick-gates* were set wide open, through which the Earl of *Warwick* himself and his main army entered, and came into the *market-place*, without any resistance ; here they took sixty of the rebels, and erecting a gallows by the *Cross*, hung them up ; then the Earl presently commanded *proclamation* to be made through the whole city, that all the inhabitants should keep within, having their shops and doors fast barred, on pain of death : which was obeyed by all, except the son of one *Wasey*, a cobler, who

¹ Neville calls it *Sturt-hill*.

² Norwich Roll.

³ To a mann stoppyng in certain holes in the walls between *St. Stephen's* and

St. Gylys's-gates, which ware broken open at my Lord of *WARWICKS* comyng &c. Comp. Camerar.

with two or three more, were found in the *market-place*, and hanged up for their folly: this was wisely done, for thus the Earl knew who were concerned in the *rebellion*, and who not. Upon this many came and obtained pardon, and as they were commanded, barred up themselves, and thought they were well off. The Earl finding the *market-place* very spacious, made it his head quarters.⁴

All this while, the *carriages* belonging to the army were entering at *St. Bennet's-gates*, and for want of order being given to the drivers where to stop, they ignorantly went through the whole city out at *Bishop-gates*, directly toward the enemy's camp at *Moushold*, which the rebels seeing, came down, seized on them, and carried them laden with guns, powder, and other ammunition, into their camp, greatly rejoicing, because they had no store of such things among them. However, Captain *Drury* coming up with his band, in good time, fortunately recovered some of the carts, not without slaughter on either side.⁵

The *rebels* being not yet fully driven out of the city; began to form a sort of camp on *Tombland*, and to lay wait in the lanes and cross streets, with intent to kill the Earl's men unawares, who by reason of the spaciousness of the city, were ignorant of the ways; some of them stood at *St. Michael's* at *Plea*, others at *St. Simon's*, others at *St. Peter's* of *Hungate*, and others in *Wimer's-street* by *St. Andrew's* church, ready for battle; and setting upon some of the Earl's men, slew three or four gentlemen, before any help could come; news being carried of it to the Earl in the *market-place*, he passed forward out of the market by *St. John's* of *Maddermarket* church, and turned into *Wimer* or *St. Andrew's-street*, with the main body of his forces, and when they were got to *St. Andrew's* church, the enemy let fly a cloud of arrows, but Captain *Drury* came a second time very opportunely with his band of *harquebusiers*,⁶ young men of excellent courage and skill, who paid them so home with such a terrible volley of shot, that they fled in a moment, leaving 130 of their companions dead on the spot, and divers of them being found creeping in the churchyards, were taken and executed; all the rest fled to their *camp*, and the city was quite rid of them, to the great comfort of the inhabitants.

The Earl now began to give order to fortify the city, furnished the walls with soldiers and other munition, fit to repulse an enemy, placed a guard of armed soldiers in every street, blocked and rampired up all the gates, decayed walls, &c. except those next the enemy,⁷ and out of *Bishop-gate* he placed great ordinance ready charged, to be conveyed next day to *Mousehold*.

⁴ Payd in the tyme of my Lord of WARWICK's being in the cite. For 2 C iij qrs. and ij li. of lede, deliver'd the 1st night to the master of the ordenance to make gunshotte, for so moche as the shotte of dyverse peces ware taken by the rebels, that first night, xvs. iijd.

For free-stone to make moulds and shot, and for wood and a styll to melt their lede. iijj.

For a pece of tymbyr and makyng a payer of gallows at the CROSSE, viijd.

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For xvj li. candle brente about the cross in the market the iijj fyrst nyghts, ijs. iijjd. Comp. Cam.

⁵ Paid to a surgeon for helyng of cer- ten of Capt. Drury's men, which ware hurt at Bishops-gate, the same night that my Lord of Warwyk enter'd the cyte, xxxiij s. iijjd. Ibid.

⁶ *Harequebuss* is a musket or hand gun.

⁷ Viz. Bishop, Pockthorp, and Mag- dalen-gates.

But the *rebels* understanding the Earl wanted powder and other things belonging to the great ordnance, and seeing the *Welshmen* who were appointed to guard the artillery were few in number, and not able to resist any sudden force that should come down the hill upon them, they rushed altogether from the hill, attacked the *guards*, who, astonished at such an onset, were compelled by force to flee and leave the artillery a prey to the enemies, all which they carried into their camp; one *Myles*, a skilful *gunner* and bold *rebel*, watching his opportunity, shot the King's *master gunner* through the head, in this skirmish; this was a matter of great importance, for now the rebels were furnished with those very instruments of war that the *Earl* wanted, and *Ket's gunners* were continually discharging the cannons upon the *city*, and those iron balls, which they had taken, battered it most grievously, many being slain with the shot, great part of the wall and the tower on *Bishop-gates* were beat down; and had it not been (by God's providence) that the *gunners* were rash and ignorant, and levelled their ordinance too high, considering the hill they stood on, the *city* had been beaten down to the ground in a short time; but greater had this day's loss been, if Captain *Drury* by his valour, and slaughter of his men, had not put the rebels to flight, and by chasing them, recovered the greatest part of the provision they drove away. After this, *Warwick* rampired up all the gates,⁸ placed armed guards at every corner and passage in the streets, brake down *White Friars* bridge to stop all communication that way,⁹ appointed the Lord *Willoughby*, with a great number of soldiers, to defend *Bishop-gate* and that part of the city, and so provided against any sudden assault, and cut off all communication with the enemy. But notwithstanding this,

The next day, being the 25th of *August*, the *rebels* passed the river at *Consford*, burnt the most part of all the houses of two parishes, and many in the neighbouring ones, with all the *granaries* at the *common stathe*,¹ which, with the corn and other merchandises, there laid in readiness to send for exportation at *Yarmouth*, were quite consumed; the *rebels* intending either thus to burn the whole city, or if the Earl's forces had gone to extinguish the fire, then to have cast down the *rampires*, and opened the gates, and so to have distressed the scattered forces; but the Earl dreading it, let the fire go on till the *citizens* extinguished it, after an incredible damage.

Things falling out thus unfortunately on the *Earl's* side, there were some in the *Earl's* army,² who despairing of success, began to persuade

⁸ Payd for ramparyng of gates, streets, and lanes, dycks, and about stanching the fyer in *Conysford*, &c. Comp. Cam.

⁹ Least the rebels should attempt to enter on the north side of the city, this bridge was broke down, to stop their going any further if they entered, and the other bridges were well guarded. Norw. Roll.

¹ Payd ij men that carryed the cyte crome to the common stathe when that was on fyer iijjd. Comp. Camr.

² The translator of *Neville* is in a great errour in this place, in saying as he does, that the *citizens* desired the Earl to quit the city, against which place he hath

rightly noted, (had the fact been true,) "The cowardliness of the *CITIZENS*." But it cannot be supposed that they were so void of common sense, as to desire such a thing, when all the hopes they had or could have, must be in the Earl's staying with them: but the case is plain, *Holingshed*, fo. 1038, from whom chiefly *Neville* took his book, it being little more than a translation of that author into Latin, tells us plainly thus; "There were some in the Earl of *Warwick's* army, who despairing of the whole success of their journe came to the Earl of *Warwicke*, and began to perswade him, &c. to leave the citie." Neither

him, that since the city was large, the walls and gates broken and burnt down, and their number of soldiers but few, (for as yet the appointed number, neither of *English* nor *foreign* forces were come,) that he would leave the city; the Earl being of a noble courage, and not able to bear the least spot of reproach, or lose the least honour, smartly answered, "Whie! and do your hearts fail you so soon? or are you so mad withall to think, that so long as life is in me I will consent to such dishonour? should I leave the city heaping up to myself and likewise to you, such shame and reproof as worthily might be reputed to us an infamy for ever? I will rather suffer whatever fire or sword can work against me;" and drawing his sword, the rest of the *nobles* with him did the same, then he commanded them to kiss one anothers swords, according to an ancient custom used in war, in time of great danger, and herewith they made a solemn vow, and bound it with an oath, never to leave the city till they had either vanquished the *rebels* or died in the fight manfully, for the honour of their King and country.

While this was doing, the *rebels* brake into the city on the north side, between *Magdalen* and *Pockthorp*-gates, where they were not suspected, but were repulsed by the soldiers, so that they run headlong back again, many being wounded, and several fell down and were slain, but not without the loss on the *Earl's* side of Mr. *George Hastings*, three of Captain *Drury's* gunners, and another *gentleman*, who were all buried at *St. Martin's* on the *Plain*, as were six others on the same day, in Mr. *Spencer's* garden, as that parish register informs us, (xxvj. Aug. 1549.)

The next day, being the 26th of Aug. 1400 *Switzers*, good and valiant soldiers, came from *London* and entered *Norwich*, and were received by the *Earl's* forces, with many volleys of shot for joy; they being divided by parishes, were liberally invited, and courteously entertained by the *citizens*, as the soldiers were, the whole time; the hearts of the people being revived, and the *rebels* confounded with fear, at this doubtful knowledge of their future overthrow. However, being ascertained that the next day they must fight it out, trusting to certain vain *prophecies* and superstitious *rhymes* that they had among them, which were rung in their ears every hour; as,

hath *Nevile* said otherwise, if this *translator* had understood him, (*Nevile*, edit. Lond. c15 15 lxxv. p. 136, 7,) "Ve-
"runtamen cum nostris, ista hunc in mo-
"dum omni ex parte infeliciter accidit-
"sent — *Hij Varuicensem adeunt, &c.*" where the word *nostris* refers, as it doth all along, to the *Earl's* forces, and not to the *citizens*.

This book of *Nevile's* was dedicated to Archbishop *Parker*, and had several editions, the best of which was published at London by Henry *Binneman* in 1675, in quarto, by whom it was republished in 8vo. 1682, and by royal authority joined to *Oceland's* *ANGLORUM PRÆLIA, OR ENGLISH BATTLES*, the last being recommended by her Majesty's

high commissioners ecclesiastical (according to an order received from the Privy Council) to all the bishops of the realm, to cause it to be read in all grammar and free-schools, in their several dioceses, with the treatise or appendix called "ALEXANDRI NEVELLI KETTUS, concerning the peaceable government of the Queen's Majesty; both which treatises, the one for prose, and the other for verse, have been much commended, and are worthy to be read of all men, especially in common schools, where divers heathen *poets* are ordinarily read and taught, from which the youth of the realm do rather receive infection in manners, than advancement in virtue, as the Council were then pleased to say.

The country gnofes, *Hob, Dick, and Hick,*
 With clubs and clowted shoon,
 Shall fill the vale,
 Of *Dussin's Dale,*
 With slaughter'd bodies soon.

And this,

The heedless men, within the *Dale.*
 Shall there be slain, both great and smale.

Such was their preposterous stupidity, in applying these equivocating *prophecies* to their delusion,³ that believing *Dussin's Dale* must make a large and soft *pillow* for *death* to rest on, vainly apprehended themselves the *upholsters* to make, who proved only the *stuffing* to fill the same; fed therefore with this vain belief, they forsook that advantageous hill, that in a great measure had enabled them by its situation to do the damage that they had done, and where the *Earl's* horsemen would have been of little service: trusting in these follies for success, and resolving to end the matter before famine obliged them to disperse, for the *Earl* had so stopped up the passages that no victuals could come to their camp, and the want thereof began already to pinch them, they fired all their *cabins, huts, and tents*, which they had built of timber and bushes upon the hills, which almost darkened the sky with smোক, and with 20 ancients and ensigns of war, marched for the adjacent valley called by that name,⁴ and there presently intrenched themselves, threw a ditch cross the high ways, and cut off all passage, pitching their javelins and stakes in the ground before them.

The *Earl of Warwick* perceiving their doings, the next day, being the 27th of *August*,⁵ setting his army in order, he marched out at *Coslany*, now *St. Martin's* at the *Oak* gates, with the *Marquis* of

³ These foolish *prophecies* were like the doubtful propositions of the *Delphic* oracle, the answer being so subtly and darkly delivered, that whatever the event was, a favourable interpretation would make it true, so that *Apollo's* counsels were no prophecies, but cunning contrived delusions; for instance,

The *Oracle* answered to one going to war, desirous to know the consequence: *Ibis, redibis, nunquam per bella peribis.*

Go you to war, return you shall,

And in the battle never fall.

As he interpreted it.

Trusting in this, away he goes and was killed, his friends cursing *Apollo* for his false oracle, that prompted him to go, could upon that be informed that his misconstruction was the cause of it, and not the oracle, which was this,

Ibis, redibis nunquam, per bella peribis.

You'll go to war, return ne're shall,

For in the battle you will fall.

Both which are expressed in the *amphibology* of these words,

Thus again,

Cæsarem occidere, noli timere, bonum est.

Which the *consultor* interpreted thus,

Cæsar to kill, you need not spare,

For it is good, and wants no fear.

But when *Apollo* was upbraided as a *king-killer*, it was denied absolutely, and the oracle produced, and insisted upon to mean thus, as it will also bear:

CÆSAREM occidere noli: timere bonum est.

CÆSAR don't kill, but *CÆSAR* spare, For it is good, always to fear.

So that let things go either way, *APOLLO* was sure to be right.

⁴ A snake sprang out of a rotten hollow tree directly into *Kel's* wife's bosom, which much frightened him, he taking it as a bad sign. *Nevile.*

⁵ *vj* Cal. Sept. Sancti *Ruphi (Rufi)* Martir'. The conquest by the *Erele* of *Warwyk* of the rebels of *Mosehold* 1549. *E Libro Albo.*

Northampton, Willoughby, Powes, Bray, Ambrose Dudley, and the other noble and valiant gentlemen, a very choice company, the *Almains*, with Captain Drury's band, and all the horsemen, marching directly against the enemy. Yet before the army came in sight of the *rebels*, Sir Edm. Knevet, and Sir Tho. Palmer, Knts. were sent to acquaint them, that such was the incredible mercy of the KING, that if they would still repent and lay down arms, he would freely grant his PARDON to all except one or two of them; but all refused it. Upon which, the *Earl* having given orders to both horse and foot, gave the sign to begin the battle; the *rebels* perceiving the attack coming, placed all their gentlemen prisoners, bound with fetters, and chained together, in the front of the battle, to the end they might be killed by their own friends, who came to seek their deliverance; but now, though it be true as *David* saith, that *The sword devoureth one as well as another*,⁶ yet so discreetly did Captain Drury charge the *van* of the *rebels*, that most of those innocent prisoners escaped. *Miles*, the *rebels* master gunner, levelled a canon, and discharging it, struck the King's standard bearer through the thigh with an iron bullet, and the horse he rode on through the shoulder, so that both died, which so vexed the *Earl* and exasperated his army, that he caused a whole volley of artillery to be shot off at the *rebels*; and herewith Captain Drury, with his own band, and the *Almains* or lance knights (call them which you will) being on foot, getting near the enemies, saluted them so severely with their harquebut shot, and thrust forward upon them with their pikes so strongly, that they brake their ranks asunder, by which means the gentlemen prisoners shrank on one side, and most escaped their intended danger, though some few were slain by the *Almans*, and others, that knew not who they were. The *Earl's* light horsemen by this means came in so roundly, that the *rebels*, not able to abide their valiant charge, were put to flight, and ran away like a flock of sheep, and with the foremost their grand captain, ROBERT KET, galloped away as fast as his horse could carry him; the horsemen that chased, slew them in heaps, as fast as they overtook them, so that the chase continuing for three or four miles, there were slain at least three thousand five hundred, besides a great number that were wounded as they fled, seeking to escape out of danger. Thus, as *Fuller* says, *rage* was conquered by *courage*, *rebellion* by *loyalty*, and *number* by *valour*. Yet one part of them, the last litter of *Ket's* kennel, that had not been assailed at the first onset, seeing such slaughter made of their fellows, kept their ground by their ordnance, determining, as men desperate, not to die unrevenged, but to fight it out till the last; they were so enclosed with their carts, carriages, and trenches they had cast up, that it had been something dangerous to have assailed them within their strength. The *Earl* being merciful, a sure token of true bravery, sent *Norroy* with promise of PARDON of life, if they would lay down their weapons, if not, he would destroy every one of them; they answered, that could they be sure of their lives, they would willingly do it, but took it only as a stratagem to get them into the gentlemen's hands, who, they well knew, would hang them all. Upon which, the *Earl* gets his army into battle array against them, and just before the onset sent to know

⁶ II. Sam. xi. xv

whether, if he came *himself* and assured them of PARDON, they would submit: to which they presently answered, they had such confidence in *his honour*, that if he would promise them the KING'S PARDON, they would in an instant lay down their arms, and rely on *his* and the KING's mercy. Upon which he went directly to them, ordered Norroy to read the Kings *commission* openly on the spot, because therein was pardon promised by the KING, to all that would lay down their weapons: which being heard, they all thankfully cried, "*God save King EDWARD! God save King EDWARD!*" And so by the *Earl's* wisdom and compassion, were many saved and more bloodshed avoided.

The battle being ended, all the prey the same day was given to the soldiers, and openly sold in the *market-place*.

Thus were the *rebels* subdued by the valiant Earl of Warwick, and the other nobles and gentlemen of the country, but not without loss of divers worthy persons, both gentlemen, and some of the chief citizens, in the heat of the fight, besides abundance of the meaner sort, namely, Henry Willoughby, Esq. of Willoughby in Nottinghamshire, son of Sir Edw. Willoughby of the same, and father of Francis Willoughby of Wollerton in the said county; a man so well beloved in his country, for his liberal housekeeping, great courtesy, upright dealing, assured stedfastness in friendship, and modest behaviour, that the county where he lived lamented his loss exceedingly. There fell also, Master Lucie, Esq. Giles Forster, Esq. and Master Throckmorton, gentlemen of no small worship in their countries, with Henry Wilby, Esq. Thomas Lynsye, Esq. and many others; four of these were buried in the chancel of St. Simon and Jude's church, according to that parish register; in which I read thus,

"HENRY WYLBY of Middilton-Hall in the county of Warwick, Esq.

"GILES FOSTER of Temple-Balsall in the same county, Esq.

"THOMAS LYSYNE of Charlecot in the same county, Esq.

" - - - LUSONN [or Lucie] of - - - besids Northampton, Esq.

"Thes 4 esquires were slayne in the King's army one Mushould-
"heath the Tewesday being the xxvijth daye of August 1549, An^o

"tercio EDWARDI Sexti, and were all buryed in the chauncell of
"this church in one grave."

The remaining *rebels* that submitted, and all those that were brought in prisoners, (which were very many,) to keep them from making head again, were confined this night under guards of soldiers in the publick buildings, and some churches of the city, by the provident command of the Earl, in order to receive judgment, and have their *fin*es and *amerciements* set on them for their heinous offences.⁷

The next day, being Aug. 28, tidings was brought the Earl, that the *arch-rebel* KER, had rode so fast, that his horse tired, and fell down in the flight, and that creeping into a barn of one Mr. Richers

⁷ Two barrels of bere drank at the cross in the market, amongs the soldiers as they came home out of the feld after that was one, xij. s.

ITEM, gaf in rewarde to Mr. Norroy,

Harward at armys with my Lord the Earl of Warwick iij. l. vj. s. viij. d.

ITEM, to Mr. Blewmantyl, Harward xl. s. and to two trompeeters the same tyme iij. l. Comp. Cam.

of *Swannington*, two of his servants seized him, and carried him into their master's house, who kept him there in hold, for his Lordship ; upon which, the Earl sent 20 horsemen immediately and brought him to *Norwich* : and the same day, the Earl, and others sat in judgment at the *Castle*, taking examinations to find who were the principal beginners and promoters of this unhappy *rebellion* : and divers being found guilty, nine of the principals (the two *Kets* excepted) were executed upon the *oak of reformation*, which never till then deserved that name ; among which were two of their *prophets*, Bishop *Rugg*³ and *Wise*, and *Miles* the cunning *cannoneer*, who was much lamented, because remorse kept him from doing much mischief to the *city*, which his cunning enabled him to have done, being hanged, drawn, and quartered, (the usual death of *traitours*,) in this manner, they were first hanged up, then presently cut down, and falling on the earth, their privities were cut off, then their bowels pulled out alive, and cast into a fire, their heads cut off, and their bodies quartered ; their heads being fixed on the tops of the *city towers*, and their quarters hung on the gates and other publick places, for a terrour to others ; 30 were hanged,² drawn, and quartered at the *galloes* out of *Magdalen-gates* ; in all about 300 were executed, of which 49 suffered in like manner at the *galloes* by the *cross* in the market.¹

The *gentlemen* who had been thus misused, endeavoured to stir up the *Earl* to execute a greater number of them, and constrained him to say openly,

“ There must be measure kept in all things, and especially in punishment with death, we ought to beware that we do not exceed : I know well such wicked doings deserve no small revenge ; and that the offenders are worthy to be most sharply chastised : but yet how far shall we go ? shall we not at last shew some mercy ? is there no place for pardon ? what shall we then do ? shall we hold the plow our selves ? and harrow our own lands ? ”

Now when information was laid against some of the chief rebels that surrendered to the *Earl*, that they were busy *ringleaders*, and some of the worst of them, and therefore ought to suffer ; upon *Norroy's* telling him, that on the offer of *pardon* they first submitted, he declared, that none to whom he had given his promise of *pardon* should suffer. And this night the bodies of the slain were buried, least their smell should breed an infection.

On the day following, being the 29th of *August*, the *Earl*, *Lords*, and *gentlemen*, with the *citizens*, repaired to the church of *St. Peter's Mancroft*, and gave praises and thanks to God for their late success ; and it was resolved that the 27th of *August* should be annually set apart as a day of *thanksgiving* in this *city*, for their great deliverance ; which is entered in their *city book*² in this manner : “ Be it remembered, that by the poure of allmightie God, and of our sovereign Lord the King's Majestie K. E. VI. In sending down the noble Erl of WARWIKE his Graces *Lyeutenant* with other NOBILLS, and

³ They nicknamed him *bishop*, because he was of the same name with William Rugg, then Bishop of Norwich.

² Norwich Roll.

¹ Paid for the charges of beryen xlix.

men that war hangyd at the cross in the market ; for makyng pytts and caryeng to them iijs. iiij.d. Comp. Cam.

² Fo. 220.

"men of *worshipp*, with his majesties poure into this worshipfull *cittie*, and by the goodness of God upon the 27. *August*. A. D. 1549. The said *Erl* &c. uppon *Musholde-Hethe* vanequyshed *Rob. Kette*, and all his hool number of adherents of their most wicked *rebellion*, and ded suppress them, and delivered this *cittie* from the great daunger, trouble, and peril it was in, like to have been lost for ever.

"Wherefore by the good advyce of the Lord Thomas [*Thirlby*] now Bishop of *Norwich*, with the assent of the *mayor*, *shereves*, &c. it is ordeyned and enacted, that from henceforth for ever, upon the 27th of *August* yerely,³ for the benefyte that we obteyned for our delyveraunce that day, the *mayor* for the time being, shall commaunde his *officers* to gyve warnyng to every inhabitant in ther *ward* to sper and shut in their shoppes; and both man, woman, and child, to repaire to their parish churches, after they have rong in, at the houre of seven of the klokke in the morning, there to remayn in supplication, &c. and heryng divine service, and to gyve humble thankes to God, and pray for the King hartely, for that delivery of this *cittie*, &c. And the servyce once doon, that every parish ring a solempne peall with all there belles, to the laud and praise of God, and the great rejoycing of the peopull for ever, and so to departe every man to his occupation or busynes, &c. GOD SAVE THE KING."

The *citizens*, filled with no less joy than the *Jews* when they had escaped the sword of wicked *Haman*,⁴ unanimously extolled *Warwick* for his great courage, attributing to his wisdom and good conduct the preservation of their lives and families, and all their possessions, setting up over the *gates* of the *city*, and their *own gates* and *doors*, the *ragged staff*, which was the *cognizance* or *badge* of that *Earl*.⁵

ROBERT KET, and WILLIAM KET his brother, were carried to *London*, and comitted to the *Tower*, and being shortly after arraigned of their treason, and found guilty, were brought to the *Tower* again, and there remained till the 29th of *November*, on which day, they were delivered to Sir Edmund Windham, high *sheriff* of *Norfolk* and

³ To Mr. *Rob. Kent*, for preaching a SERMON on the 27th day of *Aug.* in remembrance of the overthrow of KET and his confederates, 6s. 8d.

1655, Mr. *Whitefoot* preached.

1658, Mr. *Snowden*.

1560, Mr. *Geo. Cock*.

1667, Ordered the sword-bearer to acquaint Mr. *Cock*, minister of St. Peter's of *Mancroft*, that Tuesday next is the day of election of *SHERIFFS*, and also the anniversary for a thanksgiving for the deliverance of this city, from *Ket's* rebellion, and that (if he pleases) there may be mention of it in his sermon, or otherwise.

Cur. 21 *Aug.* ordered that the ward officers do give notice to the *SHERIFFS* and *ALDERMEN*, and also to the *LIVERY* of this city, that they do wait upon the *Sword* at the *New-hall*, on Friday next in

the morn' to perform what their ancestors enacted by common council, in repairing to the *CATHEDRAL*, to give GOD thanks for the deliverance of this city from *Ket's* rebellion, and Mr. *Tho. Bradford* to preach there. E Lib. Cur. and Comp. Cam.

The last TUESDAY in *Aug.* is now the annual ELECTION of *SHERIFFS*, &c. The *MAYOR* is that day in *scarlet*, the *SHERIFFS* and *justices* in *violet*, and the *aldermen* in *black*. From the table of habits published in 1728.

⁴ Ester ix. 17.

⁵ To a peynter for peynting ij tabylls of the *Kyngs* arms set up at *Westwyk* and *St. Stephen's-gates* and for setting up the *raggyd staff*, in silver paper, at all the gates of the *cyttie*, &c. Comp. Cam.

Suffolk, who brought them down, the one to *Windham*, and the other to *Norwich*, where deserved punishment was executed upon them both; for *ROBERT KET*, the captain of these rebels, was carried to the castle, had chains put on him, and a rope being fixed about his neck, was drawn alive from the ground, up to the gibbet, placed upon the top of the castle, and there left hanging, in remembrance of his villany, till his body being consumed, at last fell down; and *WILLIAM* his brother was executed in the same manner at *Windham*, on the top of the steeple there,⁶ and was there hanged in chains as his brother was at *Norwich*: and thus by *GOD*'s mercy, and the *Earl*'s courage, this fearful rebellion ended; though it appears from the Book of the Court of *Mayoralty*, by the entries there made, between 1549 and 1554, that the rebellious stomachs of the common people here was not so soon brought down as their camp was dispersed.

For, 21st Sept. 3d *Edward VI.* it was deposed, that *Robert Burnam*, parish clerk of *St. Gregories* said, "There are too many *GEN-TLEMEN* in England by fyve hundred."

30 Sept. *Will. Mutton*, painter, justified his having pulled down the *Penthouses* of the shops in *Norwich*, saying "That there was much dysceyte to buyers from them." The said *Burnam* being imprisoned, said to *Mr. Mayor* and the *Aldermen*, "Ye *SKRYBES* and *PHARASIES* ye seke innocent bloode, &c." for which at the following assizes he was adjudged to the pillory, and to have his ears nailed therto, as a fautor of rebels.

Edm. Johnson, labourer, being at the late *Chapel in the Fields* talking with *Mr. Chancellor's* servants,⁷ it chanced that one *Boswell* should say, "That *ROBERT KETTE* should be hanged," and the said *Johnson* said, "That it shulde coste a thousande mens lives firste."

24th Nov. 3d *Edward VI.* *John Rooke* said, "Except the mercy of *GOD*, before *Christmass*, ye shall see as greate a CAMPE upon *MUSHOLD*, as ever was, and if it be not thenne, it shall be in the spring of the yere, and they shall come out of the *LORD PROTECTORS*⁸ countrethe (countrey) to strenkith him."

12th Feb. 4th *Edward VI.* *George Redman*, servant with *Mr. Bakon*, deposed, "That *John Redhed* on *Sonday* at nyght beyng the xth of Febr. 1549, said, he wold that *Master Bakon* and others, having on there gates the ragged staff, schuld take them down, for ther were that are offendyd therwythe, to the nombre of twentie persons and more: and he said, that the aforesaid ragged staff shuld be plucked down: and that afore it were *Lammes daye* next comyng, that *Ket* shuld be plucked downe from the toppe of the castle; saying also, that it was not mete to have any more *KYNGS* than one."

⁶ 1549. This yere the King sent down the noble *Erle JOHN* of *Warwik* his levetenaunt, to suppress the greate rebellion that was in *NORFF.* and *NORWICH*, and *ROB. KET* of *Wyndham* captayn of the same (was) hanged upon the toppe of the castyll, in chains, and his brother *Wyllm. Ket*, uppon the steple of *Wyndham*. *Lib. Civ.*

⁷ *Miles Spencer*, dean of the college of

the *Chapel in the Fields*, chancellor, rector of *Redenhal* and *Hevingham*, having got a grant of the college at the Dissolution, dwelt there.

⁸ The *Duke of Somerset*, *Lord Protector* to the King, was now in the Tower, which gave great offence to the commons, he being a good man. *Hol.* 1059.

John Redhed of *St. Martin's* parish worsted weaver, saith, "that upon a market day not a month passed, whether it was *Wednesday* or *Saturday*; he certainly knoweth not, being in the market uppon his busynes, he sawe ij or iij persones, men of the contrithe standing together, and he harde th' one of them speke to th' other, loking uppon *Norwich castell* towards *Kette*, thes wordes, viz. *Oh! KETTE, GOD have mercye uppon thy sowle, and I trust in GOD, that the KYNG's majesty, and his COUNSAIL shall be enformed ones betwixte this and Mydsomer even, that of their own gentylnes thowe shal be taken downe, by the grace of GOD, and buryed, and not hanged uppe for wynter store, and sette a quyetness in the realme, and the ragged staffe⁹ shal be taken down also of their owne gentylnes from the gentylmens gates in this cittie, and to have no more King's arms but one within this cittie under Christ but K. EDWARD the syxe, GOD save his grace.*" which persones he saith, he never knewe them, nor cannot name them.

26th Febr. One said, "that 500 of *MUSHOLD-MEN* were gon to the gret *TURKE* and the *DOFFYN*, and will be her agen by *Midsomer*."

Holinshead tells us, it was generally thought that *Will. Ket* had been sure of his pardon if he had not played the traitorous hypocrite, for upon his submission at first to the Marquis of *Northampton*, he was sent back to his brother, to persuade him and the rest to yield, who though he promised to do so, upon his coming into the camp, and seeing the great multitude about him, did not only dissuade him from it, but told him the Marquis had but few soldiers with him, and was nothing able to resist such a force as his: so that had it not been for him, his brother and all the rest had accepted the King's pardon, and saved all the ensuing mischief and bloodshed.

This *Ket* was, as *Fuller* observes,¹ of more wealth than the generality of those of his business; and could, as *Stow* says,² spend 50*l.* a year in land, and was worth in goods above a thousand marks, which is true; his family was one of the most ancient and flourishing families in *Windham*: for in 22d *Edward IV.* *John Knight*, alias *Kette*, was a principal owner there; after his conviction, at a court held for the King's manor of *Windham*, it was presented, that *Robert Knight*, alias *Kette*, who was hanged upon *Norwich castle* for treason, died seized of 30 acres of land held of the manor, and that it was escheated to the King as lord, which he by *Rob. Rochester, Esq.* his supervisor, of his great clemency regranted to *William Knight*, alias *Kette*, son and heir of the said *Robert*, and his heirs for ever.³ And *Tho. Kett*, son of this *William*, in 1570, had a grant from Queen *Elizabeth* of the liberty of faldage in *Northwood Moore* in *Windham*, for 21 years; and in 1606, *Ric. Kett*, alias *Knightes*, surrendered a messuage, &c. in the said town to *John* and *Samuel Knightes*, so that the family still continued and enjoyed their ancient patrimony.

The *Earl* staid in the city 14 days,⁴ and having settled all things as well as could be, commanded them to repair their city, and act by

⁹ The populace bare an inveterate hatred against the *Earl*, because of his victory, which was augmented by their perceiving him to be a principal actor against the Protector.

¹ Fo. 393.

² Fo. 597.

³ Part of it *Robert* had of his brother *William* and *Elizabeth* his wife by purchase. Cop. Cur. pen. me.

⁴ My Lord *WARWYKE* in the cyte xiv. days. Comp. Camer.

virtue of the King's *commission* till their *charter* was renewed, it being voided, and the *city* in the King's hands from the time the *sword* was delivered to the *Marquis*; and so taking leave of them, was attended out of the city *liberties* by the *mayor*, &c. with great honour and much praise: and on the 7th or 8th day of *September*, he set out for *London*, where he was honourably received at *court*, with thanks from the King and nobles, for his great service.

And now they began to repair their *gates*, one of the folding doors of *St. Stephen's* was made new, *Pockthorp* and *Bishop-gates* were made of the timber which came from *White Friars-bridge* when it was pulled down: the *tower* at *Bishop-gate*, and the stone work at all of them, was repaired; *Magdalen-gate* was made new; *Brazen-Door* had the *rampart* taken from its outside and laid on each side in the ditch, to enlarge the passage; *White Friars* bridge was rebuilt of timber, to which *Mr. Codd* the mayor contributed much; the *Town-Close* ditches, which were cast down by the rebels, were new ditched to 6*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* expense. The *boom* or *chain* cross the river at the *common stath* was repaired; the houses and yards there cleared of a great quantity of burnt corn, rubbish, &c. and the weights that belonged to the *crane-house*, that was burnt there, got together; and the iron work of the gates that were burnt; the *pinfold* or *pound* that stood at *Timbyrhill*, the pales being torn off by the rebels, was now taken up, and the stuff sawn and made into two, one replaced there, and another set in *St. Austin's*, the most of that charge being born by *Colson*, a carpenter, and *John Howman*, who spoiled the said *pinfold* in the *commotion* time; the market place was cleansed, which was so full of dirt and muck, that it took two men twenty-four days each, and another man twelve days, in cleansing and loading of carts, for 248 loads were carried away; and it took another man twelve days to clean the *Gild-hall* rooms, chambers, leads, and prisons, from which twenty-four loads were carried, and a vast quantity from the *Newhall*, cloisters, &c. They mended the prison called the *Vowte* (or *vault*) under the *Pentney*, setting fast the window in the entry called *Chapell a Feld*, and that door that goes into the *Pentney*, and other things there. And having chose *Rob. Rugg* mayor, who served that office about four years only before, they agreed, that if he served now, he should not be chosen for ten years to come; and in some measure to recompense *Leonard Sotherton* for his great services, and losses that he sustained when he was robbed by the way riding for the King's pardon at *Magdalen-tide*, they present him with a sum of money: and finding a scarcity of corn like to ensue, (for *famine* generally follows *war*;) they ordered that every alderman should straitly charge each substantial *citizen* within his *ward* to provide corn for their own households presently, and not come into the market to buy any bread corn there: and some were appointed to buy in 20, some 30 combs of wheat, for which they should be repaid by the city at *Michaelmas*, as the *Chamberlains* Accounts, and other *city* evidences show us. And in *November* following, the King granted them a new *CHARTER*,⁵ dated at *Westminster* the 12th of that month,

⁵ It is marked *Carta xxxii. a.* hath its broad seal still appendant, and contains eight large skins of parchment.

"Pro xv. Libr. Solut. in Hanap^o."

"Per ipsum Regem."

in the 3d year of his reign; in which every prior charter is recited at length, beginning with that of *Henry II.* all which are hereby confirmed; then it authorises the citizens to choose two *sheriffs* within a month after its date, to continue till *Michaelmas* following, with the same liberties as they formerly had to elect *mayors*, &c. with a clause to use any liberties contained in any of their charters, notwithstanding any former *disuser* thereof. And remitted and released all and all manner of *forfeitures* of liberties, and all *suits* and *demands* which he or his successours had or might have, for any thing by them or any of them acted or done. This CHARTER cost 89*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* the passing, and the expenses and journies about it 24*l.* 15*s.* *Augustine Steward* paying at *London* to the several officers there, 57*l.* 9*s.* of the money. And there having been no assembly for regular government of the city since the last of *May*, on the 20th day of *November*, being the day after the charter came down, was a *general assembly* held at the *Gild-hall*, “by vertue of the letters PATENTS of the former Kings of ENGLAND, now renewed and confirmed by *Edward VI.*” the said charter of confirmation being partly read, upon which it was concluded, that all the citizens should be monished by proclamation to be at the *Gild-hall* at nine o'clock, to elect “twoo worthy citizens for the office of *SHEREVES*,” according to his Majesty’s grant, and the court agreed to meet at eight in the morning at *St. Peter’s* of *Mancroft* church, and hear a sermon preached by *Dr. Baret*, and the *Te Deum* there sung, and then to go to the *Gild-hall* and proceed to the election, where the *mayor* and *aldermen* elected *Richard Fletcher*, and the commons *Rob. Farrour*, who were sworn immediately.

It appears that the *Norfolk*, *Devonshire*, and *Cornwall* rebellions, cost the King, 27,330*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*

In this manner,

THE REBELLYON.

The Counties of *Norfolk*, *Devonshire*, and *Cornwall*.

Cotes and Conduct, - - - - -	6,446 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>
Dyets and wages, - - - - -	18,827 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Emtions of necessaries, - - - - -	47 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
Divers and sundry necessary charges } and expences, breaking down of } bridges, carriage, and reward.	2,008 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> ⁶

And thus you have as exact an account of this rebellion as the evidences which I have seen, and the printed authors which I have met with, could furnish out, to which I have nothing more to add, but the description of it in Latin verse, which I have placed for my readers that understand that language, at the end of this King’s reign, by itself, that may be no hinderance to my *English* readers.

And now the King having settled peace in the realm, to make some amends for the damage that this and several other cities sustained in their gates, walls, houses, publick buildings, &c. during the tumults; by act of parliament⁷ remitted all the *fee farms* paid by any

⁶ Coll. Mri. Hare in Bib. coll. Caij. ⁷ Keble, 651.
Q^o. B. 22. p. 153.

cities, burghs, and towns corporate, in *England* and *Wales*, for three years to come, on condition they bestowed them about repairing the walls, bridges, and setting the poor on work, and other good deeds in every place,⁸ and also granted a free pardon and liberty for such subjects as were beyond sea, to return. And soon after passed an act for punishment of unlawful assemblies, and rising of the King's subjects, and another against fond and fantastical *prophecies*, invented to move, stir, and raise rebellion and disobedience among the common people, and one to punish vagabonds, and idle persons, great numbers of which swarmed about the realm.⁹ And in the parliament held in the second and third years of his reign, it was enacted, "That no person or persons, shall at any time after the first day of *April* next coming, interrupt, deny, let, or disturb, any free mason, rough mason, carpenter, bricklayer, plaisterer, joyner, hard-hewer, sawyer, tiler, pavier, glasier, lime-burner, brick-maker, tile-maker, plumber, or labourer, born in this realm, or made denison to work in any of the said crafts, in any city, borough, or town corporate, with any person or person that will retain him or them, albeit the person or persons so retained, or any of them, do not inhabit or dwell in the city, borough, or town corporate, where he or they shall work, nor be free of the same city, borough or town, any statute, law, ordinance, or any thing whatsoever had or made to the contrary, in any wise notwithstanding; and that upon pain of forfeiture of *vi*l. for every interruption or disturbance done contrary to this statute, the one moiety of every such forfeiture to be to the King and the other moiety thereof to be to him or them, that will sue for the same, in any of the King's courts of record, by bill, plaint, &c."¹⁰

But this, for the benefit of the city of *London*, was repealed by 3d *Edward VI.* cap. 20.²

In 1550, the city purchased a tenement and rents of Sir *Edward Warner*, of 5*l.* a year, with the money raised by sale of the messuage which Master *Alan Percy*, brother to the late old Earl of *Northumberland*, an inhabitant of this city, gave them, and by his own request settled it to repair the walls.⁵

An ordinance was also confirmed, that all parishes in the city should have ladders, buckets, and ropes for wells, in case of fire. Wheat was now 2*s.* 4*d.* a bushel in the market, and said to be 3*s.* 4*d.* at *Harleston*, a great price at that time, and a necessary consequence of these tumults: and now by the King's proclamation, every shilling (so much was the coin clipped and debased) was reduced to 6*d.* and every groat to 2*d.*⁴

And in this year, the court and commons had a grant of the late charnel-house, for a free-school, as it still [1742] continues, as the common accounts say: but the letters patent of this Prince, to convert it to that use, are dated the 7th day of *May*, in the first year of his reign, A°. 1548,⁵ and the mistake of purchasing it now for 100

⁸ This, as soon as things were safe, was repealed for the last two years, and so the first year only was remitted. *Bark.* 120.

⁹ *Barker's Stat.* 106, 116. E. 6.

¹⁰ *Keble's Stat.* 658, 674.

² *Artificers Rast.* 2.

³ See p. 208.

⁴ *Cur.* 16 Aug. 5 E. 6.

⁵ *Antiquit. Capellæ Divi. Joh. Evang.* p. 34.

marks seems to come from that sum, being laid out by them upon it, to fit it up for that use.

The King designed to visit the city about this time, for I find 20s. paid to two of the King's guard for coming down and viewing of houses for the King's lodging against his Grace's progress to *Norwich*.⁶

In 1551, wheat was fallen to about 7s. a comb, malt to 4s. 6d. barley to 4s. oats to 3s. beef to 18d. a stone, mutton to 15d. a quarter, butter to 3d. a pint, hard cheese to 2d. a pound;⁷ which I observe, because it shows us plainly that the extravagant prices of all things in this county the last year, certainly proceeded from the consumption and riotous waste the rebels made the year before, and thereby injured the rich, and half starved themselves and their poor brethren.

This year was an *act* made, for the true making of woollen cloth in *Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, &c.* in which their lengths, breadths, &c. are fixed. And another to continue the preservation and good making of hats, dornecks, and coverlets, at *Norwich*, which have of late years been begun to be practised there, to the good maintenance of great numbers of the poor citizens. And because many went and settled out of the city, in order to escape being subject to the laws and ordinances of their craft in the city, it was hereby enacted, that nobody should make any hats, or weave any dornecks or coverlets, unless in the city, or some corporate or market town in the county, except those of these businesses living in the town of *Pulham* in *Norfolk*, where the said businesses have been for some time followed, and all whatever, shall be licensed so to do, by the *mayor, recorder, steward*, and two *justices* of the peace of the said city, or four of them, or served seven years apprentice to such business, and if they take any money for admitting any persons to use the mysteries aforesaid, every one so offending shall forfeit 5*l.* half to the King, and half to him who will sue for the same.⁸

On the 15th of *April* 1551, the disease called *Ephmera Britannica, Sudor Anglicus, the English sweat*, or the *sweating sickness*, broke out first at *Shrewsbury*, and spreading by degrees all over the kingdom, ended its progress in the north about the beginning of *October*, described by the learned *Caius*,⁹ to be a new, strange, and violent disease, for when it attacked any man, he either died or escaped in nine or ten hours; if he slept, to which all were then naturally inclined, he died in six hours, and if he took the least cold, in three; it raged among men of the strongest constitutions and years, few aged men, women, or children, being subject to it, or dying of it: but what was most strange was, that no foreigner which was then in *England* (four hundred *French* attending that ambassadour when it was hottest) died by it.¹ The *English*, as singled out, sickened and died of it in other countries, without any danger to the natives. It was first known among us in the beginning of the reign of *Henry* the

⁶ Comp. Camer. 5 E. 6.

⁷ Cur. 24 Jan. 6 E. 6, &c.

⁸ Barker's Sat. E. 6, fo. 137, 156.

⁹ The learned *Caius*, of whom more may be seen in Queen Elizabeth's reign, published a treatise in 8vo. at *Lovain*,

A^o. 1556, De *Ephmera Britannica*, with an account of his practice in it, which met with such success, that he was universally applauded, and made the KING's physician.

¹ Caj. de Ephem. p. 151.

Seventh,² but was not so violent as now, for 800 persons died of it in a week at *London*, and in a few days about 960 here.³

Baker saith, that the remedy found was, that if one was taken with it in the day, he was presently to lie down in his clothes, and never rise of twenty-four hours, and if in the night, not to rise at all during that time, and neither eat or drink, or at least but moderately.

In 1552, one *Curson* of *Shottesham* was informed against, for burning of *Berstreet-gates*, in the time of the rebellion, I suppose.

In 1553, commissioners were sent out to take into the King's hands all church plate, vestments, money, and ornaments, to be sold, and the money delivered into Sir *Edm. Pecham* the treasurer's hands, leaving every church a cup and table cloth for the communion table, at the discretion of the commissioners, who mostly took care to purchase the plate themselves at an easy price, so that there was but few cups of any value left. But what by such purchases, and by the people's own subtractions, who thought that they (who had by themselves or ancestors bought them) had better take them than the greedy commissioners; this spoil of the parish churches did not bring in the sum expected, for the greatest part of the prey came to other hands, insomuch that many private men's parlours were hung with altar cloths, their tables and beds were covered with vestments, instead of carpets, and many made carousing cups of the sacred chalices, as once *Belshazzar* celebrated his drunken feast, in the sanctified vessels of the temple.⁴ This was in the months of *April* and *May*, and on the 6th of *July* following, the King departed this life at *Greenwich*, after he had reigned six years five months and odd days, being about the age of 16 years, but in this his youth, a prince of such virtue, learning, and sobriety, to give him his due, few, if any, have equalled, but none exceeded him.

MAYORS AND SHERIFFS.

1547, Rob. Leech 2.	Edw. ⁵ Dowsing, Will. Heade.
1548, Edm. Wood, ob.	} Henry Bacon, John Atkins.
Will. Rogers 2.	
1549, Tho. Codde.	Richard Fletcher, Will. Farrour, <i>elected and sworn Nov. 20.</i>
1550, Rob. Rugg 2.	Tho. Morley, John Walters.
1551, Ric. Davy.	John Aldrich, Tho. Grey.
1552, Tho. Cock.	John Norman, John Bungey.
1553, Hen. Crook.	Nic. Norgate, John Howse.

BURGESSES IN PARLIAMENT.

1	<i>Edw. VI.</i> Parl. at <i>Westmin.</i> THO. MARSHAM, citizen and alderman, ALEXANDER MATHER, citizen and notary.
6	Parl. at <i>Westm.</i> Ditto.

² See p. 175. Hol. 764. Baker, 341. deli morbo intercidisse. Caj. de Ephem. p. 128.

³ Unâ civitate, pauculis diebus, plus minus sexaginta supra nongentos, cru-

⁴ Heyl. Ref. 134.

⁵ Nevile hath Thomas.

ANGLORUM PRÆLIA ab Anno Domini 1327, usque ad annum 1558,
Authore CHRISTOPHERO OCLANDO, primò Scholæ Southwarkiensis
propè Londinum, Dein Cheltenhamensis, quæ sunt à Serenissimâ Suâ
Majestate fundatæ, Moderatore.

*Hij*s Alexandri Nevilli KETTUM: tum propter Argumenti Similitudinem, tum propter Orationis Elegantiam, adjunximus.

Londini:

Apud Radulphum Nuberie, ex assignatione Henrici Bynneman
Typographi. ANNO 1582. Cum Privilegio Regiæ Majestatis.

Nemo diù felix, omnique ex parte beatus
Esse solet, pejor sequitur fortuna priorem. ———
Namque sub Eduardo dum summâ in pace reguntur
Ruricolæ stanni Devoniam fertilis armat
In regni satrapas, in religione sacratos
Presbyteros: stulti neque sat rationes habebant
Quidve velint, quidve, exposcant: compescuit ipsos
Arma capessentis vi communitus equorum
Graius, et adjunctis paucis Russellius Heros
Militibus, multo sed non sine sanguine victor.
Ecce alia exoritur regni improba parte,
Cui nec lex ulli curæ, nec calica jura,
Nec potuit cohibere metû reverentia Regis.
Arma manu capiunt, Socijs vim inferre parati,
Omnia miscentes: clari despectui habentur
Nobilitate viri, nulloque ignobile vulgus
Consilio imperitat: foveat hoc Norfolcia Monstrum.
Fama volat levibus sublata per Æthera pennis
Eduardi Juvenis teneras ad Principis aures,
Quosdam decivisse, fidem violando Rebelles.
NORVICO veteri locus est conterminus Urbi
Montosus, multis umbrosis consitus ornīs,
Huc se pestiferum pariter genus aggregat, ingens,
Et plebis numerus totis consederat arvis,
Lex talem fieri concursum justa vetabat:
Censuit illustris Rex inclementius illos
Tractandos: sed corda tamen mollissima Regis
Parceret ut misero, flexit clementia, Vulgo.
Ergo fit indignis delicti gratia, tantùm
Pœniteat culpæ: Signata Diplomata dantur.
Rustica plebs surdis (quod dicitur) auribus haurit,
A Rege oblatam contemnens cæca salutem:
Ardet amore novæ miseræque Cupidine Pugna,
Sicut inexpertus Belli, putat utile Bellum
Dulceque, quod tandem serò gustabit, amarum.
Arma igitur regni Procerum consensibus, arma
Jure parabantur, Pedites, alijsque superbis
Expediuntur Equis: nomen communiter Hostis,
Et patriæ et Regi tenet impia turba rebellis.
Mittitur ad turbam violento Marte domandam
VARVICI Comes illustris, tum corpore præstans,

*Tum pollens Animo, multarum doctus ab usu
 Pugnarum, quanto se animo ferus erigat Anglus,
 Prælia dum miscens infligit atrociter ictus.
 Tertia jam totum lux illustraverat Orbem,
 Consedere suis castris Dudleius Heros
 Et socij, fortisque cohors quæ venit ab urbè
 Londino, propè NORVICUM florentibus arvis.
 Quod, simul audierat plebs rustica, plena timoris
 Cæpit se densis Nemorum occultare latebris,
 Nusquam prorepens, postquam ijs audacia crevit,
 Tempore quo motæ cita perturbatio mentis
 Frangitur, irrumpunt: in apertam promptius itur
 Planiciem, nemo est visus memor esse pericli
 Instantis, junctis armati curribus omnes
 Stant circumsepti: Regis contra agmina magnis
 Procedunt animis, Cantu resonante tubarum.
 Pugna inter turmas committitur acris utrasque,
 Vulneribusque datis illos violentius urget
 Varvicensis atrox: tandem cùm cedere campo
 Hinc pudor haud sineret fugiendo pericula sædè,
 Illinc audaces faceret mors certa rebelles.
 Una repugnando pars occidit, altera summâ
 Non nisi vi superata cadit, sed fortiter obstat
 Hic dux Dudleius, ne cunctos mactet ad unum
 Ingenio perverso homines, sed pectore magno,
 Quos campo ut fugerent, discrimina nulla movebant.
 Edicit missi præconis voce canorâ,
 Si quis spontè, sua quæ perfida ceperat arma
 Projiceret, veniamque volens, oraret ab illo,
 Inde domum immunis, veniâ donatus, abiret.
 Quod postquam auditum est, positis plebs protinus armis
 Agrestis, flexis genibus, veniamque precata est,
 Motaque mærore est, piscator ut assolet ictus.
 Tum Varvicensis comitis clementia tanta est,
 Mulctam flagitij suscepti, spontè remisit,
 Condonans noxæ, quicquid fuit ante peractum.
 Jamque Gigantæi consors conaminis Anglus
 Nullus erat: præstare fidem modò quisque paratus
 Exitit EDVARDO Regi, patriæque fidelis.*

CHAPTER XXVI.

OF THE CITY IN QUEEN MARY'S TIME.

AT the death of EDWARD VI. the Lady *Jane Gray*, whom King *Edward* had declared his next successour, by letters patent under the broad seal, was declared QUEEN, and as such, publickly lodged in the Tower of *London*, on *July* the 10th, being four days after the King's death, which was kept private as much as possible, the better to enable the court to provide against the Princess *MARY*, the King's sister, whom they imagined would contend for her right with them: the Princess being acquainted with her brother's death at her house at *Hoveden*, and how affairs stood ut court, instead of going directly to *London* as they expected, retired to her palace at her manor of *Kenninghall* in *Norfolk*, from whence she directed a letter to the Lords, dated *July* the 9th, commanding them to proclaim her QUEEN in the city of *London*; ⁶ to which they answered, that King *Edward* had appointed the Lady *Jane* his successour, whom they intended to obey as Queen; their Lordships imagining that though she put in her claim, she was in no condition to do any thing more. But in this they were much deceived, for the next day they were informed, that many persons of quality were assembled at *Kenninghall*, to offer their personal service and assistance to the PRINCESS, who cheerfully entertained all comers that favoured her title or religion, the chief of them being gentlemen of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, as Sir *Hen. Jerningham*,⁷ Sir *Hen. Bedingfield*, Sir *Will. Drury*, Sir *John Shelton*, Sir *John Mordaunt*, son to the Lord *Mordaunt*, Sir *Thomas Wharton*, son to the Lord *Wharton*, Mr. *John Suliard*, Mr. *Ric. Freston*, Master Serjeant *Morgan*, Mr. *Ric. Heigham* of *Lincoln's-Inn*, the Earl of *Bath*, the Earl of *Sussex*, and Mr. *Hen. Ratcliff*, his son, and many others, with all the forces they could raise; which made the Lords begin to look about them, and guard as well as they could against the designs of the PRINCESS, who on the 12th day of *July*, sent to *NORWICH* to be proclaimed there;⁸ but the mayor and court absolutely refused it, not (as they told the messenger) because they would not join with her, but because they had as yet received no messenger, as usual, to assure them of the King's death; but the next day having certain tidings of it, they immediately proclaimed her, and raised 100 soldiers, and sent them to meet her at *Framlingham* castle in *Suffolk*,⁹ to which she and her adherents had retreated from *Kenninghall*, that being a place of

⁶ Heyl. Ref. 157.

⁷ Hist. Norf. vol. ii. p. 415. Heyl. Ref. fo. 160.

⁸ Stow, 610. One Harward dwellyng about Chelmesford, brought to Mr. Mayor the Quenes first letter, touchyng her proclamation the Sondag in the morn

before iiij of the klokke beyng the ix. day of July. E Lib. Cur.

⁹ A 100 soldiers sent from the city to Framlingham Castill to the Quenes Highnes and a benevolence granted by the city to the charges of the same. Comp. Cam. 1^o Marie.

strength, and so situated, that if her affairs had not succeeded prosperously, she could easily have fled into *Flanders*, and created more trouble to them there, than she could at home; which the Lords foreseeing, ordered all such ships as lay in the *Downs* to attend on the *Norfolk* coast, to intercept her in the way, if she should think of flying to the *Emperor's* court, and at the same time proposed to send *Lady Jane's* father with an army against the *Princess*, but they could not persuade her to permit it: and then the late Earl of *Warwick*, now Duke of *Northumberland*, was pitched upon as the properest person for that undertaking, his name being so terrible in these parts ever since his subduing *Ket* and his *rebels*, and his person being much valued by the *gentlemen* and principal *citizens*, whom he thereby saved from utter ruin; on the 13th day of *July*, the carts being laden with artillery and provisions, they set out for *New-market*, and the Duke, accompanied with the Marquis of *Northampton*, the Lord *Grey*, and others, mustered their forces at *Whitehall*, and the next morning being *July* 14, with a body of 600 horse he set forward for *Cambridge*, where he assured himself of all obedience, which either the University or town could give him, as being CHANCELLOR of the one, and HIGH-STEWARD of the other; Sir *John Gates*, whose fidelity he could depend upon, following him with the rest of his company.

On *Monday* morning he went with his whole force to *St. Edmund's Bury*, and there lodged that night, but instead of hearing news of those supplies which were to attend him at *Newmarket*, he received letters from the Lords of the Council, so full of discomfort, that he marched back to *Cambridge*, and soon after proclaimed Queen *MARY* there.

In the mean time, the *Princess* dispatches letters from *Framlingham* castle, to the peers of the realm, to require their attendance with what succours they could bring her: upon which, *William* Lord *Wind-sor*, Sir *Edw. Hastings*, Sir *Edw. Peacham*, and others, who had raised 4000 men for the Duke of *Northumberland*, proclaimed her in *Buckinghamshire*, Sir *John Williams* in *Oxfordshire*, &c.¹

But what confirmed her good fortune was, that the six men of war which were appointed to hover on the coast of *Norfolk* to intercept her, if she fled, were by foul weather driven into *Yarmouth* haven, in which town Sir *Hen. Jerningham* was very busy in raising men for her, which the captains of the ships perceiving, took boat and returned to their ships, but *Jerningham* followed them; upon which the sailors and soldiers asked him "what he would have? and whither he would have their captains or no?" to which he answered Yea. "Marry said they, ye shall have them or we will throw them into the bottom of the sea."² But the captains said forthwith, that they would willingly serve Queen *MARY*, and so landed their men and ordnance.

The Lords being informed of this, and that their tenants refused to serve against Queen *Mary*, were in great doubt what to do, but at last on the 19th of *July*, they proclaimed her QUEEN in *London*, and dispatched a messenger to *Framlingham* with 30 horsemen, to inform her of it; and another to Queen *Jane*, to command her to lay aside

¹ Stow, 611.

² Ibid.

her title, which she willingly consented to, so that for a mock-reign of nine days she was not only imprisoned, but in the end suffered death.

Upon this, dissolving her great camp at *Framlingham*, which then consisted of 14,000 men, she went for *London*, being met by her sister *Elizabeth* on the way, with 1000 horse, and entered the city on the 3d of *August*, taking possession of the Tower, where she was welcomed by the old Duke of *Norfolk*, and others on their knees, who were prisoners there, though soon after set at liberty by her.

She was crowned Oct. the 1st, which being signified to the city, the mayor ordered that on the "*Sondaie* next betweene nyne and tenne" of the clock in the mornyng all the justices in their skarlett gownes "and cloks, and the residue of the aldermen in their skarlett gownes, and the 60 in their lyveries shall mete at *Christs* church to give praise and thanks to God for the coronacion of the Quenes highness. And bonefyers to be made in the *Market-place*, *Tombland*, and over the water att costs of the cittie, and at eche fyer to be sett oon barell of best bere, and oon dosen brede, and six gallons of wyne, to be drunken by the poore."³

And thus chiefly by the means of the *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* gentlemen, she regained her crown, in which being perfectly settled, she soon forgot the services that she received from them, as well as the promises she made them in regard to religion; insomuch that being petitioned by them on that behalf, it was churlishly answered, that "*Members must obey their head, and not expect to rule it,*" and to hinder any more such petitions for the future, she caused one *Dobbes*, a gentleman by *Windham* side, who had presumed to remind her of her former promise, to stand in the pillory three days together for so doing:⁴ yea so far was she from gratifying those who had assisted her in her trouble, that she persecuted them, and all others of the same persuasion with fire and faggot, and instigated the magistrates to do the same: and accordingly one *John Wagstaffe*, servant to Mr. *George Walden*, grocer, was bound over to answer, for saying on the 23d of *Nov.* last "that Doctor *Todenham* had lyen in his dene this vij yers, and nowe did preche upon *Sondaye* last, and for his prechyng had leke to have ben pullyd owt of the pulpyt, and that if he comyth and prechyth so agayn he shal be pullyd down in dede. And Mr. *Mayor* was like to have ben pulled downe at the tyme of the prechyng; and sayd, yow have masse up nowe, God save it, how long yt shall hold God knowyth. And sayd more, we shuld be led in blyndness styll."⁵

It appears that *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk* was a great favourite of this city, for on the 14th day of *February* it was ordered at a court then held that they should send to him at his PALACE at *Kenninghall* a present of a hogshead of white-wine, a hogshead of red, two hogsheads of claret, six sugar loaves weighing 60*l.* and two dozen of wax torches, as a remembrance of their old value for him, and to welcome him home again after his deliverance from his imprisonment in the Tower. And upon some stir here and in the county, the Queen fearful of an insurrection, issued a commission dated the first of *May*

³ Lib. Cur.

⁴ Heyl. Ref. pt. ii. fo. 15.

⁵ Lib. Cur. 1 Marie. Nov. 25.

following, directed to the *Duke*, the *Earl of Sussex*, the *Mayor* for the time being, *Sir Ric. Southwell*, *Sir Edmund Windham*, *Knts. Tho. Gawdy* and *Rich. Catlyn*, *Serjeants at Law*, *Hen. Hobart*, *Rob. Holdiche*, and *John Corbet*, *Esqrs. Aug. Steward*, *Rob. Rugge*, *Tho. Codd*, *Hen. Fuller*, and *Rich. Davye*, *Aldermen*, commanding them, or any four of them, to inquire and try all rebellions within the city, &c.

About this time, *Sir Thomas White*, merchant tailor and mayor of *London*, gave 2000*l.* to purchase lands of the yearly value of 120*l.* which he settled for divers uses for some years then to come, and afterwards, these twenty-four cities, companies, and towns, were to receive in *Merchant-Tailors Hall* in *London*, on every 24th day of *August*, between the hours of two and six in the afternoon, the sum of one hundred and four pounds, to be lent unto four young freemen and inhabitants in the several cities, in free love, 25*l.* apiece, (CLOTHIERS always to be preferred,) which said sums they are to have and occupy for 10 years, without paying any interest or loan for the same, upon sureties by them given, that if they decay, die, or dwell out of the city or town, before the ten years are expired, that they shall cause it to be repaid to the mayor, &c. within one month after such time, and at the end of every ten years, the said sums shall be put out to other such young men, from ten years, to ten years for ever, providing that if any place make default in the due putting out of each 100*l.* the same place shall for ever loose the benefit of this devise: the four pounds overplus of every 100*l.* being at the pleasure of the mayor and commonalty, for their pains to be taken about the receipts and payments of the said hundred pounds; viz.

<i>York city.</i>	<i>Aug. 24. 1577.</i>	<i>Winchester.</i>	1589.
<i>Canterbury.</i>	1578.	<i>Oxford.</i>	1590.
<i>Reding.</i>	1579.	<i>Hereford.</i>	1591.
<i>Merchant-Tailors.</i>	1580.	<i>CAMBRIDGE.</i>	1592.
<i>Gloucester.</i>	1581.	<i>Shrewsbury.</i>	1593.
<i>Worcester.</i>	1582.	<i>LYNNE.</i>	1594.
<i>Excester.</i>	1583.	<i>Bath.</i>	1595.
<i>Salisbury.</i>	1584.	<i>Derby.</i>	1596.
<i>Westchester.</i>	1585.	<i>IPSWICH.</i>	1597.
<i>NORWICH.</i>	1586.	<i>Colchester.</i>	1598.
<i>Southampton.</i>	1587.	<i>Newcastle.</i>	1599.
<i>Lincoln.</i>	1588.	<i>Bristol.</i>	1600.

And the next year to the city of *York*, and so forth, to every of the said cities and towns, in the like order as before, and thus to continue for ever.⁶

In 1554, the walls between *Pockthorp* and *Magdalen-gates* being in much decay, the ward was taxed by the aldermen of the same, according to the old ordinances, for the repair thereof.⁷

In this year was *Rob. Gold* set in the pillory, and had his ears nailed thereto, for devising "unfitting songes against the QUEENES " *Majestie*,"⁸ and *Rich. Sotherton*, grocer, was bound in 20*l.* not to

⁶ Hol. vol. ii. fo. 1092. Mss. Coll. pen. me.

⁷ Congr. 13 Dec. 2, 3 P. and M.

⁸ Lib. Cur.

utter or sell "*any sedycyous bookes, but bryng them to the MAYOR, &c.*" The citizens petitioned the QUEEN for *gonnes*, for the city; and the Council answered, that they should have four times as many as the Duke of Northumberland took from them after the *rebellion*.

And now was the statute made concerning *russels satins*, and *satins reverses*; which for some years past used to be made beyond the seas, of Norfolk wool, and then imported, whereby the merchants and inhabitants of Norwich, which formerly were well maintained by the weaving and making of *Worstedes*, were reduced very much, such *worstedes* being now little worn, either in this realm or foreign countries, the said *satins* being universally worn in lieu thereof. To remedy which, THO. MARSHAM, mayor of Norwich, John Corbet, Esq. Austen Steward, Rob. Leech, Rob. Rugg, John Ball, and Alex. Mather, ALDERMEN, Thomas Whale, Tho. Peck, Ralph Marsham, Rob. Henrie, John Sutton, Ric. Thompson, CITIZENS and MERCHANTS, have at their great costs, brought in looms and strangers to work with them, by which they have made in the said city, of Norfolk wool, much better *russels satins*, &c. than are made beyond sea, by which the citizens are like to be relieved, and advanced to their good and former estate, if some good laws were made for the continuance of the making of the said *satins*, &c. In consideration of which, an ACT passed, constituting the MAYOR and forementioned citizens, jointly with John Cook, James Lin, John Cross, Simon Petit, John Marshall, Rob. Lecke, Edm. Barker, and Edm. Selers, eight of the most discreet and worthy men of the mystery of *worsted* weaving, within the said city, a *fellowship* of themselves, with power every third day of February to elect four WARDENS out of their *fellows*, to continue WARDENS for one year, who are to be sworn the Monday following their election, before the mayor, diligently to view, search, and see, all the *russels satins*, *satins reverses*, and *fustians* of Naples, made, that year, within the city, and all such as shall be by them deemed to be lawfully, truly, and workmanly wrought, they shall seal with a *seal* of lead, bearing the arms of the city of Norwich, whereby it may be known to the merchant and buyer of them, that the same are allowed to be truly made.

And the said WARDENS and *fellowship* are made a *body corporate*, and enabled by the *act* to sue and be sued, and to give, and take, by the name of

THE WARDENS AND FELLOWSHIP OF THE MYSTERIE
OF RUSSELLS SATINS, SATINS REVERSES, AND FUS-
TIAN OF NORWICH MAKING, WITHIN THE SAID CITY
OF NORWICH,

with power to make *ordinances*, and punish all offenders, &c. as may be seen at large in the said statute.⁹

In 1555, the day before Michaelmas day, Felix Puttock, Esq. mayor of this city, died, upon which the *alderman* who was mayor next before him, by the advice of his brethren, and learned council of the city, by virtue of their *charter*, ordered the mayor's serjeant to warn a general *assembly* next day, when the sheriffs, aldermen, and common-council went to the house of the deceased mayor, and there

⁹ Barker's Stat. 264.

received the *sword*, the *hat of maintenance*, and the *mace*, and brought them to the *Gild-hall*, where *Ric. Catlyn*, serjeant at law, *steward* of the city, made a speech, informing them of the cause of their assembly, and what they ought to do in the case, and then the aldermen left the deputy recorder, the common speaker, and the commons together, who elected *Tho. Codde* and *Hen. Bacon*: and the justices, sheriffs, and aldermen, chose *Tho. Codde* MAYOR for the rest of the year, who was then sworn.¹

And at a congregation or assembly held the 13th of Nov. following, an AID, proportionable to the rate of a whole tax, was assessed and levied on the inhabitants of the city, "for the *confirmation* of the CHARTER of the cittye,² and the *perambulation* of the same," which CHARTER bears date the third of *April* following, at *Greenwich*, and was confirmed by authority of parliament, in which, the *limits* and *bounds* of the city and county thereto belonging are fixed and determined in the following manner, viz.

"From the river *Wensome*, which river was formerly granted to the city, by the outward part or bank of the river called *Trows-Eye*, to *Trows* bridge, and from *Trows* bridge by the outward bank of the river, including the whole river to *Lakenham* bridge, and from *Lakenham* bridge to *Harforde*, including the river to the outward bank, and from thence by the outward bank of the river to *Cringleford* bridge, and thence by the outward bank of the river to *Heilesden* bridge, and from thence to the water of *Heilesden* old *watermill-damme*,³ and from that water by the high-way leading directly through *Heilesden* town, by the common lane, leading from the east part of an inclosure called *Heylesdon-Wood*, and from the north-end of that lane by a certain green way leading directly to a certain parcel of ground, upon which a cross called the *White cross* formerly stood, it being in the high-way leading from *Norwich* to *Horsham St. Faith's*, and thence directly to the north part of an inclosure called *Little Mushold*, and by the north part of an inclosure now or late in the tenure of *John Crykemaye* senior, and thence directly to the north part of an inclosure called *Wrenne Park*, containing two acres, now or late occupied by *John Norgate*, and thence to the joining of two ways north and east of the said inclosure called *Wrenne Park*, of which two ways, one leads to *Norwich*, and the other to *Magdalen chapel*, and from the said joining of the two ways directly to an inclosure late alderman *Nic. Sywhat's*, now *John Corbet's Esq.* called the *Saffron Close*, leaving the said inclosure on the north part, and so from the said inclosure on a green way leading from *Norwich* to *Thorp*, and by that way bending west, to the north end of the common way, leading from the aforesaid high-way to the river *Wensom*, by the manor of *Newton*, called *Newton-Hall*, and by the same water eastward, including the whole water, to *Hardley Cross*, and so returning and taking in the whole river *Wensom*, to the outward bank of *Trowse Eye* river aforesaid; all which is in the county of the said city, and all within these limits are now incorporated into the city and county thereof, except out of the premises, the whole CASTLE of *Norwich*, and the *shirehous*, and all the land and ground within the *scite* of them both." The

¹ Congr. omnium Civium convenire volencium, in Festo Sci. Mich. 2 3 P. and M.

² It is marked *Carta xxxij a. A.* 2 and 3 of Phil. and Mar.

³ The mill is long since decayed.

corporation of the city have full power to perambulate these bounds yearly, or whenever they please.

The liberties of all persons within the said county, and the several towns, hamlets, and precincts thereof, belonging to the several lords of the several manors and owners of lands, &c. are reserved to them and their heirs, to be enjoyed in as ample a manner as before the making of this charter.

This year, on the 12th of May, Mr. Tho. Rose, preacher, by order of the privy council, was sent from the Tower to the sheriff of Norfolk, to be conveyed to Norwich, and there delivered to the Bishop, who was either to reduce him to recant, or else proceed against him, for now the bloody spirit of persecution began to rage in Suffolk, Norfolk, &c. by means of that cruel persecutor, Dr. Hopton Bishop of Norwich, and Dr. Dunning, his unmerciful chancellor, both of them men of such wickedblood-thirsty disposition, that they exceeded all bounds of pity and compassion, in tormenting and burning all that they could not influence to embrace their own opinion, as James Abbes, whom they burnt at Bury, Robert Samuel at Ipswich, William Allen at Walsingham, and many others in divers parts of the county: which rigour produced a SUPPLICATION from certain of the inhabitants of Norfolk and Suffolk, to the commissioners sent down by the Queen and council to enquire into matters of religion, in which they honestly set forth their faith and reasons for not agreeing to the Queen's injunctions, and accepting the mass and service in Latin, &c.⁴

But this, instead of appeasing these mischiefs, made them rage more furiously than before; for now three suffered in one fire at Bury, and on the 6th of March, came a writ directed to the sheriffs of Norwich, commanding them to burn William Carman, late of Hingham in Norfolk, he being certified by Bishop Hopton to be a contumacious heretick:⁵ and on the 20th of the same month, is this entry in the court book, "Mr. Thomas Sotherton sherief, delyver'd in the courte 4 bookes that were one William Carman's an heretyke lately brent. a Byble, a Testament, and 3 Salters, which remain in the old Counsail House."⁶

Miserable must those times be, when men suffered as hereticks for having the word of God in that language that they understood.

In this year, wheat sold in the market at 40s. a quarter, malt at 30s. oats at 16s. and barley at 32s.; but next year, wheat fell to 10s. 4d. a quarter, malt to 5s. barley to 4s. 4d. oats to 2s. 4d. and rye to 2s. 8d.⁷ This scarcity was occasioned by the dry summer, which was so extraordinary, that the turf of the ground fired in several places, and burnt fourteen days together.⁸

In 1557, Mr. Thomas Malby gave 100 pounds towards the purchase of lands, for to redeem the custom paid at the common-stath.⁹

And now many conspiracies were intended, but were stifled at their beginnings,¹ and among others, one Clobber or Clebber, who had been formerly a school-master at Diss, with three brothers, whose names were Lincoln, endeavoured to raise an insurrection by gathering the people together at a marriage, to which the Lincoln promised to

⁴ Fox, fo. 1577, 1683, 1704, 1707, 1917.

⁵ Fo. 191.

⁶ Lib. Civ. 6 Mar. 1556. Cur. 20 Mar.

⁷ Lib. Civ. A^o. 1556.

⁸ Mss. of Norwich, pen. me.

⁹ Comp. Cam.

¹ Speed, 854.

bring each of them an hundred horsemen; at which time *Clobber* ordered his servant to watch in a lane nigh the church, where they should meet, and as soon as he saw any horsemen coming, to let him know it immediately. Now it chanced that other men riding about their business, came through the lane at the appointed time, upon which the servant went and told his master his friends were come; and then the said *Clobber* stood up in the parish church of *Yaxley* in *Suffolk*, where the pretended wedding was to have been, and read a traitorous proclamation, which was prepared on purpose; which being ended, seeing his associates were not come, and the number with him too weak, he fled; but Mr. *Sherman*, the chief man of that town, pursued after him, and took him at *Eye*, and sent him to *Bury* gaol; his companions however went up the road towards *Ipswich*, and endeavoured what they could to raise the people of that part;² upon which the *Ipswich* people sent to all the chief places for assistance, and the city sent them 30 soldiers;³ and soon after they took the three *Lincolns* and sent them to *Bury* to their ringleader, with whom, at the following assizes they were hanged, drawn, and quartered, and so the whole stir ended.

The MARTYRS that suffered in the city were these:

Simon Miller, a merchant of *Linn*, who was committed to Mr. *Fellows*, keeper of the *Bishop's prison* at *Norwich*, and being condemned by the bishop and chancellor, was burnt *July* the 13th at the same stake with

Elizabeth Cooper, a pewterer's wife of *St. Andrew's* parish, who first recanted openly in that church, but being afterwards grieved for it, she came in time of divine service, and desired the congregation not to follow her example; upon which, one *Bacon* of the same parish urged Mr. *Sutterton*, the sheriff, to take her into custody; who though unwilling, was obliged by *Bacon* to go to her house and carry her to prison, and the *Chancellor* having examined her, she was condemned to be burnt at the same stake with *Miller*; when she was at the stake, and the fire began to come near her, she shrank a little at it, and cried out *Oh!* which when *Miller* heard, he bad her be strong and of good cheer, "for (good sister) we shall have good supper," by which she was so strengthened, that she stood still and quiet, as one glad to finish that good work which she had begun.⁴

*Richard Crashfield*⁵ of *Windham*,⁶ was also condemned by the Chancellor, and burnt here *August* the 5th, and one

Thomas Carman was apprehended at the same time, for pledging him at his burning, (as is most probable,) and soon after suffered.

And now also was *John Noyes* of *Laxfield*, shoemaker, imprisoned in the *Gild-hall*, and being condemned by the *Chancellor*, was sent to *Laxfield*, and burnt there *Sept.* 22.⁷

Cicely, wife of *Edm. Ormes* of *St. Laurence's* parish, worsted-weaver, was burnt at *Norwich* *September* 1st, being about 32 years of age, and daughter of *Tho. Haund* of *East-Derham*, tailor; she was taken up at the burning of *Simon Miller*, and *Eliz. Cooper*, in the *Lollard's Pit*, out of *Bishop-gate*, because she then said she would pledge them in the same cup they drank of. Mr. *Corbet* of *Sproleston* took her, and

² Hol. 1132. Stow, 628.

³ Comp. Cam.

⁴ Atlas, 433. Fox, 2005.

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⁵ Ibid. 2011.

⁶ Atlas, 433.

⁷ Fox, 2021.

sent her to the Chancellor, and he, after he had condemned her, delivered her to Mr. *Thomas* and *Leonard Sutterton*, (or *Sotherton*,) then sheriffs, who carried her prisoner to the Gild-hall, where she remained till Sept. 23, on which day she was burnt in *Lollard's Pit*, between seven and eight in the morning, the sheriff and about 200 people being present; when she came to the stake she prayed on her knees, and rising up, said, "I believe in God the Father, God the Sonne, and God the Holy Ghost, three persons and one God: This I do not nor will I recant; but I recant utterlie from the bottom of my hart, the doynges of the Pope of Rome, and all his Popish priests and shavelings, I utterly refuse, and will never have to do with them by God's grace; and good people, I would that you should not think of me, that I beleeve to be saved, in that I offer my self here unto death, for the Lordes cause, but I beleeve to be saved by the death of CHRISTES passion, and this my death is, and shall be, a witness of my faith unto you all here present, good people, as many of you as beleeve as I beleeve, pray for me, &c." After they had kindled the fire she said, "*My soul doth magnify the LORD, and my spirit rejoyceth in GOD my Saviour,*" and placing her hands across her breast, she kept them so till the sinews of her arms brake asunder, and then they fell, yea so quietly did she suffer, as if she had felt no pain.⁸

On the 19th of May, 1558, were these three godly martyrs burned in one fire at *Norwich*, viz.

Will. Seaman, husbandman of *Mendlesham* in *Suffolk*.

Tho. Carman aforesaid, and

Tho. Hudson of *Aylesham*, glover, who was committed by *Commissary BERRY*, vicar of *Aylesham*, a most bloody persecutor, who was so severe with his parishioners, that he made 200 of them creep on their knees to the cross on *Whitsunday*, besides other punishments, for suspicion only of favouring the reformed religion, as practised in good King *Edward* the Sixth's days.⁹

On the 10th day of July, *Rich. Yeoman*, who had been late curate to that learned martyr *Dr. Rowland Taylor*, rector of *Hadley* in *Suffolk*, a devout old minister of 70 years, after many persecutions, was taken and brought to *Norwich* prison, and being condemned by *Dunnings*, was degraded, and then not only burnt, but miserably tormented in the fire.

To these I may add

Thomas Rose, though he died not at the stake, yet forasmuch as his sufferings in King *Henry* the Eighth's reign, and Queen *Mary's*, were worse than death, may deserve a place among the martyrs here.¹ He was a *Devonshire* man, born at *Exmouth*, and being brought out of his country by Mr. *Fabian*, parson of *Polsted* in *Suffolk*, by his interest was made curate of *Hadley*, where first coming to the knowledge of the Gospel, he inveighed against purgatory, praying to saints and images; insomuch that his hearers began to contrive how to deface and destroy these last, and four of them burnt the rood at *Dover-Court*; for which three of them were hanged in chains, and Mr. *Rose* being accused before the council as privy to it, was committed to prison at the Bishop of *Lincoln's* house, where he was kept in the

⁸ Fox, 2023. Atlas, 434. ⁹ Fox, 2036. Atlas 435. ⁷ Ibid. Fox, 2082.

stocks so long, with his feet so high, and lying on his back on the ground, that his feet became without sense, and he fell so sick, that the gaoler pitying his case, because he cried out often for extreme pain, went to the Bishop, and told him he would not keep him to die under his hands; whereupon he was allowed more liberty; and after some time, was freed from prison by the Lord Chancellor *Audley*, but being again sought for by the Duke of *Norfolk*, for preaching against auricular confession, transubstantiation, &c. he fled into *Germany*, and there he continued to the death of King *Henry*. When *Edward VI.* was crowned, he returned, and was made minister of *West-Ham*, which he held till he was deprived in Queen *Mary's* reign of his living, and had been also of his life, if his friends in *London* had not concealed him. In that city he abode preaching some months, but was at length apprehended with 35 more, and being carried to the Bishop of *Winchester*, Dr. *Stephen Gardiner*, was committed to the *Clink*: two days after his commitment, the Bishop called him before him, and Mr. *Rose* said to him, that he marvelled that he should be thus troubled for preaching what was established by the word of God, the laws of the land, and his own book *De verâ Obedientiâ*; which last words a little angered the Bishop, yet when he was only accused of praying, that God would either turn Queen *Mary's* heart, or take her out of the world, and getting his maid with child, of both which he fully cleared himself; the Bishop sent him to the Tower, and a little after to his own diocesan, the Bishop of *Norwich*, Dr. *Hopton*, to be examined by him concerning his faith, anno 1553.

Being arrived at *Norwich*, the Bishop having caused him to be brought before him in his palace, after some questions, charged him with preaching most damnable and devilish doctrine, to which he said, *Not so, my Lord; the doctrine I preached was both true, sincere, and holy, grounded upon the word of God, and set forth by the authority of two kings, and consent of the nobility and clergy of this realm; and since the law hath been altered I have kept silence, and so ye do me wrong to charge me with that of which I am free.* The Bishop then said, that the whole nation had of late been out of the right way, but all now had submitted themselves, and acknowledged the faith, and so ought he, if he would be accounted an *Englishman*, and a member of the church of *England*, which he saying he desired to be, the Bishop asked him what he thought of ear confession? *Is it not a necessary ecclesiastical law?* *Rose* answered, *In some cases it may be permitted, and in some not, because it had not its original from God's blessed word; but yet, if a man troubled in conscience resort to a learned and discreet man, it may be permitted, but to bind a man once a year to confess his sins in the ears of a priest, is not of God, nor can be proved by his word.* Then the Chancellor said, *You have preached, that the natural and substantial body of Christ is not in the sacrament of the altar; what say you to that?* To which he answered, *I have verily so preached, and believe it the only truth. But doth not the Scripture say, This is my body? And can any thing (says the Bishop) be plainer?* *Rose* replied, *Nothing indeed can be plainer, and so are these words of Christ, I am the door of the sheep, I am the vine, &c. and yet Christ is naturally none of these, they are all figurative expressions.*

After this, the Bishop sent two of his chaplains to him, and he asking them, whether *Christ's* body was not in heaven at God's right

hand, and should set there till the day of judgment? they answered *Yea*, whereupon he asked them, What body of his did they hold to be in the sacrament? They said, *An invisible body, not to be seen, or occupy place, made there by the omnipotency of God's word*; which he disallowed, yet owned *Christ* to be present in the right use and distribution of the *Lord's supper*, to be a spiritual nourishment to all worthy receivers of it. After this, the Bishop going his visitation, committed the care of *Mr. Rose* to *Sir Will. Woodhouse*, who let him escape to *London*, from whence he fled beyond sea, and staid there till *Queen Elizabeth* came to the throne, and then returned.

This *Sir Will. Woodhouse*, *Sir Tho. Woodhouse*, *Mr. George Heydon*, the sheriffs of *Norwich*, and many other worthy persons, were forced by Chancellor *Dunnings* to attend his bloody condemnations,² though they were men of a far different spirit, yea to such a degree of pride and cruelty was he arrived, being countenanced and forwarded by his master, Bishop *Hopton*, that the best men in the county durst not refuse obeying his wicked commands, which occasioned the persecution to get that height it did in these parts, though it extended to many other places, with as much violence as the learned Bishop *Jewel* describes it; "You have (says he) imprisoned your bretheren, (speaking to the *Papists*) you have stript them naked, you have scourged them with rods, you have burnt their hands and arms with flaming torches, you have famished them, you have drowned them, you have summoned them being dead to appear before you out of their graves, you have ripped up their buried carcases, burnt them, and thrown them out upon the dunghill, you took a poor babe falling from its mother's womb, and in a most cruel and barbarous manner, threw it into the fire." Yea so great was the fury of these persecutors under pretence of RELIGION, (but vain must that religion be which pretends to justify its propagation by fire and torment,) that by these several means the *martyrs* of this kingdom amounted to 277 persons of all ages and sexes.³ "But more particularly there are said to have perished in the flames, 5 bishops, 21 divines, 8 gentlemen, 84 artificers, 100 husbandmen, servants, and labourers, 26 wives, 20 widows, 9 virgins, 2 boys, and 2 infants, the one springing out of its mother's womb as she was at the stake, and most unmercifully flung it into the fire at the very birth; 64 more in these furious times, were presented for their faith, whereof 7 were whipped, 16 perished in prison, 12 buried in the dunghills, and many more lay in captivity condemned, but were delivered by the opportune death of this unmerciful Queen, who by the mercy of God, died on the 7th of Nov. 1558, after she had reigned five years four months and 11 days, and lived forty-two years, nine months and six days.

This year was a great sickness throughout the realm, ten aldermen died in this city, and corn and other provisions were very dear.

Berstreet-gates were repaired, and the walls adjoining, to the cost of 43*l.* and upwards.

And in October this year died *THO. CODDE*, who was mayor in *Ket's rebellion*, and was buried in the church of *St. Peter per Mountergate*, under the account of which more will occur concerning him.

² Fox, 2021.

³ Heyl. Refr. 82. Q. Mary. Speed 852.

MAYORS AND SHERIFFS.

1554, Tho. Marsham.	Tho. Malby, Will. Mingay.
1555, Felix Puttock, <i>died</i> .	Tho. Greene, John Blome or Bloom.
THO. CODDE 2.	Rich. Catlyne, <i>serjeant at law</i> , <i>steward</i> .
1556, Aug. Steward 3.	Tho. Sotherton, Leonard Sotherton, <i>brothers</i> .
1557, Henry Bacon.	Edm. Woolsey, Tho. Lynn, <i>died</i> ; John Benjamin.
1558, John Aldrich.	Tho. Parker, Andrew Quash.

BURGESSES IN PARLIAMENT.

1 Mar. Parl. at <i>Westm</i> .	THO. GAWDY and RICH. CATLYN, serjeants at law.
1 at <i>Oxford</i> .	HENRY WARD, JOHN BALL.
1 & 2 P. & M. <i>Westm</i> .	JOHN CORBET, ALEX. MATHER.
2 & 3	<i>Ditto</i> . JOHN ALDRICH, THO. GRAY, they received their wages for 79 days attendance at 4s. a day.
4 & 5	<i>Ditto</i> . THO. GAWDY, senior, Esq. THO. SOTHERTON, Esq.

CHAPTER XXVII.

OF THE CITY IN QUEEN ELIZABETH'S TIME.

QUEEN MARY being dead, on the 17th day of *November*, her sister ELIZABETH was proclaimed *Queen* of ENGLAND, in the year 1558, and was crowned the 15th⁴ of *January* following by Dr. Oglethorp Bishop of *Carlisle*; and the 25th of *January* began a parliament at *Westminster*, in which the Queen was declared *supreme head of the church of ENGLAND*.⁵ And the *book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments* was fully restored; and by degrees the reformed religion, as practised in the time of *Edward VI.* was amply confirmed and settled.

RICHARD BULWER, by will dated *Aug. 13*, in this year, gave 15*l.* to the city, to remain for ever, *viz.* "that three *smaythes* within the "cittie shall have the use and occupation thereof, eche of them by "the space of two yeares, and at the end of the said two yeares, other "three *smaythes* two yeares, laying in sufficient bond to Mr. Mayor, "&c."⁶ He gave also to the *common-hutch*, or *city chest*, 20*s.*

ROBERT RUGGE, one of the ten *aldermen* that died this year, gave 10*l.* to the use of the city, and

⁴ Stow, fo. 635, says Jan. 15. ⁵ Hol. 1180, saith Sunday, Jan. 25.

⁶ Ibid. Lib. Benefact. Civit.

THOMAS CODDE, another of them, was a great benefactor.⁷

The new ALDERMEN, viz. Nic. Norgate, Tho. Whall, Tho. Pecke, Tho. Parker, John Blome, Andrew Quash, John Gibbes, Tho. Greene, Christopher Soome, and Rob. Suckelyng, when they were sworn, paid 40s. each, towards the reparation of the city walls, within the wards where they were chosen aldermen, according to the ancient custom and order of the city.⁴ The aldermen that died were, Tho. Graye, John Howes, Nic. Sywhat, Tho. Cocke, Alex. Mather, Tho. Malby, Jeffry Warde, John Atkins, Tho. Codde, and Rob. Rugge.

In 1559, Dr. William Cunningham, a physician of Norwich, published a book entitled "*The COSMOGRAPHICAL GLASS, conteyning the pleasant Principles of Cosmographie, Geographie, Hydrographie, or Navigation,*" which was printed at London by John Day, and contains 202 pages, besides dedication, preface, and index, with many curious wooden cuts, and particularly one of the author in his doctor's habit, and another, being "*An accurate Map of the excellent City of NORWICHE, as the form of it is at this present 1558,*" with many alphabetical references to an explanation at the bottom, of the principal places set forth in the same: which map, as well as the whole book, is looked upon as a great curiosity.⁹

The frontispiece is a neat wooden cut, in which the sciences leading to the studies treated of, are represented, with some of the ancients, who were eminent therein; and at the bottom are these six lines:

In this GLASSE if you will beholde,
The Sterry Skie, and Y'earth so wide,
The Seas also, with Windes so colde,
Yea and thy selfe, all these to guide,
What this *type* meane, first learne aright:
So shall the gayne, thy travaill quight.

It is dedicated to Robert Dudley, Knight of the Garter, Master of the Horse to the Queen's Majesty, &c. and after the dedication are divers verses, in praise of the author, by Gilbert Barckley and Tho. Langley of Cambridge. And at the close of the preface he hath this, "If for the difficultie of the worke, any errour escape; remember I *am the first that ever in our tongue have written of this argument, &c.*" dated at Norwich the 18th of July, 1559.

In the second book, is "*a Table of the Sun's Meridian Altitude above the Horizon,*" calculated for every degree in the zodiac, respecting the elevation of the pole-artic at Norwich, 52 deg. 10 min. and the sun's declination 23 deg. 28 min. There is also a calculation of such eclipses of the moon as shall happen from the year 1560 till 1605; applying the time of their beginning in years, days, hours, and minutes, unto the meridian of Norwich exactly, which is 22 deg. and 30 min. from the Canary islands, with the figures of all the said eclipses: Apian's way of finding out the longitude of places by the Jacob's staff, &c. the method being taken when the moon is west or

⁷ See his will under St. Peter's per Mountergate church, in which he is commemorated.

⁸ *Lib. Civit.*

⁹ *British Librarian*, No. 1, page 26.

east of the star; further illustrated by an example of finding the longitude of *Norwich*.

The work was then in such great repute, that *Day* the printer obtained a royal license for him and his assigns solely to print it.

The author was certainly a learned young man, for though he was but 28 years of age, it appears he had not only been abroad, according to the present mode, but had applied himself diligently to get knowledge and learning during that time, for besides this work, he had wrote seven other treatises, viz. *an Apology: a new Quadrant, by no Man ever published: the Astronomical Ring: Organographia: Gazophilacion Astronomicum: Chronographia*, and *Commentaries in Hypocrat: de Aëre, Aquis et Regionibus*. He seems to have commenced doctor at *Heydelberg*, at which university he says he was handsomely entertained by *D. Joan. Bangius*, *T. Erastus*, physicians, and *D. Balduinus* reader of the civil law. I have seen no more of his works printed, which perhaps may be accounted for from the emblem in the last page of this book, which represents *death* on a monument, and *virtue* in the shape of a tree, flourishing out of it, alluding to the known motto of *Vivit post funera VIRTUS*.

And now commissioners being sent out to visit every diocese for establishment of the reformed religion, and removing superstitious images, &c. the common people being over zealous, and not content with taking them away, seized upon the ancient monuments of the dead, defacing all arms and portraitures of such benefactors as remained in the windows, stone work of the churches and other publick buildings; by which means abundance of the memorials of our pious ancestors were lost: and the same fate had attended all the rest, had not the Queen put a stop to such doings, by a royal proclamation, which saved many of those monuments of antiquity that we now meet with, from being utterly defaced, which proclamation is printed at large in *Fuller*.¹

In 1560, the Duke of *Norfolk* requested the city to aid the town of *Yarmouth* in making their haven: and there was a gift of 200 marks sent them to be expended thereon, upon condition that the people of *Yarmouth* shall not, by making the said haven, lay any impositions or customs to the prejudice of the citizens, who were quietly to enjoy such liberties there as heretofore they did.²

In 1561, a jebbet was erected in the *Town-close* on the outside of *St. Stephen's-gates*, and a lad about 16 years old was hung in irons thereon, for ravishing and quartering a child.³

Sir RICHARD SOUTHWELL, Knt. gave 120*l.* to be received of *Ric. Hede* and others, who had purchased his house of him in *St. Stephen's* parish, to be paid by 10*l.* a year, to the relief of the poor in the city, except the first 10*l.* which was paid at lady day, and was to be laid out in buying beds for the poor in *St. Giles's* hospital.⁴

On May 31st. Mr. RALPH SHELTON paid 5*l.* to be given in alms for WILLIAM GODSALVE, Esq. who died very suddenly in *Whitsun* week.⁵

This year, the Earls of *Northumberland* and *Huntington*, the Lords

¹ Hol. 1184. Lib. Cur. 2 Eliz. Fuller's Church History, part ii. 66.

² Cong. 9 April 3 Eliz.

³ Comp. Cam. Mss. pen. me.

⁴ Lib. Benefact.

⁵ Ibid.

Tho. Howard and *Willoughby*, with many other lords and knights, came to *Norwich*, to visit the *DUKE* of *Norfolk* there, and were all lodged with their retinue at the *Duke's palace*; and during their stay, they diverted themselves with shooting and other martial exercises on *Moushold-Heath*; and it being at the time that the *MAYOR'S feast* was to be held at the *New-hall*, *Will. Mingay*, Esq. then mayor, invited them and their ladies to the feast, *John Suckling*, baker, *Tho. Layer*, *Christopher Layer*, merchants, and *Laurence Wood*, scrivener, being the four *feast-makers*.⁶

At the entertainment the *Duke* and *Dutchess* of *Norfolk* sat first, next sat the three *Earls* of *Northumberland*, *Huntington*, and *Surrey*, then the *Lord Thomas Howard*, the *Lord Scroop* and his lady, the *Lord Barthlet* and his lady, the *Lord Burgavenny*, with so many other lords, knights, and ladies, that the *hall*, although it is so very large, could scarce contain them, and their retinue, yet by the good management of the *feast-makers*, all things were kept in order, and the nobility expressed a great deal of satisfaction at their generous reception.

The *Mayor's* bill of his share towards the expense amounted to 1*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* only. The *feast-makers* bearing the rest, which bill, as it will show us the difference of the price of things then and now, I shall here add :

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
8 Stone of Beef at 8 <i>d.</i> a Stone, and a Sirloin by	-	0	5 8
2 Collars of Brawn	-	0	1 0
4 Cheeses at 4 <i>d.</i> a cheese	-	0	1 4
8 Pints of Butter	-	0	1 6
An hinder Quarter of Veal	-	0	0 10
A Leg of Mutton	-	0	0 5
A fore Quarter of Veal	-	0	0 5
A Loin of Mutton and Shoulder of Veal	-	0	0 9
A Breast and Cost of Mutton	-	0	0 7
6 Pullets	-	0	1 0
4 Couple of Rabbits	-	0	1 8
4 Brace of Partridges	-	0	2 0
2 Guinea Cocks	-	0	1 6
2 Couple of Mallard	-	0	1 0
34 Eggs	-	0	0 6
A Bushell of Flower	-	0	0 6
A Peck of Oatmeal	-	0	0 2
16 Whitebread Loaves	-	0	0 4
18 Loaves of white Wheat Bread	-	0	0 9
3 Loaves of Mesline Bread	-	0	0 3
A Barrel of double Strong Beer	-	0	2 6
A Barrel of Table Beer	-	0	1 0
A Quarter of Wood	-	0	2 2
Nutmegs, Mace, Cinamon, and Cloves	-	0	0 3
4 Pounds of Barbary Sugar	-	0	1 0
16 Oranges	-	0	0 2
2 Gallons of White Wine and Canary	-	0	2 0
Fruit, Almonds, Sweet-waters, Perfumes	-	0	0 4
The COOKS Wages	-	0	1 2

⁶ Norwich Roll.

The ancient ARMS of the CITY were confirmed by *William Harvey, Clarencieux*, king of arms, in his publick visitation held here *July 2, 1562*, and are accordingly entered in the book of that time.

RICHARD RUDDE, mercer, by will dated *Nov. 15, 1562*, gave "to the poore people in *Norwich*, fower pounds yearly for ever, to be distributed by my executors on *Ashe-Wednesday*, to pray for my soule and all Cristian soules. And also I will that my executors shall within vij yers next after my decease, insuer to the *mayor, shreves*, and *commonalte*, of the city of *Norwich*, and ther successors, as moche lands and tenements as shall yearly amounte and come to the some of *4l. 6s. 8d.* above all charges, of which said *4l. 6s. 8d.* I will there be yerely for ever geven and distributed as aforesaid, *4l.* by the discreesson of the *mayor* and *shreves* for the time beyng, for whose paynes therein to be taken and done. I will, that the other *6s. 8d.* be to the said *mayor* and *shreves*, viz. to the *mayor* for the tyme beyng *3s. 4d.* and to eyther of the *shreves 20d.*"⁷ And it appears from the chamberlains accounts in 1625, that there was a *close* without *St. Giles's-gates*, conveyed to the city according to *Mr. Rudd's* will, which was then leased at *8l. per annum*, and the profits applied accordingly.

In 1563, on the 2d and 3d of *July*, there landed 900 soldiers sent from *Norfolk, Suffolk*, and *Norwich*, at *Newhaven*, where the *English* were then besieged by the *French*: they were well clothed in yellow and blue cloaks; *Ferdinando Ligens, Philip Sturley*, and *Edw. Driver*, being their captains; and with them were 50 carpenters, 16 sawyers, and 8 smiths:⁸ but notwithstanding these, and many other succours, the *English* were obliged to surrender the town, by reason of the plague, which broke out there, and carried off a prodigious number of soldiers and inhabitants, among whom died *Edward Ormesby, Tho. Drury*, alias *Poignard, Will. Saule*, and *Master Bromfield*; but a greater misfortune than this followed, for when the soldiers returned they carried the infection into *England*, which raged so violently in *London*, that in the parishes belonging to that city; there died from *Jan. 1, 1562*, to the last day of *Dec. 1563*, no less than 20,136 of the plague only.

The benefactors to the city this year were, the DUKE of *Norfolk*, who gave 30*l.* to be given in alms to the poor. A legacy of 10*l.* given by *Mr. William Mingay*, late alderman, was then distributed: and *Augustine Steward*, executor to the late *suffragan*, agreed to convey to the city certain houses of the *suffragan's* gift.⁹

In 1564, the Queen licensed the city to purchase 200*l. per annum* in *mortmain*:¹ it bears date at *Westminster, May 17*; and whereas the ancient *dower* of women in the city was a moiety of house and land, it seems about this time to be a third part only.

After *Michaelmas* this year, fell so much rain, that much winter corn could not be sown, and eight days before *Christmas*, began a very great frost, which lasted nine weeks, so sharp that most of the sheep perished, and the greens, as hollys, furze, laurels, &c. were killed; and by the thaw, which was a very sudden one, great floods

⁷ Lib. Benefact.

⁸ Hol. fo. 1203, 4, 5.

⁹ Congr. 16 May.

¹ Autog. in le Gild-hall.

ensued, and much damage was done to the mills, bridges, and banks, in most places.²

In 1565, the city being in much distress by the decay of the *worsted* manufacture, which was now at so low an ebb that many were forced to leave their houses and go into the country to get their bread: after many consultations had how to redress it, the *mayor*, *sheriffs*, &c. resolved to wait upon his grace *Tho. Duke of Norfolk*, who was then at his *palace* in the city, and there advising with him what was best to be done, a resolution passed, to invite divers *STRANGERS* of the *Low Countreys*, which were now come to *London* and *Sandwich*, for refuge from the persecution then raised against them by the power of the Duke of *Alva*, principal for the King of *Spain*, which *strangers* had obtained license from the *Queen* to exercise the making of *Flanders* commodities of wool in her Majesty's dominions: and upon application made by the Duke, her Majesty granted her letters patent at the Duke's own charge, for the placing of 30 master workmen, each of them to have 10 servants, being in all 330, *Dutch* and *Walloons*, who came to *Norwich* and set up the making of *bayes*, *sayes*, *arras*, *mockades*, and such like, which immediately employed a great number of hands, so that the houses which were decayed were now repaired and inhabited, and both city and country grew rich, the first by the plentiful demand of their provisions, and the latter by their new way of trade: and after a while so many came over, that there were above 3000 of these strangers at once in the city, and the *Dutch* congregation had the quire of the *friars-preachers* church assigned them for their religious assemblies, which they enjoy to this day. And the *Walloon* or *French* congregation, first by leave, made use of the *Bishop's* chapel, but after had the church of *St. Mary at Tombland* assigned to them, which they still [1742] enjoy; though both the congregations are now very small, and almost quite decayed.³

The said letters patent bear date at *Westminster*, and were sent by the Duke to Master *Thomas Sotherton*, then mayor, to be put in execution; who called an *assembly*, in which the *COMMONS* refused to suffer the common seal of the city to be put to the admission of any stranger, and upon that, the *court* agreed to fix the common seal of the office of mayoralty to the admissions of the 30 masters, which were in form following:

THOMAS SOTHERTON, mayor of the city of *NORWICH*, with the advice of his brethren the *aldermen*, according to the *Queen's* Majesty's letters patent, bearing date *November 5*, in the 7th year of her Majesty's reign, do license *John Powells*, estraunger (*alian*) to take to farm any house, messuage or rent within the city aforesaid, there to inhabit and dwell with his household and family, to use, exercise, make, and work, as well all such commodities as in the said letters patent been contained, as others not heretofore made or wrought within the said city, during the time of his good behaviour and obedience to such *constitutions* and *orders*, as be now made, and hereafter shall be made, for the better governance of the said city, in

² Lib. Civ. Stow, 658.

* See Liber Placit. fo. 87, and com-

pare it with fo. 99.

³ Norwich Roll.

witness whereof, the said *mayor* to these presents have caused his seal of office to be put, the 1st day of *June*, &c. 8 *Eliz.*⁴

And now the twenty-four following persons were admitted **MAS-TERS** for the *Dutch*, and the six for the *Walloons*.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. John Powells. | 13. Frauncis Mysedome. |
| 2. George Van Exsham. | 14. John Looten. |
| 3. John Garrett. | 15. Adrian Van Dorte. |
| 4. Peter Janson. | 16. Peter Frenin, alias Vanbrughe. |
| 5. John de Rhooede. | 17. Pascall Clarebote. |
| 6. John Mychelles. | 18. Tho. Bateman. |
| 7. Christian Vrinde. | 19. Jerusalem Pottelbergh. |
| 8. Gilberde Vijscheers. | 20. Mychel Desonytte. |
| 9. John Brijninge. | 21. Francis Dedecre. |
| 10. Geo. Vramboute. | 22. John Goose. |
| 11. Romaine Debeche. | 23. Lewis Spillebote. |
| 12. Frauncis Trian. | 24. Will. Steene. |
| 1. Rob. Goddarte. | 4. John Dumimè. |
| 2. Noe le Turcke. | 5. John Karseye. |
| 3. Ipolitè Barbè. | 6. Peter Waolls. |

These thirty **MASTERS**, with their families began to make their commodities, and had the church of *St. Mary the Less*, or *St. Mary at Tombland*, which was lately purchased by the city, assigned them by the court, for their **HALL**, with seals and all other utensils, for the *searching* and *sealing* their goods, and then were *rules* and *ordinances* made for their better government, *viz.*

1. Two *aldermen*, one of which was to be a *justice of peace*, were to be assigned, to hear and determine all matters of controversy between them.
2. Every *stranger* hereafter to be admitted, was to be presented to the *mayor*, and the said two *aldermen*, and to produce a token from the *elders* of their company, of their names, faculties, and honest conversation.
3. All officers chosen for the *search* of the commodities, were to be sworn by the *mayor* yearly.
4. They shall truly pay all parish duties whatever, as other people do, both to the church, priest, clerk, &c. "that is to saye, of
" everye shyllinge for their house rente or fearme, a penye, for
" the whole yere, &c."
5. They are not to occupy, buy or sell any merchandise or goods whatever, only those of their own making, and them not by retail, unless to their own nation.
6. They are to pay all *customs* and *duties* due for their wrought commodities, to the said two *aldermen* and *chamberlain*, every quarter, *viz.* for every whole *Flemish* cloth *ijd.* every half one *jd.* every whole *bay* *ijd.* every double *saye* *ijd.* every double *stamet* *ijd.* and *jd.* for the single ones.

The *knave*, *knap* (or *servant*) of the *hall*, to have every 20th penny for his attendance, and the rest to the *chamber* of the city, &c.

⁴ From a book in the Gild-hall, marked 18, &c. written by Nicholas Sotherton, "*Dutch and Walloon Strangers.*" f. 16, sword-bearer.

To all which *ordinances* they willingly obeyed, behaved themselves orderly, became a civil people, and were of great service to the city, though the *commons* and some of the chief citizens raised many clamours against them; for in 1567, *Thomas Whalle*, then *mayor*, who never liked them, would have turned them out, which the majority of the *court* not approving, he obliged them to accept other *ordinances*, added to the rest; among which, one was, that the *Dutch* should yearly elect eight persons, and the *Walloon*s four, and present them to the *mayor*, for *governours*, to answer for the whole *companies*, and that they should lodge no *strangers* above one night, without certifying the *mayor* of it; neither should they walk in the streets after the eight o'clock bell at *St. Peter's* of *Mancroft* had gone: and in 1569, Justice *Whalle* acquainted the *privy council*, that there were continual differences between the *English* and *strangers*, (which *he*, and the rest of his party, were continually raising,) who were now 1132 persons in all; upon which, the *Lords* directed their letters to the *mayor* and *aldermen*, *Edward Clere*, and *Clement Paston*, Esqrs. ordering them to permit such *strangers* as were settled already, to remain here, but suffer no more to come. Yet this did not give such satisfaction to the enemies of the *strangers*, as was expected, for in 1570, a conspiracy was discovered of certain *gentlemen* and others in the county of *Norfolk*, who purposed on *Midsummer* day, at *Harleston fair*, to have raised a number of men with sound of trumpet and beat of drum, and then to have declared the cause of their rising, namely, to expulse the *strangers* from the city and realm;⁵ this matter was discovered by *Thomas Ket*,⁶ one of the conspiracy, to *John Kensey*, who forthwith sent the said *Ket* to the next *justice*, before whom, and other *justices*, he opened the whole matter; whereupon Master *Drue Drury* immediately apprehended Master *John Throgmorton* of *Norwich*, Gent. and after him many gentlemen of the city of *Norwich*, and county of *Norfolk*, who were all committed to prison, and at the assizes held at the *Castle* on the 17th of *July* following, before Sir *Rob. Catlyn*, Knt. lord chief justice, *Gilbert Gerrard*, the Queen's attorney-general, and other *justices*, ten were then indicted of high treason, and others of contempt, and divers of them were condemned on the 21st of *August*, and afterwards three were hanged, drawn and quartered, viz. *John Throgmorton*, who stood mute at his arraignment, but at the gallows confessed himself to be the chief conspirator, and that none had deserved to die but himself, for that he had procured them: with him was executed *Tho. Brooke* of *Rollsby*, Gent. on the 30th of *August*, and *George Redman* of *Cringleford*, Gent. was also executed on the 2d of *Sept.* Mr. *John Appleyerd*, Mr. *Hobart*, *Bryan Holland*, Esq. Mr. *Naller*, and one more, were condemned to suffer imprisonment, and forfeit their goods and lands for life; one Mr. *Holmes* first discovered it to the *court*, assuring them, "that their intentions were to raise forces at *Harleston fair*, and out of *Bongey* and *Beccles*, and so to have been at *Norwiche* in such a sodeyne, as at the *mayor's feaste*, to have taken the whoale cubborde of plate, to have maynteyned their enterpryse." But as God shortened some of their days, their purposes were defeated, and the *strangers* whom they hated, found favour and were continued in their trades, by

⁵ Ibid, fo. 23, Hol. 1221, 2. Speed, 370, 2. Stow, 666.

⁶ He was of the same family with *KET* the arch-rebel.

which they got much riches, and employed abundance of the poor: but still such *citizens* as were enemies to them, insisted upon *new ordinances*, and hard *customs* for them, to be subject to, as that they should sell none of their commodities to any but *freemen* of the city, and such like, which occasioned them to complain to the Queen's council, who wrote to the city in their behalf, requiring them to continue their favour, "to the poor men of the *Dutch* nation, who "fleeing the persecution lately begun in their country, for the trewe "religion, hath fledd into this realm for succour, and be now placed "in the city of *Norwich*, and hath hitherto been favourablye and "jently ordered, which the Quenes Majestie as a mercifull and religious prince doth take in very good part, praieng you to continue "your favoure unto them, so long as they shall lyve emongste you, "quyetlye and obedyently to *Godes* trewe religion and to her Majesties lawes, for so one Chrystian man (in charitie) is bownde to "helpe an other, especially them, who do suffre affliction for the "Ghospelles sake," &c. Willing them to suffer them to sell their commodities, as their brethren settled in *Sandwich* and *Colchester* do, to whom they please, reminding them, that the advantage accruing to the city from their houses being inhabited, which before stood desolate, and the number of people being employed, which before had nothing to support them, together with the consumption of provisions, were no small benefit both to the city and country, and therefore they ought to be favoured; this letter is dated at *Greenwich*, March 19, 1570.

Upon this, they were summoned to answer, why they had complained? their HALL DOORS were shut up March 26, 1571, and no cloths sealed; and on the first day of *April* were sent up the orders appointed for the *strangers*, by *John Bleverhasset*, Esq. and *Robert Suckling*, alderman, then members for the city, to the council, who on the 10th of *April* referred the cause to Sir *Walter Mildmay*, master of the rolls, and Sir *Thomas Smith*, who favoured the *strangers*, and on the 21st of *April*, it was heard in the *Treasury Chamber*, and both sides agreeing to stand to the determination of the council, the *strangers* obtained a letter from Sir *Tho. Smith* to the mayor, to open their hall door, which was done, and on the 29th of *April*, the order of council came down, dated at *Westminster*, April 25, in which it was declared, that the *strangers* should have no *new* burthens or exactions laid upon them, but should be conformable as heretofore to their *old* ordinances, which were afterwards new ratified, and penalties added, by consent of both parties; and then the *Dutch* prayed the court to confirm certain *articles* made by the minister of the *Dutch* church, to keep their company in good order, with the deliberation and conclusion of the *consistory*, with the *deacons*, and men of *communication*, Feb. 24, 1569, being 24 in number, and concerned the government of the church, as for choosing twelve *elders*, and twelve *deacons*, administering the LORD'S SUPPER four times in the year, &c. which *articles* being put in execution, caused great debates and differences among them, so that *Isebrandus Balkins*, the head minister, and his party, openly contended with *Theo. Rickwaert* and *Anthony Algoet* the two other ministers, and their party, so much, that they were admonished by the bishop and mayor, to be at peace; but not conforming thereto, the BISHOP directed a commission to the

CHANCELLOR, the MAYOR, Dean *Gardiner*, and *Henry Birde*, reader of the *Thursday* divinity lecture, &c. commanding them to call the parties before them, try the matter, and punish the offenders with banishment, or any way that they thought proper, ordering that *Johannes Paulus*, author of all these troubles, whom the Bishop commanded to quit the city on the 14th of *February* last, should be forthwith sent away.

On summons given by the commissioners, *Isbrand* and his party appeared, but *Rickwaert* and *Algoet*, and their party, did not; and the matter being fully debated, a decree was drawn by Mr. Chancellor and the Commissioners, directed to the *ministers, elders, deacons*, and other *governours* of the *Dutch* church and congregation in *Norwich*, commanding them to be at unity among themselves, and to make no variances, under penalty of being banished the city, and removed from the congregation; and least any should pretend ignorance, the preachers in their sermons next *Sunday* were to publish this decree; but the party that did not appear refused to obey, applied to the bishop, and would not publish it; and upon *Rickwaert's* refusing to do it, he and *Algoet* were committed to prison for contempt; from whence they complained to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who called all parties before him, and thoroughly examined the whole proceedings of the complaining parties, and of the *bishop, chancellor, mayor*, and *commissioners*, and on the 15th day of *September*, the *strangers* charging the *mayor* with having usurped such spiritual jurisdiction in the city of *Norwich*, over their ministers, in imprisoning them, as did not belong to them, Mr. *John Aldrich* and Mr. *Robert Suckling*, aldermen, who appeared as attornies for the *mayor*, signed a declaration before the Archbishop, that the *mayor* never did exercise or pretend to exercise any spiritual jurisdiction over the *citizens* nor *strangers*, all such jurisdiction belonging to the Bishop of *Norwich*, and in his absence to his *chancellor*, and that accordingly, the whole proceedings had been transacted by their knowledge and consent, and that without their direction nothing had been done, which the Bishop not only owned to be true, but declared in their favour, that the *city* never did so much as pretend to intermeddle in, or have any *ecclesiastical* jurisdiction whatsoever, but in this, and all other causes of this nature, always applied to him or his Chancellor for direction therein; this disappointed the *strangers*, who imagined that the Bishop would have looked upon the imprisonment of their ministers as an incroachment upon his jurisdiction.

Upon this, the Archbishop and the rest of the high commissioners made a final decree, dated *September* 16, 1571, subscribed by *Mathew* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Edw.* Bishop of *London*, *Robert* Bishop of *Winchester*, and *John Hamound*, containing eight articles, by which all spiritual jurisdiction whatever over them was confirmed and acknowledged to be in the Bishop of *Norwich*, and neither the *mayor* nor *citizens* to meddle in causes merely ecclesiastical: "excepting to the *strangers* their accustomed manner of government, hitherto graciously suffered by the QUEEN and her Councell," reserving to the *mayor* and *commonalty* all jurisdiction over them in all civil causes, according to law.

It was also decreed, that *Isbrand Balkins*, *Theophilus Rickwaert*, and *Anthony Algoet*, should be displaced from their ministry and

seniority, and be hereafter incapable to be replaced either in *Norwich* or *London*, under pain of imprisonment without redemption, and that *Johannes Pawlus* of *Sandwiche* do forthwith depart the city of *Norwich*, and that no man entertain him under pain of imprisonment, and 20*l.* forfeiture; and the congregation were ordered to choose two *ministers*, three *seniors*, and eight men; and when they had so done, to return their names to the Bishop of *Norwich*, to be confirmed or repealed at his discretion, "the persons elected to continue in suche sorte, as was used in the dayes of King *Edwarde*, by the prescription of Mr. *Alasco*, and was practised at the fyrste." And others, as *Romaine de Beche*, *John Cutmann*, *Peter Obrye*, *Francis Tryan*, *William Steune*, *Peter the Camere*, and *Charles Harman* were commanded not to trouble the peace of their church, under penalty of being turned out.

This decree being directed to the Bishop and Mayor to put in execution, he sent it to his *Chancellor*, and he and the *Mayor* acted accordingly; but the Bishop being in some measure afterwards gained over to *Rickwaert's* party, pricked for their *consistory* some of that party, and for the politique *elders*, Mr. *Mayor* appointed eight *Dutch* and four *Walloons* of the other party, which bred a new contention, both concerning the number that should be permitted to inhabit here, which was, according to the Council's letter, not to exceed 2826 persons, and also about certain *articles* which the *elders* were sworn to; as to present all such as made any disturbance, or pretended to trade without the mayor's license, according to the Queen's grant, &c. and the city perceiving the Bishop would not remove those he had pricked, though they gave great disturbance, applied to the *high commissioners*, upon which the following order was directed for that purpose:

"To the Right Worshipfull Mr. MAYOR of the City of
" *Norwich*, and to the ALDERMEN of the same.

"Where we understaunde by credible reporte of the unrestfull
" dissention betwixte the *straungers* themselves, the conspirators of
" which dissention regardinge nothing the goodness of God in this
" their exile, nor the Quenes Majesties great favoure towards them,
" and her lovinge subjectes good intertaynement, neyther considerynge
" the shame and sclander they worke to CHRYSTE his *Ghospell* and
" *religion*, and to the perpetuall blotte of their nation, so insolente
" in a straunge cuntrye, which in sences pretendinge a defence of
" their consciens, and mainteynance of trewe religion, and under
" the cloake thereof, be rather as *Judas* and *Barabas*, amongs a
" Christian society. Whereupon we have thought good to advertise
" your Lordshipp to stande earnestlye to the reformation of them.
" And seinge that diverse of them supposinge that the magistrates
" of this nation, having nothing elles a doo but to sarve their turnes,
" we require your Lordshipp, as we do also Mr. *Mayor* and his *Bre-*
" *therne* to governe them in lesse libertye then they have hitherto
" used, (or rather abused,) and thereupon we wyll you the Bishop to
" accepte of these syxe men fyrst chosen *seniors*, viz.

Mr. *Mathew Richens*.
Nicasius de Wilde.
John de Spigell.

Cornelis de Heill.
John de Rode.
Maximilian Van Dan.

“ And your *Lordshippe* or your *Chancellor* with the consente of Mr.
 “ *Mayor*, and Mr. *Aldriche*, and with the counsell of theis aforesaid,
 “ to accepte syxe of that nombre that had the most voyces nexte
 “ unto the fyrst vi men, *viz.*

Cornelis Willensi.
Hubreit Vander Heiden.
Adrian Porter.
Rob. Jansy.
Joose de Ram.
Lambrette Halfebiers.

Barnard Van Dijnsye.
Peter Halgman.
Jaques Van Borwen.
Phillipus Andrias.
Jacob de Volder.

“ And yf this can not be done by your discrecion to some quiete con-
 “ tentacion, beinge chosen but for one yere to come, then we require
 “ you the Bishop and your offycers in all causes ecclesiasticall, to
 “ proceed according to your ecclesiasticall jurisdiction, not regarding
 “ their particular eleccions or disciplins, before so shamefully abused :
 “ and appointe you their *preachers* and *ministers* accordynglye. And
 “ whereas there is much standinge in the validite of their eleccions
 “ (except they desearve better, by their more quiet behaviour) they
 “ shall be less regarded ; moreover whear such chosen thought but to
 “ revenge their yll willers, (as they take them,) and so to abuse their
 “ romethes privatlye in fullfyllinge their own partial stomakes. We
 “ requyre you the Bishop, and the Mayor of the citye, to bridle in
 “ such unruly sprites. And yf ther be any contentious heades lur-
 “ kinge in those *congregations*, to fire them in this unnatural and
 “ barbarous dissention, we require you, and chardge you, in the
 “ Quenes Majesties name, to roote them owte. And if any such be,
 “ whom ye cannot rewle, we will be means to the uttermost of ower
 “ power, to have them considered. And thus expectyng your awn-
 “ swers, we comytte you to God, as owr selves. From *Lambhethe*
 “ this therd of November 1571.

“ <i>Matthue Cantuar.</i>	<i>Ed. London.</i>	<i>Tho. Lincho.</i>
“ <i>Tho. Wattes.</i>	<i>Tho. Galle.</i>	<i>Jo. Hamounde.”</i>

Upon this letter the *chancellor* and *mayor* summoned the parties at the *Gild-hall*, and all wisely conferring upon the matter, were brought to unity and peace on all sides, except the four MASTERS, *Anthony Pascheson*, *Anthony Paulus*, *Jacob de Vos*, and *John Gherard*, who resisted every body, and would agree to nothing that either the chancellor, mayor, aldermen, and their own countrymen did, and not only refused to join them, but withheld the *Book of the DRAPERIE* belonging to the *hall*, so that the whole manufacture was stopped, for which reason they committed the *masters* to prison, who laid there seven days, and then delivered the book, and were discharged.

It was written in *Dutch*, and contained excellent *orders* and *rules* about the making of *bays*, *fustians* of *Naples*, &c. and concerning the *parchmentiers* or makers of *lace* and *fringe*, and their four *wardens*, two of which were to be *English*, one *Dutch*, and one *Walloon*, yearly elected and sworn before the mayor ; as also for the *caungeantries*, *tufted mockados*, *currelles*, and all other works mingled with silk,

saietrie, or linnen yarn, &c. by which the whole manufacture was well managed.

After the delivery of the *masters*, there came a letter from the Lords of the Council, directed

“ To ower lovinge Frendes the MAYOR and his *Bretherne* :
 “ the *Customer*, *Controller*, and *Searcher* of the Citye of
 “ NORWICHE.

“ After ower hartye comendacions : for as muche as it is perceived, that upon a gracious and mercifull dysposicion in the *Quens* most excellente Majestie, in grauntynge favoure to suche *straungers* as have of late been compelled for the avoydinge of the calamities and troubles that weare in sondrye cuntries beyonde the seas ; besyds a great multitude of good, honeste, and devoute poore and afflicted people, ther ar also another nombre of evel disposed people, (under coullor of religion and pietye) lately entered at sondry ports and cryckes into the realme, wherbie the naturall good subjects are lyke not only to be corrupted with the evel condicions of them that are nought) but also by the excesse nombre of both sorts, shall sustayne dyverse ways, suche lacks as yt is not meete to be borne withall, besydes other inconveniences justelye to be feared, by practyse of the lewder sorte. For remedye wherof, her Majestie hath wylled us presentlye and withoute delaye, to take order for redress hereof, and therewith also, to cause suche moderation to be used, as in no one *cittie* or *towne*, shuld be any greater nombre of *strangers* (though they be of honeste conversation) suffred to resorte and abyde, otherwise than may stande charitablye with the weale, or at the leaste withoute damadge of the naturall enhabitants of the same places. Whereupon as we have directed order to other *counties*, *cities* and *towns*, so do we at this present to you : wyllynge and commandinge you (forthwithe) to take order, that beginninge the tenth daye of the next monthe, at whiche time a like *inquisicion* shal be begonne, through the other the maritime *counties* of the realme. You do by all good meanes that in you shall lye, cawse a good and trewe *searche* to be made, how manye *straungers* of everie nation are within that *citye*, and distinctlie apparte, howe manie are come into that *cittie*, sythence the 25th day of *Marche* laste, and by what qualitie and meanis they do live and sustayne themselves, and how they do inhabite, and in what sorte they do resorte orderlye to anie churches and places of prayer, to hear and use divine service and sacraments, as (by the ecclesiastical lawes of the realme) they ought to do. Or otherwise wheare anie *straungers* are tolerated withall by the *bishop* of the diocesse, to use divine service in their own mother touns ; and hereof to make us sertificate. And ffurther you shall circumspectlye and charitablye consider emonge your selves (beinge publique offycers) using conference herein withe the *bishop* of the diocesse (yf he be nere unto you) or withe the *ordinarie*, *parson*, or *curate* of the place, whether the whole nombre of *strangers* (nowe recidente in that *cittie* beinge of honeste conversation) may withoute dammage to the naturall good subjects

" of the same, contynue in as greate nombre as they now are, and yf
 " the nombre shall seem to you too grete, to consider how manie
 " may be suffred to remayne, and in what sorte, and to what other
 " places conveniente (for their releife) the excesse may be sent to
 " have habitacion, so as order may be given for that purpose.
 " Wherein we do not meane that anie regarde be had, but only to
 " suche *straungers* as are known to be honeste in cōversation, and
 " well dysposed to the obediens of the Quenes Majestie and the
 " realme. For so it is mente: and so we wyll you, that all other
 " *straungers* of contrarye sorte, that shall not shewe a good and open
 " testymonye to be obedyent, as above is sayde, shall be charged as
 " unprofitable persons to departe by a reasonable tyme. And therin you
 " shall use all carefulness and circumspecion to cause them (in dede)
 " to departe. Besydes this, you shall cawse a dewe *searche* to be
 " made, what *armoure*, or offencyve weapons anie *straungers* have in
 " their howses. And yf cawses so shall seem requisyte, to commytte
 " the same into the custodye of some meet persons of that citey, that
 " may be awnserable for the same to the owners. And of all this the
 " premises, we chardge you (with all spede) to make to us awnsere
 " (by wrightinge) with your opinions in anie thinge concerning the
 " same, when you have considered of the persons whom you shall
 " think meete to be sente away owte of the realme. We wolde that
 " you should aduertise us of the nombre, qualities, and condicions, of
 " the trade, and manner of lyving of the same persons, so meete to
 " be sente owte of the realme, before they be sente awaye. And so
 " we bydd you farewell. From *Greenwicke* the 26 of Octob. 1571.

Your lovinge Freends,

Nic. Bacon Cancs. Tho. Sussex. Fr. Bedford. Ro. Leycestre.
 Ed. Clynton. Wyllm. Howarde. Willm. Burgllye. Jamis Crofte.
 Ralphe Sadlerch. Tho. Smythe.

Upon this, the MAYOR, according to an order of assembly held on
 this occasion, made *search* in every ward, and found as follows,

Wards.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total of Per- sons in each Ward.
SOUTH-COUNSFORD -	34	35	82	151
NORTH-COUNSFORD -	47	67	121	235
BERSTREETE -	58	54	97	208
ST. STEPHEN'S -	32	30	63	125
ST. PETER'S -	47	30	49	126
ST. GYLES -	21	23	18	62
WEST WYMER -	222	253	352	827
MYDLE WYMER -	153	139	285	567
EAST WYMER -	91	89	145	316
COSLENYE -	105	110	197	412
COLLGATE -	128	129	214	471
FYBRIGGE -	118	130	194	442
<i>Total</i> -	1056	1095	1842	3993

And upon the return, 48 persons were desired to avoid the city, as disturbers of the quiet peace of a great number of good people therein; and out of the said number, the return was thus,

Men of the <i>Duche</i> nation	-	-	-	868
Men of the <i>Wallown</i> nation	-	-	-	203
Women of <i>bothe nations</i>	-	-	-	1173
Children under age of 14 yere	-	-	-	1681

3925; whereof

be children *English* born 666. Of this number 355 be come to this *citye* sythen 25 of *Marche* laste, viz. *Dutch* 85, *Wallowns* 25. Women of both nations 85, children of both nations, 160, and one *French* man from *Depe*, of no occupation.

They sustain themselves by working and making commodities, and are of two several churches, and use divine service and the administration of sacraments in their own languages, by *toleration* of the Queen's *high commissioners* and the *Bishop* of the *diocese*.

They certified also that the generality of the *strangers* were of good and honest conversation, and used trade and lawful exercises of merchandise to the better peopling the city, their number being convenient and profitable for its common weal, by their keeping not only their own people, but many others at work, to the great advantage of the city and adjacent country; only of late some dissensions have risen among them, by means of three of the *ministers* of the *Dutch* church, which notwithstanding the great care of the *high commissioners*, are not fully ended, or like to be, so long as *Theophilus Rickwaert* is permitted to live in any place of this realm; he obstinately continuing to be, as hitherto he hath been, a great disturber of the peace of the *congregation*.

Furthermore here are certain disorderly persons of no church, which were designed to be removed. And also others, which are *artizans*, and though they are men of honest conversation, are not needful to the city, as *tailors*, *shoemakers*, *bakers*, and *joiners*, which give offence to the *citizens* of the same trades, and others to the offence of other *citizens*, are lately made *denizens*; as to the *armour* found among them, being only 2 calyvers, 45 dags and pistolets, 4 halberds and bylls, 2 boarspears, 2 swords, and 270 rapiers, we did not think them of quantity sufficient to cause us to take them away.

We do also according to command, "give ower cimple opinions, " (that) *haven* townes be no convenient place for *straungers*, nor yet " anie place within the counties of *Norfolke* and *Suffolke*, but muste " needis be to the greate detryment and hinderance of this common " weale, by reason of conveyenge awaye secretlye the rock-spun " yarne, whiche is more naturally spun here, then in anie other place " of the realme, and the *bayes*, *mockados* and suche other commodi- " ties, as are here practised and used."

This return was dated at *Norwich*, 16 Nov. 1571, signed by THOMAS GREENE, Mayor, the *Sheriffs*, and all the *Aldermen*, and was sent

up by Mr. *Simon Bowde*, alderman, who was elected for that purpose.

After whose return, the *strangers*, who in the mean time had made some complaints to the *mayor*, and had remedy, as to their manufacture, became very quiet, and continued their trades to the general advantage of all parties; and it seems, some of them were settled at *Lynn*, for on *Febr. 10, 1571*, *Ant. de Potter*, dyer, on behalf of those that made *mockados* at *Lynn*, obtained, after a long debate in the court, that the *wardens* of the *Walloons* in this city should search and seal all the commodities appertaining to the *saitrie*, brought from *Lynn*, according to the orders made here; and in 1574, it was ordered, that every cloth found truly wrought and dyed should have a seal of lead marked NORWICH DYE.

In 1575, the *Dutch elders* presented in court a new work called BOMBASINS, and prayed to have the search and seal of it to their own use, exclusive of the *Walloons*, who alleged that all white works whatsoever belonged to them, but the *Dutch* first inventing it, had it allowed them.

June 7, 1575, came a letter to the *mayor* from the *high commissioners*, to inform them that divers *strangers* having been examined before them, "had been found to maintain the horrible and damnable error of the *anabaptistes*. And therefore commanded him to call before him all *straungers* in the city, as well men as women being of the yeris of discrecion, to give their assent, and subscribe to the articles followinge, viz.

- "1. That CHRYSTE, toke flesh of the substance of the *Virgin Mary*.
- "2. That the infants of the feythefull are to be baptized.
- "3. That yt is lawfull for a *Christian* to take an othe.
- "4. That a *Chrystian* man may be a *magistrate*, and beare the sworde of office of auctorite.
- "5. That yt is lawfull for a *magestrate* to execute obstinate *heretiques*.
- "6. That yt is lawfull for a *Christian* man to warre.
- "7. That yt is lawfull for a *Christian* man to require the awthorite of the *magestrate* and of the lawe, that he may be delivered from wrong, and restored to right.
- "8. That a *Christian* man may lawfully have *proprietie* in his goodes, and not to make them *common*, yet owght (accordinge to the rewle of charite) to relieve the nedye, accordinge to his habilitie."

To all which articles the whole *companye* of *alyens*, did set their hands on the 27th of the same month; so that now there seems to have been none that had openly avouched these *tenets*, to the disquiet of the realm, as some had done in many other places, but afterwards there were too many that propagated them in these counties; for at a court held in 1578,⁷

Mathew Hamond of *Hetherset*, wheelwright, was convicted at the

⁷ Lib. Cur. in le Gild-hall. Hol. 1299. Stow, 685.

sessions held in the *Gild-hall* at *Norwich*, for speaking seditious and slanderous words against the Queen's Majesty, and was condemned to pay 100*l.* in a month next following the sentence, to the Queen, or else be set on the pillory in the *market-place*, and have both his ears cut off, which was accordingly done on *May* the 13th, after which he was sent back to prison, being before condemned by the Bishop of *Norwich*, "for denying CHRIST JESUS to be the SUNE of GOD, and that by his death and passion, none can be saved," for when he was tried for *heresy*, which was on the 13th day of *April* last, he was found to have openly avowed the following *blasphemies*:

1. That the *New Testament* and *Gospel* of CHRIST, are but mere foolishness, a story of man, or rather a mere fable.
2. That man is restored to *grace* by God's meer mercy, without the mean of CHRIST's blood, death, or passion.
3. That CHRIST is not *God*, nor the *saviour* of the world, but a meer man, a sinfull man, and an abominable idoll.
4. That all they that worship him are abominable idolaters, and that CHRIST did not rise again from death to life by the power of his godhead, neither that he ascended into heaven.
5. That the HOLY GHOST is not *God*, neither is there any such *Holy Ghost*.
6. That *baptism* is not necessary in the *church* of *God*, neither the use of the sacrament of the body and blood of CHRIST.

For which he was burnt in the *Castle Ditch* on the 20th of *May*.

And on the 18th of *Sept.* 1583, *John Lewes*,⁸ who named himself *Abdoit*,⁹ an obstinate *blasphemer*, (much like his predecessor *Hamond*,) was burnt here.

And in 1587, *Peter Cole* of *Ipswich*, tanner, suffered the like death in the *Castle Ditch*, for those abominable *blasphemies*.¹

In 1588, on the 14th of *January*, *Francis Knight*, alias *Ket*, of *Windham*, master of arts, was burnt in the same place for the like *heresies*: this family having now produced three arch-rebels, and one blasphemer, who all met with their deserved ends; and had not some of this crew been made publick examples of, these wicked *tenets* would in all appearance, under the notion of having all things *common*, soon have raised such *rebellions* as might have endangered both church and state. For it is observeable that those *strangers* who came over last, were the persons that introduced these wicked *blasphemies*, and gave rise to many *sects*, which till then were never known here; so that it is difficult to know, all things considered, whether the introduction of these *strangers* did not do more damage than

⁸ Hol. 1354. Lib. Civit. "One *Abdyell Lewes* an heretique for denyeing the deytie of CHRISTE was brent in the castle dyche, wheare Dr. *Gardener* dean of Christ's church preached, and the seid Lewes dyed obstinately without repentance or any speche."

⁹ He called himself *ABDOIT*, (says Fuller 169, let him tell you what he meant thereby,) alluding therein to the

promise of a new name, (Rev. 2. 17,) which no man knoweth but him that receiveth it, having in it a little mock Hebrew, to make him the more remarkable.

¹ Lib. Civit. *Norwich Roll* says, Dr. *Beamond* preached there, before the mayor, sheriffs, and aldermen, and a great number of people, but he would not recant.

service to the nation in general, which the Queen foreseeing, resolved to put a stop to their increasing numbers.

For in 1582, there was another certificate required from the *mayor*, in order to see what increase had been of them in this city, and there were found 1128 men, 1358 women, children *strangers* born 815, children *English* born 1378, in all 4679 souls; of which number 653 dwelt in *Colgate ward*, and paid for the rents of their houses (most of which before stood empty) 292*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* a year, so that upon this representation, and their living peaceably, they continued to the end of this century, in a flourishing condition, and enjoyed the several privileges of their two *congregations*.²

And now having done with them at present, I shall only observe, that the vast quantities of *brass money* of divers bignesses, thick-nesses, and impressions, which are daily dug up here, and are often called by the common people, *Roman counters*, were brought over by these *strangers*, they being the current money of their country, and when brought hither, being of no value, were quite neglected and lost.

In 1567, *Rob. Wood*, *Tho. Whall*, and *Tho. Peck*, aldermen, executors of *Mr. Edm. Wood*, alderman deceased, paid 66*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* in full of all the legacies of the said *Edmund Wood*, for the cleansing the streets.³ And on the 26th of *May*, the *seal* of the city having on it the picture of the *Trinity*, it was agreed to be altered to the city arms.⁴

In 1568, the two towers at the west end of the *Gild-hall*, one of which was the *treasury*, and the other the *dungeon* to the *gaol*, fell down through age, and the breach being repaired, it fell again, being damaged by the frost, and was rebuilt in the same manner as it is at this day.

And now also the order relating to *post-horses* was first established here, by the Duke of *Norfolk*, and the *mayor*, who agreed that there should be three *post-masters*, every one of which had 3*l.* 13*s.* and 4*s.* lent them out of the city *treasury*, free from interest, and a stipend of 4*l.* *per annum*, paid by the *SHERIFFS*, the half of which was levied on the *inn-keepers* and *tiplers* in the city, and the other half on the other inhabitants, and was taxed by the *aldermen*, and gathered by the *constables* of every *ward*: and no man was to take up any *post-horses* in the city, unless he was licensed by warrant from the *QUEEN'S* Majesty, the Duke of *NORFOLK*, the *Privy COUNCIL*, or the *MAYOR*, nor to use any one horse above 12 or 14 miles together; for which he was to pay 2*d.* each mile outward, and 6*d.* to his guide, to go and carry back the horses, and the said horses were not to carry any cloak-bag, &c. of above ten pounds weight.⁵

The hire of the *hackney horses* in the city, was also now settled, at 12*d.* the first day, and 8*d.* each day after till their redelivery, for which horses all *strangers* were to give security for their return, and if the horse held not out his journey, the owner was to pay all charges of

² 1599, The *Dutch* congregation were ordered to provide four dozen leather buckets for danger of, &c. Lib. Cur.

³ Comp. Thes. Civit.

⁴ Lib. Cur. For divers good causes

yt ys agreed that the common seal of the citty, shal be altered, on that side that the fygure of the Trynetye ys graven. Congr. 21 Sept. 14 Eliz. 1571.

⁵ Assembly Book.

such default; but journeys to *London* were excepted, for which every one was to agree as he could.

On the 2d of Oct. 6*l.* was distributed to the poor, of the gift of Mrs. *Wingfield*, and 3*l.* of the gift of Mr. *Rich. Walpole*, late of *Braken-Ash*; and on Oct. 6, *Will. Yelverton* of *Rougham*, Esq. paid 26*s.* 8*d.* to the *Norwich* prisoners, of the gift of *William Howlet* of *Kettlestone*.³

Nic. Norgate, alderman, gave 20*l.* which was distributed Dec. 23.

In 1569, Dr. *Spencer* gave 10*l.* and Mrs. *Anne Tailor*, widow, 15*l.* which sum was distributed every year for her gift, till 1576.

An aid of an 100*l.* was levied upon the *citizens*, which was assessed and rated by 4 *commoners* of every *ward*, with the advice of the *aldermen* of the said *wards*.

In 1570, *Rich. Fletcher*, alderman, by will dated April 12, gave 15*l.* (if his debt due from Mr. *Bainard* was recovered) to be employed among the young *sadlers* in *Norwich*, as the gift of Mr. *Bulwer* was to the *smiths*, namely, three *sadlers* to have each 5*l.* lent them free from interest, giving security at the discretion of Mr. *Mayor*, and three of the *justices*.

About this time Mr. *Augustine Steward*, alderman, gave five tenements in St. *Swithin's* churchyard, for five poor widows, of good behaviour to dwell in, such as the *mayor* and *court* shall think fit, who for misbehaviour, have power to remove them and put in others.

This year the city purchased a close without St. *Stephen's* gates, and two orchards in St. *Stephen's*, of *Tho. Pede*, notary; and 66*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* remaining in the *treasury* of the gift of Mr. *Edward Wood*, late *mayor*, was applied towards the purchase.

The art of PRINTING was now introduced here, by *Anthony Solen*, printer,⁷ one of the *strangers*, which was so well approved of by the city, that they presented him with his freedom.

Ten days before *Christmas*,⁸ there began a snow, which increased to such a depth in the *Christmas* holidays, that the like had not been known in the memory of man; it continued, by reason of the sharp frost that attended it, till *Candlemas* day, when it began to thaw, and then the waters rose exceedingly, so that on *Saturday* morning the 5th of *Febr.* all the part of the city on the north side of the river was totally overflown, and it continued rising till the *Wednesday* following, to such a degree, that the *mayor* and *aldermen*, at a court held on *Monday* the 7th of *Febr.* were forced to provide "relyfe of bread, drynke, and herryng, to be gyven to the pore on the further side of the water, who are now kept in their houses by a great rage of water,"⁹ which flowed so violently that it not only threw down many stone walls and buildings, "but remeved the stooles in all the churches on the other side of the water, except St. *Augustens*:" and the water at this flood, was a handfull higher than St. *Leonard's* "flood."¹ This was called *Candlemas* flood. It did incredible damage at *Yarmouth*, *Dunwich*, *Wisbitch*, *Lynn*, and *Marshland*, as *Holinshed* shows us.

In 1571, the poor being very oppressive for want of regular relief,

⁶ Lib. Benefact. Court Book, &c.

⁷ Lib. Introit. Alien. "ANTHONY SOLEN, prynter. Jur. Civ. 1570."

⁸ Lib. Civit. Hol. 1222, vol. ii.

⁹ Cur. 7 Febr. 1570.

¹ Lib. Civit.

Mr. *John Aldrich*, mayor, and *Tho. Greene*, his successour, made divers excellent orders and rules for their maintenance, and by erecting a BRIDEWELL at the *Norman spitel*, did much service to the city.²

In 1572, on the 14th of *June*, "abowt 9 of the clock in the fore-
" none, a good, godly, and a vertuos brother of this howse, viz.
" JOHN REDE, alderman, a bigg man, and hott with travell, after
" reverens done to Mr. *Mayor* and other bretheren, and his place
" taken in the *councill chamber*, beyng trobled with a rume that fell
" from his hed, as it is supposed, did coffe iij tymes, wherwith he was
" stoppyd, and his wynd fayled, and so in a soden sized downe, and
" never spake eny worde, and so there presently departed this trausy-
" tory lyfe, unto a more joyfull place of rest."³

On the second of *June*, the DUKE of *Norfolk*, who had always been a great friend to the city,⁴ was beheaded on *Tower-hill*, for whom there was great lamentation here, such a number of poor being constantly relieved at his *palace*, where hospitality always abounded.⁵

In 1573, died JOHN CAIUS, Dr. of *Physick*, who was born in this city in 1510, the 2d of King *Henry VIII.* His true name was *Keye*; Fuller makes his father, *Rob. Keye*, a *Yorkshire* man,⁶ but as far as ever I cold learn, without foundation; for it is evident that he was not of the same family with *Thomas Key* or *Cay* of *Oxford*,⁷ who was descended from the *Yorkshire* family of that name, whose book intituled *Assertio Antiquitatis Oxoniensis Academiae*, our Caius answered in his book intituled, *De Antiquitate Cantabrigiensis Academiae*, under the name of *Londinensis*, in 1568, and in 1574,⁸ in his own name; to which, *Thomas* wrote a reply, but it was never printed; so that there being no relation between them, I am apt to believe he was of the *Norfolk* family of that name, who had been settled in *Norwich* and different places in this county a long time, though in truth of no great fortunes; which appears to me the more likely, our Caius not so much as pretending (that I can find) to bear any arms from his family, for which reason he procured a coat for his own bearing, with license for his college to bear it impaled with that of *Gonville*, as they do at this day.

Fuller rightly tells us,⁹ that they are better *hieroglyphicks* than *heraldry*, fitter to be reported than blazoned, viz. or, semé of slips of purple *amarant*, or flower gentle, on a pedestal or marble stone, two serpents erect, with their tails nowed or knotted together, az. between them a book *sab.* bossed or, the leaves edged gul. on it a root and springing branch of *semper-vive*, or *houseleek*, proper, "wherein wisdom is designed in a stable posture, by the embracing of learning, to attain to uncorrupted immortality, or to take the words of the PATENT, *ex prudentia et literis, virtutis petra firmatis, IMMORTALITAS*, "that is, from prudence and learning established on the rock of virtue, "proceeds immortality."¹

² See more under St. Paul's hospital, or Norman's spitel.

³ Cur. die Sabbati. 14 Jun.

⁴ Hol. vol. ii. 1227. Lib. Civit.

⁵ See Hist. Norf. vol. i. p. 86.

⁶ Fuller's History Cambr. fo. 133;

he was never called Caius, as Fuller calls him, but KEYE.

⁷ Wood's Ath. Oxon. vol. i. 136.

⁸ Printed at London, 1568, and by John Day in 1574.

⁹ Fuller's Hist. Camb. 134.

¹ Fuller, ibidem.

He was first educated in school learning at *Norwich*, whence he was admitted of *Gonville-Hall* in *Cambridge*, very young, where he studied some time, was chosen *fellow*,² and admitted doctor of *physick*, went thence to *Italy*,³ and entered himself in the University of *Padua*, a city of *Venice*, then famous for the study of *physick*, under *John Baptist Montanus* of *Verona*, the greatest *physician* of that time;⁴ there he abundantly filled himself with all the medicinal knowledge of the *Esculapian* schools, being so great a master of the faculty, that he became a most renowned public reader of *physick* for several years, and a great ornament of that University,⁵ where he also read publick *Greek lectures*, as he informs us,⁶ about the year 1542, and the 32d year of his age:⁷ while he was abroad, he *made many*,⁸ and *translated more*, learned books:⁹ at his return he came to *Norwich*, and practised *physick* with great success, till the year 1551, when the *sweating sickness* came hither, which he treated with such success, and was so generous¹ as to communicate his method to all men for the publick good;² that he became the most famous physician in the whole realm; was sent for to *London* and made *physician* to King *Edward VI.* and in 1556, he published his "*History of the Sweating Sickness*," in *Latin*, for the benefit of *foreigners*.³

In 1557, being then *physician* to Queen *Mary*, to whom he was a most acceptable oracle, and great favourite, he applied to her Majesty for leave to advance the *HALL* in which he had been educated, to a *COLLEGE*; for till this time, *Gonville's Hall*, was never incorporated, but had only several licenses of *Mortmain*, to receive or purchase lands, tenements, &c. notwithstanding the *statute*: the *master* and *fellows* did indeed suppose themselves a *corporation*, though they were only incorporated by Bishop *Bateman's* power, and letters confirmed by the *chancellor* of the *University*, and the Bishop of *Ely*, which, without letters *patent* under the great seal of *England*, gave them no legal power to be a *corporation* or *body politique*, but were, what they thought they had been, rather by the piety, goodness, and simplicity of those ages, than by any right of law: wherefore the *master* and *fellows*, by the advice of *Caius*, petitioned the King and Queen for a *CHARTER* of *foundation*, and *confirmation* of all their rights, estates, and privileges they formerly enjoyed, which was obtained by *Caius*, who thereby was made a *FOUNDER*, and added to *GONVILLE* and *Bateman*, and had full power assigned him, to appoint *rules* and *statutes*, for the *master*, *fellows*, and *scholars* to observe and keep, providing they were not repugnant to *Bateman's statutes*, or any way incroaching on the prerogative of the *Queen*, or her successors; the same *charter* also impowered him to settle 70*l.* *per annum* more, and to found two fellows or more, and 12 scholars or more, the

² Fuller's Worthies abridged, p. 532.

³ Holland's Heroologia Anglicana, fo. 18.

⁴ Parker, 75.

⁵ Bale de Script. Angl. Cent. quinta.

⁶ Q. apud Gippeswic. 1548, p. 232. b.

⁷ Caj. de Ephem. 181.

⁸ Ibid. 145.

⁹ Fuller, ibid.

¹ Bale says, that he published his

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book "De Medendi Methodo," A°. 1544, in which he extolled his countryman, Dr. William Butts, then physician to King Hen. VIII. p. 132. b.

¹ See p. 175, 262. See also Caj. de Ephem. p. 128.

² Johannis Caij Britannii, de Ephemerâ Britannicâ. Lovanii, 1556.

³ Holland, ibid.

COLLEGE being hereafter to be called, *the COLLEGE of Gonvile and Caius*; and to be incorporated by the name of, *The MASTER and FELLOWS of GONVILE and CAIUS COLLEGE, founded in the honour of the ANNUNCIATION of the Blessed VIRGIN MARY*, and by this title and no other, they are to sue and be sued, implead, or be impleaded, receive lands, manors, houses, &c. And the year following, on the Feast of the *Annunciation*, Dr. CAIUS rededicated and consecrated the college to the honour of the *Annunciation* aforesaid, to which it was formerly dedicated by *Gonvile and Bateman*, and endowed it (besides plate, money, books, and other things, which now and soon after he gave to it) with the manor of *Croxley* in *Hertfordshire*, then 23*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* ob. *per annum*, formerly parcel of the abbey of *St. Alban's*. The manor of *Runcton* in *Norfolk*, formerly belonging to the monastery of *St. Edmund's Bury* in *Suffolk*, then 22*l.* 5*s.* *per annum*, together with the patronages of *Holme, Wallington*, and the manor of *Burnham* in *Norfolk*, formerly belonging to the monastery of *Wimondham*, then 6*l.* *per annum*. All these manors he purchased of King *Philip* and Queen *Mary* (they being vested in the Crown upon the dissolution of monasteries) on the 12th of *Feb.* in the 4th and 5th year of their reign, at the price of 1030*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* But the advowsons of *Runcton, Holme, and Wallington*, were conveyed before to Sir *Edward Fines*, Lord *Clinton* and *Saye*, High Admiral of *England*, and *Henry Herdson* of *London*, by *Edward VI.* anno regni 6^o Dec. 11^o. So that the college has lost them. After that determination of the leases then in being, Dr. *Caius* ordained the raising of the rents, together with the quitrents, to the annual sum of 121*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* ob. such a proportion of land did he then settle upon his college, notwithstanding the unjust cavil of a certain author, who would insinuate that his gifts were small and inconsiderable:⁴ but this was not all, for he built the south court called *Caius's Court*, at his own charge, of durable freestone, and uniform in all respects; which he designed should continue so, as is evident from his ordering that no new windows should be ever made in it, new lights causing the decay of old structures; and that the gates might read a lecture of morality to them that go through them, he caused that which enters the college by *St. Michael's church*, low and little as it is, to be inscribed HUMILITATIS, or the gate of HUMILITY; a necessary qualification for the students that enter there; the next entrance is inscribed, VIRTUTIS, or the gate of VIRTUE, to which humility is a principal step; on the other side of this portico, which is one of the best pieces of architecture in *England*, (as *Fuller* says,) are these words, JO. CAIVS POSVIT SAPIENTIAE, 1567, that is *John Caius placed this in honour of WISDOM*, which every virtuous man must be acquainted with; the other gate on the south side of his court, leading to the public-schools, exceeds the former, according to the judgment of some, and is inscribed HONORIS, or the gate of HONOUR, which all that pass through it for their degrees, are supposed to have attained: the expenses of all which amounted to above 1834*l.* and so careful was he of his foundation, that he was chosen warden or master, Jan. 24, 1559, and resigned in the year 1573, when he appointed Dr. *Thomas Legge* of *Norwich* his successor; and lived in his chambers over the

⁴ Rex Platonius, p. 216. In margine.

gate of wisdom and virtue, as fellow commoner in his own college, and having built himself a little seat in the chapel, was constantly present at Protestant prayers: and though some since have thought to injure his memory for being a *Papist*, considering the time in which he was born, and the foreign places where he was bred, it could hardly be expected but that he should think favourably that way; however, it may be justly averred in his defence, that he never mentioned *Protestants* but with respect, and sometimes condemns the *superstitious credulity* of *Popish miracles*; ⁵ if any say all this amounts to a lukewarm religion, let us leave the heat of his faith to God's sole judgment, and the light of his good works, to men's imitation. After he had compiled a body of *statutes* for his college, he died at *London*, of a languishing disease, disturbed (I believe indeed) at the furious and too rash zeal of those times.

The 29th of *July*, on which day he died, is now one of his commemoration days, and the 6th of *October*, which is his *birth day*, is the other.⁶

Before his death, he gave orders for making his sepulchre, under the altar of the *Virgin Mary*, on the north side of the chapel, in which he was interred; his monument, when the chapel was rebuilt some time since, and made longer than formerly, was raised from the floor, and placed in the wall, as it now stands, and then his body was found whole and perfect, as I have been informed by some who were eye witnesses.

The tomb consists of a canopy supported by three pillars of veined marble, over a *scrinium*, or sort of altar tomb, with this excellent short epitaph,

FVI CAIVS.

VIVIT POST FVNERA VIRTVS.

ÆTATIS SVÆ
LXIIIOBIIT XXIX IVLII
ANNO DNI 1573.

I WAS CAIVS.

Virtue or Death survives.

He died 29th *July*, in the year of our LORD, 1573,
of his age 63.⁷

And left *William Gerard*, Esq. and *William Cornway*, citizen and grocer of *London*, his executors, ordering them purchase lands of 100*l.* per annum, and settle them on his college; and further appropriated his fellowships and scholarships to his own countrymen of the diocese and city of *NORWICH*, therein following the example of the first

⁵ Hist. Cambr. l. i. p. 8. "Quam illius ævi cecitas, &c."

⁶ Cambden's Remains, p. 334. Fuller's Hist. of Cambridge, fo. 134.

⁷ There is a cut of him by *Faber*, A^o. 1714, from a picture in this college, but a much better may be seen in *Holland's HEROLOGIA Anglicæ*, fo. 183, from

founders,⁸ who had done the same, for the singular comfort and instruction of their *posterity*, to the great benefit and advantage both of their college and native country, for which reason it cannot be amiss for all us of this *foundation*, “to express our gratitude to the wisdom of our *founders*, who did not without the direction of God, “consecrate the foundations of this *college* to the *nation* and *genius* “of the *East-Angles*, perhaps because they foresaw the sunshine of so “many patrons rising out of this corner, who might in process of “time cherish this their country structure with their rays;”⁹ which happened accordingly: the college being raised to the flourishing condition it now enjoys, chiefly by the liberal benefactions of such as were either educated in it, or were masters of it; among which, to avoid ingratitude, I shall here add such *benefactors* only as this city hath produced, that belonging only to my present purpose.

William Buckenham, D. D. rector of *St. Michael Coslany* in this city, was chosen the 12th *warden* in 1514, having been vice chancellor in 1509;¹ besides divers gifts of his own, he procured

Nicholas Buckenham, his brother, to build the south part of the

another picture of him in the *Combination* from which the following verses are room, which is printed in a wooden cut taken, *viz.*
in several of his works, and is a side face,

QVI STUDIO EXCOLVIT MVSAS FLORENTIBVS ANNIS,
CONTVLIT ET PATRIÆ COMMODA MAGNA SVÆ.
QVI STRAVIT FACILIS ADITVS AD APOLLINIS ARTEM,
ET FECIT GRAIOS VERBA LATINA LOQVI.
QVI CANTABRIGIÆ GONWELLI INCEPTA MINVTA
AVXIT, ET E PARVO NOBILE FECIT OPVS,
ET QVI MAVSOLEVM LINACRO DONAVIT, IN ÆDE
QVÆ NVNC DE PAVLI NOMINE NOMEN HABET,*
QVI LVCEM DEDIT, ET SOLATIA MAGNA CHIRVRGIS
VT SCIRENT PARTES ANATOMIÆ TVAS,†
ARTE MACHAONIA GALENVS PENE SECVNDVS,‡
ET PATRIÆ ATQVE ÆVI GLORIA RARA SVI,
TALIS ERAT CAIVS, QVALEM SVB IMAGINIS VMBRAM
PENE HIC VIVENTEM PICTA TABELLA REFERT.

⁸ Though it had been decreed by Pope BENEDICT XI. about the year 1300, that all Benedictine monks should follow their studies in the university hall or COLLEGE, nevertheless Pope SIXTUS IV. in 1481, so far favoured the monks

of the said order in the diocese of Norwich, as to ordain that they should study in none but GONVILE-HALL.

⁹ Parker, p. 78.

¹ Ibid. p. 80.

* *Caius* erected a monument in St. Paul's church in London to the memory of the great Linacer, physician to Henry VIII. A° 1557. See Weever, fo. 370.

† A°. Eliz. 6th. *Caius* obtained a grant and license, that his college might for ever yearly take two dead malefactors bodies at their discretion, and dissect them, without the prohibition or control of any person whatever, or without paying any thing for them, and settled 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year for the expenses of dissecting such bodies.

‡ He published many books in the Latin tongue, as, the History of the Sweating Sickness. His History of the University of Cambridge. His Treatise of the Antiquity of the University of Cambridge. His History of the Bath. A book intituled *De Canibus*, or of dogs, &c. which are the most remarkable ones, though he translated, corrected, and composed, at least 20 other books, in his own faculty, as *Galen*, *Hippocrates*, &c.; a catalogue of all which may be seen in Pitt's English Writers, p. 756.

college as far as the chapel, and to give the lands at *Hadenham* on the *Hill*, in the isle of *Ely*.

In 1516, Dame *Anne Drury* of *Norwich* gave 20 marks issuing out of her house in *St. Michael's* of *Costany* parish, to buy lands of the yearly value of 13s. 4d. to be laid out in bread and wine for the three stipendiary priests celebrating in *St. Michael's* church aforesaid, and the overplus to be given to those that perform divine service in the college chapel.

In 1524, *Rob Long*, citizen, and *Agnes* his wife, gave to the college the nomination of an honest priest or fellow of the college, to their chantry in *St. Michael's* church in *Costany* in *Norwich*, with the perpetual donation of that chantry.

Nicholas Shaxton, D.D. Bishop of *Salisbury*, president here, and guardian of *St. Giles's* hospital at *Norwich*, was a benefactor.²

In 1539, *John Witacres*, clerk, of *Norwich*, gave all his lands and tenements in *Steeple-Morden* and *Gilden-Morden* in *Cambridgeshire*, and *Ashwell* in *Hertfordshire*, then valued at 3l. 13s. 4d. per annum to this college.

Mathew Parker, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was also a benefactor, as will hereafter appear.

THOMAS LEGGE, LL. D. a native of this city, was first of *Trinity*, and after of *Jesus* college, to whom *Dr. Caius* resigned his mastership; he was one of the *Masters* in *Chancery*, the King's *Law* Professor, twice *Vice-Chancellor*, and a great antiquarian, therein following the steps of his friend *Caius*;³ he wrote a tragedy intituled *The Destruction of Jerusalem*, which was filched from him by a plagiarist: and another of the *Life of Richard III.* which was acted with great applause in the University. He left money to build the side of the *New Court* by *St. Michael's* church, which was accordingly done; and dying on the 12th day of *July*, 1607, was interred in the college chapel, on the south side of which is fixed a large monument in the wall, having a canopy with his effigies kneeling in his doctor's robes under it, his hands erected towards heaven, and a book on a desk lying before him, and this under him,

THOMAS LEGGE
LEGVM DOCTOR QUONDAM
CVSTOS HVJVVS COLLEGIJ

OBIIT ANNO DOMINI
1607, 12 DIE JVLII
ÆTATIS SVÆ 72.

Between the two columns of this inscription, is the representation of two hands supporting a heart, and under it these verses,

JVN XIT AMOR VIVOS, SIC JVN GAT TERRA SEPVL TOS,
GOSTLINI RELIQVVM COR TIBI LEGGVS HABES.
MORIENDO
VIVIT.

Placed there, I suppose, by *Dr. John Gostlin*, his great friend, who was afterwards master of this college; which may be thus rendered in *English*,

² Godwin de Præs. p. 408.

³ Fuller's Worthies abr. page 533.
Wood's Ath. vol. i. fo. 758.

Thomas Legge, Doctor of Laws, formerly warden of this college, died in the year of our Lord, 1607, the 12th day of *July*, in the 72d year of his age:

That LOVE, that living, made us two but one,
Wishes at last we both may have this tomb,
The heart of *Gostlin*, still continuing here,
Is kept for *Legge*, to whom it was so dear,
By death he lives, for ever to remain,
And *Gostlin* hopes to meet him once again.

On the top are the arms of LEGGE, viz. or a cross flore sab. And under them these words:

COL, LEGAME, DELLA, LEGGE.⁴

William Branthwait of *Norwich* was bred in *Clare-hall*, chosen fellow of *Emmanuel college*, created doctor of divinity in 1598, elected warden in 1607, on *Legge's* death;⁵ he died *vice-chancellor*, Feb. 15, 1618, and gave most part of his valuable library to the college, and according to his will *Rich. Branthwait*, Esq. his executor, purchased lands in *Wigenhall* in *Norfolk*, in 1621, above the clear yearly value of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and settled them on the college, for the founding of four scholarships, of 5*l.* per annum each, and 3*l.* per annum for the master and fellows, to make a feast on his commemoration day, which is kept on the day of his death, and 20*s.* for the like, to the scholars: to the provost of *King's* and master of *Emmanuel* colleges, his superintendants, 6*s.* 8*d.* each, to two scholars of *Emmanuel*, 1*s.* each, and to dine in the hall.

On the 30th of *Sept.* 1615, died *Stephen Perse*, doctor of physick, senior fellow of the college, who by his will gave his executors 5000*l.* to purchase lands of 250*l.* per annum in mortmain: with which, *Martin Perse*, Esq. purchased the manor of *Fratinghall* in *Bassingbourn* in *Cambridgeshire*, with all the farms and woods belonging to it, of *Sir Thomas Bendish*, to the yearly value of 250*l.* and settled it according to the doctor's will, as follows,⁶

To the schoolmaster, who is to be a master of arts of the University of *Cambridge*, 40*l.* a year; and to the usher, who is to be at least a bachelor of arts of that University, 20*l.* a year; both master and usher to be such as were educated in his school (if fit for it) before others; which school he ordered his executors to erect and build: they are to teach 100 scholars born in *Trumpington*, *Chesterton*, *Barnwell*, and *Cambridge*, and no more, nor any other are to be taught in this school.

To six women of his alms-house 4*l.* per annum each; they are to be poor, aged, single, and unmarried people, at least 40 years old, to be chosen out of the parishes of *St. Edward* and *St. Michael* in *Cambridge*, and for want of such persons in those parishes, out of *St. Benedict's*.

To six fellows of his foundation 10*l.* per annum each; they must

⁴ Not understanding the meaning of these words, I must leave them to those of better knowledge than myself.

⁵ Parker, p. 82.

⁶ Ibid. p. 76. He was pupil under CAIUS.

be *bachelors* of arts at least, and such as are *scholars*, to be elected and have his *fellowships* before any other.

To six *scholars* of his foundation 4*l.* *per annum* each, and such to be chosen as have been scholars in his school three years at least, before any others.

These and many other gifts this society enjoys of his munificence; besides the north side of their *new-court*, which was built in 1618, with 500*l.* that he left for that purpose.

He lies buried in the college chapel, in the north wall of which is fixed a grand monument, much like Dr. *Legge's*, his arms being on the top of it, *viz.*

PERSE, *sab.* a chevron *ermine*, between three cockatrices heads-erased *arg.* langued *gul.* CREST, on a torse *arg.* and *sab.* a pelican or, vulning herself proper.

PRÆNOMEN STEPHANVS COGNOMEN PERSE VOCATVM,
SOLA DEO SOLI VITA CORONA FVIT,
CVM VIVENTE DEO REMANET MIHI VITA PERENNIS,
IAMQVE CANO SOLI HANTOTE ΔΟΞΑ ΘΕΩ,
HÆC MORIENS CECINI LECTVRO PERSEVS IPSE,
NON VLLI MELIVS QVAM MIHI NOTVS ERAM.

CHRISTIN, SVRNAMDE, STEPHAN PERSE I HIGHT,
SOLE LIFE WITH GOD ALONE, MY CROWNE, MY LIGHT,
WITH LIVING GOD ETERNALL LIFE I LIVE,
THIS NOW MY SONG, TO SOLE GOD PRAISE I GIVE,
THIS EPITAPH BY ME PERSE WAS DEVIZ'D,
TO NONE ELSE BETTER WERE MY THOUGHTS COMPRIZ'D.

Hic Stephanus Perse, Medicinæ Doctor, per Quadraginta annos Socius-hujus Collegij, requiescit, qui moriens donavit quinque mille Librarum, quibus annui Redditus ducentarum et quinquaginta Librarum emerentur, ut ex ijs, Socij sex, sex scholares, sex Eleemosinarij, Ludimagister et Hypodidasculus alerentur, et Stipendia Custodis hujus Collegij et quatuor Seniorum Sociorum, et Sociorum Jocosæ Franckelande augerentur, Qui legavit quingentas Libras ad Cubicula suis Socijs et Scholaribus in Collegio ædificanda, Qui Grammaticam Scholam ad centum Discipulos recipiendum idoneam et domum ad suorum Eleemosinariorum habitationem extrui, Vianque à villâ Cantab: ad Pontem Stirbrigiensem, ex relictis Bonis perfici, ultima voluntate mandavit. Vixit annos 65. mortuus est ultimo Sept: Anno 1615.

Dr. JOHN GOSTLIN of *Norwich*, was chosen fellow in 1591, *proctor* in 1600, *doctor of physick* in 1602, and *warden* Feb. 16, 1618, on which day and year he was also elected *vice-chancellor*. This learned and excellent governour of the college died Oct. 21, 1626, and is still commemorated on that day; he gave the *Rose and Crown* in *Cambridge* to the college. "Item, I do give unto the said *master* and *fellows* and their successors for ever, my annuity of 30*l.* *per annum* "out of the manor and lordship of *Milton*, with arrearage of rents; "already due of 73*l.* which annuity of 30*l.* I purchased of Mr. *Harris* "of the said town, to the end that the rents of the aforesaid house "or houses, and also of the aforesaid annuity, should for the first

" 7 years be gathered into the college chest, and that time being expired, the master and fellows for the time being, shall out of that money, together with the houses and annuity, make sufficient and good surety unto Caius college of 40*l.* per annum, for ever to be employed, viz. to four scholars born in the city of Norwich, 5*l.* apiece per annum." 4*l.* for a feast on his commemoration day, 40*s.* to the master of the college, for his care to see his will performed, 13*s.* 4*d.* to the preacher, 3*s.* 4*d.* to each of the senior fellows present, 2*s.* 6*d.* to each of his scholars present, and the residue to the college chest.

On the 12th of June, 1635, died Mr. MATHEW STOKYS, senior fellow of the college, and gave both his rectories of Dilham and Honing in Norfolk, held by lease of the Bishop of Ely, to the master and fellows, after his decease, to the following uses; viz. that within every ten years for ever, they should renew the lease with the Bishop for the time being, at and under the usual rent of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum, and shall pay yearly for ever to three scholars of his foundation, 5*l.* apiece, and 10*s.* per annum, to each for their chamber rent, and to one fellow who is actually a divine, or to apply himself to the study of divinity, 15*l.* per annum and 20*s.* for his chamber rent; they are all to be subject to the college statutes, and to be chosen within three months after every vacancy, and two of the three scholars must be born within the city of Norwich, or county of Norfolk, and the third scholar is to be named by the Bishop of Ely, within two months after every vacancy, otherwise the election devolves to the college;⁷ he is commemorated on his dying day, having settled 4*l.* for a feast on that day, and 6*s.* 8*d.* on the master; on the esquire beadles who are to be invited, 2*s.* each, and to each of the college almes-women, 3*s.* 4*d.*

CAIUS, fo. 65, mentions John Warrok, and John Preston, citizens of Norwich, among the benefactors; to which we may be add,

John Gostlin, doctor of physick, 25 years a worthy president of this house, who gave 500*l.* in his lifetime to augment the stipends of the four scholars founded by Dr. Gostlin, his great uncle, and at his death gave them the advowson of Hetherset in Norfolk, as I learn from the following inscription, which is on a mural monument on the south side of the college chapel, where he was buried, on which are the arms of

GOSTLIN, viz. gul. a chevron between three crescents ermine.

In vicino pulvere, spe letæ Resurrectionis, quiescunt Reliquiæ, JOHANNIS GOSTLIN M. D^{ris}. in Politiori Literaturâ, et fœliciter medendi Methodo peritissimi, et hujus Collegij 25 annos Præsidentis dignissimi, qui vivus 500*l.* ad agenda Stipendia 4 Sclolarium porpatrui sui D^{ris}. GOSTLIN, quondam hujus Collegij Custodis donavit, et Testamento suo, perpetuam advocacionem Rectoriæ de Hetherset in Agro Norff. Collegio legavit: obiit Feb. 10. A^o. Æt. 72. Dni: 1704.

⁷ E Registro Veteri inter Archiv. Episcopi Eliensis.

" SCOLARES magistri Stokys numero tres, nati in civitate Norwicensi, aut comitatu Norfolciæ, quorum unum nominare licebit Episcopo Eliensi, reliquos duos eligant custos et socij, prout reliqui scholares obligantur, singulorum stipendium annuum 5*l.* et 10*s.* pro pensionem cubiculi quotannis; aluntur redibus rectoriarum de Dillam, et Honing in com. Norff. 1631."

In 1573, the *citizens* of *Norwich* collected by way of *benevolence*, 87*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* towards the charges of *Yarmouth* haven.

In 1574, it appears by the Queen's musters, that *Norfolk* had 6150 able men on the *muster-roll*, of which 3632 were armed; and the city of *Norwich* had 2120 able men, of which 400 were armed; and 2065 of them were selected men, fit to be ready on any occasion. And in 1584, her majesty appointed 380 men to be *trained* in *Norfolk*, 80 in *Norwich*, 20 in *Lynn*, and 20 in *Yarmouth*.⁸

In 1575, the city procured sundry *writs* directed to the *mayors*, of *London*, *Lynn*, and many other places, certifying them that the *citizens* of *Norwich* were free from all *toll*, *pontage*, &c. throughout all *England*.⁹

It was occasioned by the *citizens* of *London*, who continually disputed the liberties of the *citizens* of *Norwich*, but could never prevail; for this year the *mayor* and *citizens* of *London* issued a printed *proclamation*, dated Oct. 28, by which they forbad all wares and merchandise coming from *Norwich* to be lodged in any of the *Londoners* houses, ordering them to be brought to a certain *hall*, and there sold at fixed times only, imposing certain *customs* and *sums* of money to be paid by the owners of such goods, which were never before paid; upon which, the *Norwich* *citizens* complained to the Lords of the *Privy Council*, who referred them to the Lord Chief Justices of *England*, and of the *Common Pleas*, who examined their *charters* and gave it in favour of the *citizens* of *Norwich*; notwithstanding which, the *Londoners* still aggrieved the *Norwich* people, and were again cited to appear before the *Privy Council* at a set time, which they neglected to do; and then was signed an act of *council*, dated at *Whitehall*, Febr. 8, 1578, viz. "that the *citizens* of *Norwich* shoulde continue their trade of occupyeng and buying and selling of ther wares in the *cittie* of *London*, as they had bene accustomed withoute any *exaccion* or *innovacon* to be offered by them of *London*, untill they of *London* shoulde shew more sufficient cause before their lordeshippes for the contrary." And thus it rested quiet, the *Norwich* *citizens* enjoying their ancient privileges unmolested till 1638, notwithstanding a *proclamation* dated at *Royston*, 7th Dec. 1613, which ordered all *clothes*, *drapery*, &c. to be searched in *Blackwell-Hall* in *London*, in which the *Norwich* *citizens* goods were never so much as pretended to be included; but then the *Londoners* having procured another *proclamation*, grounded on the *statutes* of 39th and 43d of *Eliz.* dated at *Whitehall*, Apr. 16, 1638, which commanded all *woollen cloths* and *stuffs* made or mixed with wool, and brought to *London*, to be sold or transported, to be first searched in *Blackwell-Hall*: the city of *Norwich* petitioned the King, setting forth that the *worsted stuffs* made in *Norwich* and *Norfolk* were never heretofore taken to be included in those *acts*; they, by the *statutes* of 7th *Edward IV.* divers *statutes* of *Henry VII.* and 26th *Henry VIII.* having *WARDENS* yearly elected and sworn to view and seal the *stuffs* made in the city of *Norwich*, and county of *Norfolk*, by the *mayor* of the city, and *steward* of the *Dutchy* of *Lancaster*, which *acts* are duly executed: upon this, the King referred it to his *council*, before

⁸ Peck's Desiderata, &c. Lib. ii. fo. ⁹ Lib. Alb. fo. 23, 38, 114.
23, 24.

whom the two *cities* had a hearing, *May 25, 1638*, and the *Council* declared *Norwich stuffs* not to be included in the *proclamation*, but that they might buy and sell them as usual, having *wardens* of their own to search and seal them, so that no further search was needful to be required.

Under this year I must not omit an account of that great benefactor to the publick, and eminent ornament to this city,

MATHEW PARKER, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, son of *William Parker*, citizen of *Norwich*, by *Alice Monings* his wife; which *William* was son of *John Parker*, son of *Nic. Parker*, publick notary, of *Norwich* diocese:¹ and though a *schismatical* writer² says that his father was a *poor* man, a *scourer* or *calenderer* of *worsted*s, it was not so, his family having been in this *city* many ages, and principal traders here. In 1391, *Roger Parker* is often mentioned as a principal citizen, who in 1396 was chosen one of the *bailiffs* of the *city*;³ his father *William* was a *worsted weaver* of good fortunes, his brother, *Tho.⁴ Parker*,⁵ was *MAYOR* in 1568, and *Michael Parker*, his son, in 1625. Indeed it is certain, the *Archbishop* did not pretend to derive his lineage from that family of the *Parkers* Lord *Morley*, because in 1559 he had the ancient arms⁶ of his own family confirmed, *viz.*

Gul. a chevron between three keys *arg.* to which were added on the chevron as many estoils or stars.

He was born in *St. Saviour's* parish in this city, *Aug. 6, 1504*, and was brought up at the *grammar* school here; his father died *Jan. 10, 1516*, from which time he continued with his mother⁷ till *Sept. 1, 1520*, by whom he was then sent to *Corpus Christi* or *Bennet college* in *Cambridge*; and on the 4th of *March* following, was elected *Bible clerk*, studied philosophy in *St. Mary's* *hostle*, which belonged to the college, took his *bachelor* of *arts* degree in 1524, and his *master's* in 1527, was elected *fellow*, and then studied *divinity*, read over all the *fathers* and *councils* in five years, and took his *bachelor's* degree in *divinity* in 1535, and *doctor's* in 1538; on *June 24, 1547*, he married *Margaret*, daughter of *Robert*, son of *Thomas Harleston*⁸ of *Mateshale*, *Gent.* who was born *June* the 23d, 1519; he was a most noted *preacher*, not only in the *University*, but in all other publick places in the kingdom; being so remarkable that *Queen Anne Bullen* sent for him to court, and made him her *chaplain*; and soon after he was made *dean* of the college of *Stoke by Clare*,⁹ at her intercession; in

¹ Wood says, he was principal register of the Archbishop of Canterbury's court.

² The publisher of the life of the 70th Archbishop of Canterbury, printed in Holland 1574, in oct. p. 28.

³ See p. 116.

⁴ See p. 230.

⁵ He bequeathed to the poor of *Norwich* 12*l.* to be distributed at his burial. 13*s.* 4*d.* to the poor of the *Dutch* church, 10*s.* to the poor of the *Walwyn* church, 40*s.* to buy sheets for the poor in *St. Giles's* hospital, 2*d.* to each poor person there, 10*s.* to repair the house of the syster of *Norman's*, and 5*l.* to be laid out

by the mayor and aldermen about the city repairs.

⁶ Granted by Sir Gilbert Dethick, Knt. 28 Nov. 1559.

⁷ She lived in *St. Clement's*.

⁸ In 1559, he bequeathed to *Norwich* poor 10*l.* This family was anciently of *Norwich*, *John de Harleston* was one of the bailiffs of *Norwich* in 1393, and in 1402; and sheriff in 1405; they removed to *Mateshale*, and purchased there and in *Mateshale burgh*.

⁹ He defended *Stoke* college all he could from being dissolved, but by the act of 1st Edw. VI. it was given to the

1541, he was made *prebend* of the second stall in the church of *Ely*, by *Henry VIII.* and in 1544, was chosen *warden* or *master* of his own college; in 1545, was elected *vice-chancellor* of the University, and again in 1548; was presented by the college to *Landbeach* rectory, about 6 miles from *Cambridge*; and made chaplain to *Edward VI.* by whom he was preferred in 1552, to the deanery of *Lincoln*, and prebendary of *Coldingham* in that church; but when *Queen Mary* came to the crown, he lost all his spiritualities because he was married, and lived beyond sea during her time.¹ His *mastership* was given to *Dr. Laurence Maptid*, his deanery to *Dr. Francis Mallet*, confessor to the Queen, and *master* of *Michael-house* in *Cambridge*; *Mr. Will. Whaley* had his rectory of *Landbeach*, and *John Young*, provost of *Pembrook-hall*, his *prebendary*: but when *Queen Elizabeth* came to the crown, *Dr. Parker*, though a married man, was nominated by her to the *see* of *Canterbury*, and was consecrated thereto in the Archbishop's chapel at *Lambhithe*, on *Sunday* the 17th of *Dec.* 1559, according to the royal *mandate*, dated *Dec.* 6, directed to *Anthony Kitchin* Bishop of *Landaff*, *William Barlow*, late Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, lord elect of *Chichester*, *John Scory* late Bishop of *Chichester*, lord elect of *Hereford*, *Miles Coverdale* late Bishop of *Exeter*, *John Hodgeskins* Suffragan of *Bedford*, *John Salisbury* Suffragan Bishop of *Thetford*, and *John Bale* Bishop of *Ossory* in *Ireland*; the first and two last did not attend the service, which was performed by the other four,² according to the *ordinal* of *King Edward VI.* then newly published: the ceremony was performed with much magnificence, the east end of the chapel being hung with rich tapestry, the floor covered with red cloth, the morning service read by *Mr. Andrew Pearson*, the Archbishop's chaplain, the sermon preached by *Dr. Scory* lord elect of *Hereford*, whose text was in *1 Peter* v. 1. *The elders which are among you I exhort, &c.* The *letters patent* for proceeding to the consecration were publickly read by *Dr. Dale*; the act of consecration lawfully performed by the imposition of the hands of the said four bishops, according to the ancient *canons*, and *King Edward's ordinal*; and after all, a grand dinner was provided for the entertainment of the company, amongst whom *Charles Howard*, eldest son of the Lord *Effingham*, who was afterwards created Lord *Howard*, and Earl of *Nottingham*, happened to be one, and after testified the whole truth, when the reality and form of this consecration was called in question by some busy and too forward sticklers for the church of *Rome*.³

King, and he was forced to quit it for a pension of 40*l.* per annum; but what vexed him the more for its dissolution was, because he had built a *grammar* school there, and settled a stipend on the master, but could not continue it, for it fell with the college; however, he rescued the noble library of that place, and placed it in his own college.

¹ *Wood* says he retired during her reign, to one of his friends houses, which is most likely, and there dwelt from his wife, as the Pope made all the clergy do.

² MATTHEUS PARKERUS Cons.

Arch. Cant. 17 Decemb. 1559. à Willo. Barlow. Johe. Scorie. Milone. Coverdallo. Johne. Hodgskins. E Regro Parker, tom. i. fo. 2, 10.

³ If any one wants to see any thing of that fable of the NAG'S-HEAD consecration, as the sticklers for the Romish church term it, look in Heylin's *Ecclesia Restaurata*, or the Reformation of the Church of England. Hist. of Eliz. 121, 2. Cambd. Hist. Eliz. fo. 18. Fulier's Church History, cent. xvi. 60. Mason, fo. 352, 3, 4, &c. and Godwin, in the Life of Parker, &c.

He sat in this *see* with great honour to the time of his death, being a religious learned man, of modest manners and courteous behaviour, well read in *English* history, a diligent and curious collector of ancient manuscripts, which were scattered about at the dissolution of the monasteries.

He got together a most valuable *library* of such ancient records, all which he gave to the *college* in which he had been educated, where they now are deposited, and are the most valuable collection remaining in this nation: he had a spirit of universal charity, and was one of the greatest benefactors to the publick that we ever had; as the following account of his benefactions testifies.

The principal book which he published and wrote (assisted therein by his chaplain, *John Josline*,) was that *De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ et Privilegijs Ecclesiæ Cantuariensis cum Archiepiscopis ejusdem* 70,⁴ printed in *folio* at *London*, in 1572; most of the copies of the impression that were sold, conclude with the life of *Reginald Pole* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who died in 1558; the other copies which remained and were bestowed on publick libraries or given to special friends, had in 1574 added to them,

1. The life of the author *Mathew Parker*, containing 29 pages.
2. A catalogue of such books as he gave to the Publick Library at *Cambridge*, containing 4 pages.
3. A catalogue of *chancellors, vice-chancellors, proctors, and doctors* of all faculties, that took their degrees in *Cambridge* from 1500 to 1571, containing 6 pages.
4. A catalogue of all the bishops that have been educated at *Cambridge*, &c.
5. The divers *charters* granted to that *University* from *Henry III.* to 14th *Eliz.*
6. A *particular* delivered to the magistrates and servants of the *University*, when they enter into their respective places.
7. The *foundations* of the *colleges*, &c. and all contained under this head, were involved by *Caius*, in his *History of Cambridge*.

This great man died *May* 17, 1575,⁵ and was buried in the chapel where he was consecrated, and there rested in peace, till the time of the *Usurpation*, "when the *bishops* were put down, and their lands sold, and then the *palace* (at *Lambhithe*) was inhabited by several lay persons, of whom *Thomas Scot*, one of the regicides, and one *Hardynge*, were two; which last having the chapel allotted to him, as part of his share, he divided it into two rooms, making the upper part towards the east (where the altar stood) a dining room, on the bottom of which he laid joysts, and on them a floor of boards. At

⁴ Of the Antiquity of the English Church, and Privileges of the Church of *Canterbury*, with the Lives of the 70 Archbishops there.

⁵ *COLE's Cant.* fo. 171. Being deprived in *Queen Mary's* time, he was threatened so, that flying in haste he fell from his horse, and received a hurt, which occasioned a lameness to his death: he was a very pious good man, and a strict observer of church discipline and

duty, insomuch that the Earl of *Leicester* finding him such a strict observer of his actions, and opposer of his measures, bare him a great hatred. For, says *Fuller* in his *Church History*, (lib. ix. fo. 108,) he was a *Parker* (or *park keeper*) indeed, careful to keep the fences, and shut the gates of *discipline*, against all night-stealers that would invade the same.

"length hearing that the corps of Archbishop *Parker* had been there
 "interred, he took up the floor and pavement under it, and having
 "so done, dug up the corps, which was put into cerecloth of many
 "doubles in a coffin of lead. The coffin he sold to a plumber, and
 "after caused the cerecloth to be cut open to the flesh,⁶ (which he
 "found fresh as if newly dead,) he conveyed the corps into an out-
 "house where he kept poultry, and there privately tumbled it into a
 "hole. About the time of the restauration of King *Charles II.* that
 "base fellow, the brute that removed it, was forced to discover where
 "he had laid it: whereupon it was brought into the *chapel*, and
 "buried just above the *litany desk*, near the steps ascending to the
 "altar."⁷ He had issue *John Parker*, born *May 5, 1548*, educated at
Cambridge, who married *Joan*, daughter of *Dr. Richard Cox*
 Bishop of *Ely*; secondly, *Mathew*, who died young; thirdly, ano-
 ther *Mathew*, who married *Frances*, daughter of *William Barlow*⁸
 Bishop of *Bath and Wells*, and afterwards of *Chichester*, but he dying
 28th *Jan. 1574*, his widow married *Dr. Tob. Mathews*, Dean of *Dur-*
ham, who was afterwards Archbishop of *York*. There was a decent
 tomb over him,⁹ which was destroyed by *Scot and Harding*.

Holinshed, fo. 1261, says it was a marble, with this epitaph,

Sobrius et Prudens, Studijs excultus et Usu,
 Integer, et veræ Relligionis amans,
 MATTHÆUS vixit PARKERUS, foverat illum
 Aula Virum, Juvenem, fovit et Aula Senem,
 Ordine res gessit, Recti Defensor et Æqui,
 Vixerat ille DEO, Mortuus ille DEO est.

MATTHEW PARKER lived soberlie and wise,
 Learned by Studie and continuall Practise,
 Loving, true, of Life uncontrol'd,
 The Court did foster him both yoong and old,
 Orderlie he dealt, the Right he did defend,
 He lived unto GOD, to GOD he made his End.

This reverend father examined thoroughly the *English* translation of the holy Bibles, using the help of his bretheren, the *bishops* and other *doctors*, and caused the same to be new printed in a large volume, for the proper furniture of many churches that then wanted them.

He made diligent search after the *British* and *English-Saxon* antiquities, and caused such ancient records to be well covered, and such as he found had but few good copies extant, (as *Mat. Paris*, *Mat. Florilegius*, *Tho. Walsingham*, &c.) he caused to be printed.

The famous palace of his see at *Canterbury*, by long continuance decayed and consumed with fire, he fully restored at 1400*l.* expense.

⁶ He ordered his bowels to be put in a pitcher, and buried in the Duke's chapel in Lambhithe church, where his wife and son are buried. *Cole's Hist. of Canterbury*, fo. 17.

⁷ *Wood's Ath. &c.* vol. i. 589.

⁸ They and their wives lived with the Archbishop after his wife's death.

⁹ *Lapide ibidem tectus marmoreo*, says *Godwin de Præs.* p. 220. *Cole's Canterb.* fo. 17.

He founded a *grammar school* at *Rachdale* in the county of *Lancaster*, in 1564, and endowed it with 15*l.* *per annum* for the *master*, and 40*s.* a year for an *usher*, payable by the farmers or lessees of the rectory of *Rachdale* for ever; the *master* to be named by the Archbishop within three months after every vacancy, signified to them by the *vicar* and church-warders, and the youth born in *Rachdale* to be taught *gratis*.

He added four *fellowships*,¹ two from the increased rents, and two of his own *foundation*, one *Bible clerk*,² eight *scholars* of his own *foundation*, one from *Canterbury*, five from *Norwich*,³ and two from *Windham* and *Aylesham*, to *Corpus Christi* college in *Cambridge*.

He gave the patronage of *St. Mary Abchurch* in *London*, and procured them a *charter of mortmain* to amortize 100*l.* *per annum*.

Moreover, he gave them 309 ounces of silver plate double gilt, and surrendered to them a lease with the improvement of 14*l.* 8*s.* yearly for 17 years, also 100*l.* the interest whereof was to find a fire in the *common-hall* from *All-Saints* to *Candlemas*, and also 500*l.* more to the increase of the *commons* of the *fellows* and *scholars*.

And furthermore there is granted to the *Regr.* his whole *commons*, with one chamber amongst the *Norwich scholars*, to be hereafter named by the *city*, and to be the *senior Bible clerk*.

Which sums were paid by his son, *John Parker, Esq. of Lambhithe*, his executor, in 1580, and then the college settled 4*l.* a year to keep the fire, 13*s.* 4*d.* to treat the two masters of *Trinity-hall* and *Caius* college, when they dine in the *hall* every 6th of *August*, to view all the *Archbishop's ORDINANCES* and *FOUNDATIONS*, and 3*s.* 4*d.* for their pains in coming.

He gave to this city, one bason and ewer of silver double gilt, weighing 175 ounces, to be used at the *mayor's* table, and to be delivered from mayor to mayor by indenture, for ever;⁴ and the mayor and aldermen, in 1572, sent him a letter of thanks for that, and all other his honourable favours and furtherances, touching the quiet state of the city, and particularly for his *fellowships* and *scholarships*.

They are now [1742] used by the *MAYOR*, and are adorned with his *arms* and name in a cipher,

On the bason is this;

MATTHEVS PARKER, *Norwicensis, Archiepiscopus Cantuar: dedit eidem Civitati 1^o Jan. A^o. Dni: 1569, et Anno Consecrationis Suae xi^o. Etatis vero suae 66.*

There is a curious draught of them in the Archbishop's book in the *Gild-hall*.

He founded a *physick scholar* in *Gonville* and *Caius* college in 1571, with a salary of 3*l.* 8*d.* *per annum* his chamber rent and tutorship free, to be chosen by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*,⁵ or if the *see* be void, by the *Dean* and *Chapter* there, which *scholar* must be born in

¹ There were eight fellows before.

² There were two before.

³ In 1574, the two *Norwich fellows* were, Mr. Gooch and Mr. Aldrich.

The five *Norwich scholars* were, Goldinge, Dix, Golde, Plumbe, and Harris.

The *Aylesham scholar* was Thexton.

The *Windham scholar* Sir Jenkinson.

⁴ The *CITY* gave bond to *Bennet college* never to alienate it, without the consent of the two masters of the colleges of *Trinity-hall* and *Corpus Christi*.

⁵ *Mss. Parker, fo. 321*, every vacancy to be certified by the college in a month, and filled up by the Archbishop in another month's time.

Canterbury, and educated in some school there, and shall enjoy it six years. He gave them a standing cup and pot of silver double gilt, with a number of good books to their library.⁶

He founded also a *scholarship* in *Trinity-hall*, for a student in civil law, of the same value, rent, and tutorship free; which scholar they may choose out of *Bennet college* every vacancy, if they will, out of some of them newly established by the Archbishop, or else that *college* is to certify to the *mayor* and *aldermen* of the city of *Norwich*, the voidance of that *scholarship*, and they are to fill it in a month's time with a *scholar* out of *their school* from *Norwich*; he gave them also a standing cup, and a pot of silver gilt, weighing 53 ounces, all which are delineated in the Archbishop's book, besides a nest of silver *goblets* gilt, and several valuable manuscripts.

He gave 50 ancient *manuscripts*, and 50 printed books to the *University library*, and repaired the *Regent-Walk* and walls by the *publick-schools* in *Cambridge*.

Augmented the *parsonage*, repaired, pewed, and beautified the chancel of *Beakebourn* in *Kent*, and gave 100*l.* to set the poor at *Canterbury* on work, 30*l.* to *Lambeth*, and 30*l.* to *Croydon* for the same uses.

And in 1573, when Queen *Elizabeth* was at *Canterbury*, and dined in the *Archbishop's hall* with her nobles and the *French ambassadour*, on her *birth-day*, this prelate presented her with a salt-celler of gold and *agate*, with a diamond on the top, and the hollow of the *agate* filled with six *Portugal* pieces of 3*l.* 10*s.* each.

In 1566, the Archbishop offered the city a gift of 200*l.* if they would assure to the master and fellows of *Bennet college* in *Cambridge* an annuity of 10*l.* for which that college was for ever to receive, at the nomination of the *mayor* of the city of *Norwich*, and majority of the *aldermen* for the time being, under their hands, three SCHOLARS "out of the *sholes* at or in the saide *city* of *Norwiche* or *Aylesham* in *Norfolk*,"⁷ and each of them to receive of the college 53*s.* 4*d.* a year, their chamber rent, washing, barber, landerer, and teaching, freely, without any thing paying therefore; all which the *city* thankfully accepted, and on the 24th of *June*, the *indentures* for that purpose were sealed between the *city* and *college*, in which the *city* settled an annuity of 10*l.* *per annum* out of their manor and farms of *Hetheld* and *Carleton* in *Norfolk*, to be paid to the college by half-yearly sums at *Lady* and *St. Michael*, the college to employ 8*l.*⁸ yearly for the exhibition of the three *scholars* as aforesaid. "the *maior* with "the more part of his bretheren the *aldermen*, without all affection "and parcialtye, as they will answer to Almighty God for doing "the contrarye, shall name and appointe for *scholars* such as be or "shall be borne within the said *city* being betwixte the age of xiiij "and xxty yeres, being well instructed in the *grammer*, hable to "write and singe, and if it may be, hable to make a verse, and such "as shall be of honest parents, and brought up in the fear of God, "and disposed to enter by God's grace into the *ministry*, in that

⁶ All which are drawn in his book hall at Norwich, fo. 105. E Lib. Cong. &c. aforementioned.

⁷ From Archbishop Parker's own book of manuscripts, now in the Gild-

⁸ There is power to enter on *Hetheld* and *Carleton* for non-payment, and 4*l.* *nomine pena.*

" vocation to serve God and his church," which *scholars*, after three years study, if found not to like *divinity*, are to be removed upon notice to the *mayor* and *aldermen* from the *master* and *fellows*, and then they are to send others in their places; otherwise they are to enjoy their *exhibitions* for six years from their admission. If the *mayor* sends any *scholar* unfit to be admitted, the *college* shall certify their refusal of him, but must have him examined first by the *proctors*, who must also declare his unfitness, and no *scholarship* shall be longer vacant than six weeks; the *fellows* to have two weeks to certify, and the city to have a month to elect and send up such *scholars*, and the profits in the vacancies to go to the *naperye* of the college common table, and no *scholar* is to absent himself in visiting his friends more than a month in a year, and that with the license of the *master* or *president*.

The other 40s. to be retained by the *mayor*, and employed by him to pay to such *preacher* or *preachers* as shall be yearly sent by the college⁹ " to preache and declare one sermon at the towne of *Thetforde*, " and therefore yearly to have 6s. 8d. and one other sermon at *Wy-mondham* in the countie of *Norff.* and therefore yearlie to have vjs. viijd.; and one other sermon within the *Grene Yarde* in the citie of *Norwiche*, and therefore yerly to have vjs. viijd.; and one other sermon in the parishe church of *St. Clement* by *Fybridge* in *Norwiche* aforesaide, and therefore yerlie to have xs.; all to be paid by the *mayor* into the handes of the preachers immediately after they have preached, and the other 10 shillings to be distributed by the *mayor* as follows," to the *mayor* for the time, being at the sermon at *St. Clement's*, 1s.; to the two sheriffs being there, 16d.; to the parson or curate for the time, being at the sermon 8d.; to the town clerk being at the sermon 6d.; to the sword-bearer, if there, 6d.; to the four serjeants at mace, if there, 16d.; to the clerk of the parish church of *St. Clement*, if he be at the sermon, 4d.; " and to the same *clarke* yerlie for overseeing the tomb of *Will. Parker*¹ and *Alice* his wife² (his father and mother) set within the church-yard of the parishe of *St. Clement* aforesaide, that it be not misused to the decay thereof, xiid.;" to the poor of *St. Clement's* 20d. to the prisoners of the *city gaol* 20d.; and the portions of all such persons abovementioned (the prisoners and poor people only excepted) as shall be absent from the sermon, half to the poor, and half to the prisoners.

The same book informs us, that the first sermon of this foundation was preached in the *Green Yard* on *Sunday* morning, *July 20, 1567*, by *Tho. Godwin*, D. D. Dean of *Canterbury*, at which the *commissioners*

⁹ If the college neglects to send, the *mayor* may appoint a preacher, &c.

¹ It is an altar tomb standing directly against the south porch, and is to this day whited over by the clerk yearly in Rogation week, against the sermon there preached on Ascension day.

He died 16th Jan. 1516, his will is in Register Spirleng, fo. 213, " I Will. Parker of Norwich worsted wever, &c. bequeath to Alis my wyff all my howses wherso ever they be, &c." he

purchased the house he dwelt in, in this parish in 1508, infeoffed Rich. Pope in 1517, who settled it on him and Alice his wife, and Tho. Parker, worsted weaver, their eldest son: Alice remarried to John Baker of *St. Clement's*, court-holder; and they, in 1531, settled it on Tho. Parker, &c.

The Archbishop procured a lease of lands belonging to Bennet college, for his father-in-law, baker, in Landbeach.

² She died 20th Sept. 1553.

of the Archbishop then exercising his metropolitical visitation in the diocese of *Norwich* were present, with *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*, *John Bishop of Norwich*, the mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and commonalty. And in the afternoon the said *Dr. Godwin* preached in the churchyard of *St. Clement* by *Fybridge*, under a large oak there, that church not being large enough to contain the audience. The 25th of *July*, *John Pory*, D. D. master of *Corpus Christi* college, preached at *Windham*, and the 27th at *Thetford*.

In 1568, *Dr. Porye* preached at *Thetford* May 23, at *Windham* May 24, at *St. Clement's* May 27, and in the *Green Yard* May 30.

In 1569, *Henry Clifford*, A. M. fellow of *Bennet*, preached at *Thetford* May 15, at *Windham* May 16; and *Edward Dering*, S. T. B. another fellow, preached at *St. Clement's* May 19, and in the *Green Yard* May 22.

1570, *April* 3, *Mr. Sherbrook*, S. T. B. preached at *Thetford* on *Rogation Sunday*, and on *Rogation Monday*, May 1; *Mr. Robert Willan* fellow there, at *Windham*; and on *Ascension* day, at *St. Clement's*; and the *Sunday* following *Mr. Sherbrooke* preached before the mayor and court, in the *Green Yard*.

In 1571, May 20, being *Rogation Sunday*, *Thomas Aldrich*, master of the college, preached at *Thetford*, on *Monday* at *Windham*, and on *Tuesday* at *Matishall*, and there saw the first distribution made among the poor of the said town, according to the ordinance of *Mathew* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who caused to be settled by indenture dated Nov. 15, 1570, made between *Rob. Harlestone*,³ and the townsmen of *Matteshall*, and *Corpus Christi* college, in pursuance of the will of *Margaret Parker*,⁴ (his wife,) daughter of *Robert Harlestone* late of *Mateshall*, deceased, in which town she and her father were born, divers lands in *Estfield* in *Mateshall*, containing about 10 acres, on the townsmen as feoffees, chargeable with an annuity of 50s. payable every *May-day* to the vicar,⁵ church-wardens, and overseers, who immediately after the sermon preached, shall pay 6s. 8d. to the preacher, to 30 of the poorest people in the parish, 30s. to one *Thomas Sparrow*, "and to the poorest of his name and kindred after him for ever 5s. to the vicar, curate, or parish clerke, which ever will take paynes to teach children, 6s. 8d.;" and if none do, then 6s. of the said sum to be distributed among the aforesaid poor, and 8d. to the parish clerk: the feoffees have power to seize the lands for non-payment, and the college covenants to send every year, "one of the preachers, scholars or fellows, of their said college, and in the default of their sufficiency, one of *Gunwell* and *Caius* college in *Cambridge* aforesaid, whiche shall take in hand to entreate either of one or two petytions of the *Lord's Prayer*, or one or two of the *Articles* of the *Faith*, or one or two of the *Tenne Commandements*, and thereupon make a sermon in the said church of *Matishall*, in which sermon he shall make some honest remembrance of the said *Robert Harlestone* the father,⁶ and *Margaret* his daughter, and of the said distribution." And if the college fails sending, the owner of the

³ If he was not brother, he was a relation of the Archbishop's wife, but I think brother to her, by his letter in *Parker's Mss.* fo. 313.

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⁴ She died Aug. 17, of a fever, aged

51.

⁵ Nic. Corker was now vicar.

⁶ He is buried here.

Ss

lands shall at *Midsummer* following, procure a *preacher* and have a *sermon*, and make the distribution as aforesaid.

On *Ascension* day he preached at *St. Clement's*, and before the mayor and court in the *Green Yard* the *Sunday* following.

In 1572, *Richard Fletcher*, A. M. fellow of the college, preached at *Thetford* on *Rogation Sunday*; at *Windham* on the *Monday*; at *Matsall* on the *Tuesday*; at *St. Clement's* on *Ascension* day; and the *Sunday* following in the *Green Yard*. And now the same course is continued; the *Green Yard* sermon being in the cathedral, as all other annual sermons are, that used to be preached there.

In 1573, *Nic. Norgate*, A. M. senior fellow, preached there, and

In 1574, *Robert Sayer*, A. M. president of the college, &c.

In 1578, at a court held *April* 21, *Thomas Parker*, then mayor, "openyd to the hole sembly my Lorde of *Caunterbury's* grace's good-will in the gyfte of CCL. for one annuities of 18*l.* for the fyndyng of two skollars and two fellows in *Corpus Christi* colledge, which they like well of and agre a lettre of thanks, and that two cittyzens awayte upon his grace for that purpose."⁷

In pursuance of which, an *indenture* was signed the 6th of *August*, 1568, between the CITY and COLLEGE, by which the city, for 320*l.* paid them by the Archbishop, did grant to the college an annuity of 18*l.* issuing out of all the revenues of the corporation, (except such as were settled for the relief of the poor,) to be paid at *Lady* and *Michaelmas*, in each year, to the college; to be employed to the use of two FELLOWS, yearly to be found and continued in their college for ever, which are to be called NORWICH FELLOWS, and to be elected as the other fellows, and no fellowship to be void above one month, under penalty of 6*s.* 8*d.* each week above the month after any vacancy, to be paid to the *vice-chancellor*, to be distributed to the prisoners in the *Tolboth* in *Cambridge*.

The said fellows to be in all things as the other fellows, except in this that they shall not claim any other stipend than six pounds a year, paid quarterly to each of them,⁹ whether they be within orders or not; neither shall they partake of such *dividends* as anciently belonged to the master and eight ordinary fellows, commonly called the *dividends* of *beache*, of *liveries*, of *cooks*, of the *steward*, of the *pensioners* for outward chambers, and for *commemorations* of the *founders*, amounting to the master and eight fellows, about 46*s.* and 8*d.* a year; but shall be partakers of any increase or augmentations hereafter made to the *society*, and shall keep their seniority as other fellows; and at their *admissions* shall swear to all the *statutes* as other fellows, with this exception, that they may have and hold any *pensions* or *canonships*, *prebend*, or *prebends*, in any cathedral or collegiate churches without *cure*, being under 10*l.* value in the King's books, and the ixth and xth fellows may do the like, for which the four fellows shall be bound to teach freely the *Norwich scholars*, in such

⁷ This annual sermon on *Rogation Tuesday* is now [1742] much frequented; the great resort to it occasions a sort of fair here this day, and it is commonly called *Matsall Gant* or *Gang*, which is the old word for the perambulating of the parochial bounds in *Rogation* week.

⁸ Lib. Cong. fo. 9.

⁹ If the college neglects paying them 28 days after any quarter day, they forfeit 20*s.* each time to be distributed to the prisoners in *Norwich*, by the mayor and court; but the fellows are to be paid only according to the rate of the time they are resident in college.

order as the master and fellows shall think convenient; and the two *Norwich fellows* shall always have the the two upper chambers on the east side of the court, and the garrets.¹

The other six pounds of the annuity, is to found two other *Norwich scholarships*, which *scholars* are to be named by the mayor and majority of the aldermen, out of *any* of the schools in the city of *Norwich*, to be qualified in like manner as the other three *Norwich scholars*, and to be subject in all things as they are, except that if there be no such *scholars* within the said city meet to be sent to college from time to time, as the rooms are void, that then they shall nominate the said *scholar* or *scholars*, first, out of the *grammar school* at *Windham*; and if there are none fit there, out of the *grammar school* at *Aylesham*, provided all such so named be *born* either in the *city* or *towns* aforesaid, and the five *Norwich scholars* shall have the three undermost, or ground rooms, on the east side of the court, which the Archbishop furnished with beds and all necessities for them, two in one chamber, and two in another, and the fifth *scholar* shall have the little room under the old *library* there, for his sole use, who shall be assigned to it by the master, whomever he finds the most worthy of all the *scholars*, and they are to pay nothing for their rooms, but are to have their teaching, barber, and landerer free; and the two *Norwich fellows* must be chosen out of the *Norwich scholars*, by the master and majority of the fellows.

And by the same *indenture*, the college bound themselves to the city in the penal sum of 200*l*. "ever more to electe, admitt, and have of the *fellowshippe* of theire saide college always, over and above the two forenamed *Norwich fellowes*, (if it maie be,) *four* of theire number of *fellowes* out of the countie of *Norfolk*, *borne* in anie *citie* or *towne* of the saide *shire*, to be chosen of the most hable of the whole number of *scholars* of foundation within the said college, which *scholars* at this presente daie doe amounte to the number of *xxxy* and in defaulte of such hable *scholars* to be founde within the said college, to electe them from tyme to tyme oute of anie other college in the saide universitye, as their *statutes* may beare it, being *borne* in the countie aforesaide, und the other fellows of their company being six in number, to be elected, chosen, and admitted at their pleasure."² And fo. 119, b, of *Parker's* manuscript, there is a catalogue of the books chained in a ground room on the east side of the court, for the common use of the six *Norwich scholars*,³ together with an inventory of the furniture of their chambers.

He founded exhibitions also for three *scholars*, to be called *Canterbury scholars*,⁴ who are to have 12*d*. a week for their *commons*, their chambers, barber, landerer, and other necessities free, like the other *scholars*; the first of which is to be sent from *Canterbury school*, and must be born in *that city*; the second from *Aylesham school* in

¹ In the testimonial of the gifts of this Archbishop, in his own book, fo. 304, it is said he had founded these fellows, "procuringe *four* certain *prebendall* advousons for the said two *Norwich fellows*, and for two other fellows of the said college," viz. the 9th and 10th.

² Archbishop Parker's book, fo. 173.

³ The *Bible clerk* being one.

⁴ Parker's Mss. 177.

⁵ All the twenty *scholars* of the house pay nothing for tutorship, Mss. Parker, fo. 319. Each *Norwich fellow* to have three of the *Norwich scholars* their pupils, and teach them gratis.

Norfolk, and must be born in *Aylesham*; the 3d from *Wimondham* school, and must be born in that *town*. They were to be nominated by *John Parker*, Esq. son of the Archbishop, during his life, and after his decease, to be chosen out of the said schools by the master and fellows of the college, "all which sayd schollers shall and must at the time of their election be so entered into the skyll of songe, as that they shall at the fyrste sight *sol-fe* and syng playne songe and that they shall be the best and aptest schollers, well instructed in the *grammar*, and if it may be, such as can make a vearse." But if there be none properly qualified in that school where the vacancy is, then the college may choose out of any other school in the county, for that turn only, and within thirty days after every vacancy, they shall certify such vacancy to each schoolmaster, and the scholarship must be filled in two months time, and the scholars must not be absent from college above a month in a year, unless they be sent out on the college business, or be sick, and in such cases they shall have their allowance of 12*d.* a week for their *commons* as if resident; and chambers were assigned at their foundation, for ever to belong to their scholarships.

The Archbishop's motto was taken from the 1st epistle of St. *John*, chap. ii. verse 17, *MUNDUS TRANSIT, ET CONUPISCENTIA EJUS, the world passeth away and the lust thereof.*

His Archiepiscopal seal was made in 1560, which date, with a cipher of his name, under the arms of *Canterbury deanery* and his own conjoined, is on the small *private* seal on the back side of the large publick one; on which latter is this, SIGILLVM: MATTHEI: PARKERI: CANTVARIENSIS: ARCHIEPISCOPI: *the seal of Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury*: in which is represented CHRIST standing on the *world*, judging the *quick and the dead*, and on each side of him one of these words, *MUNDUS TRANSIT, the world passeth away.* The angels sounding the last trump. On his right hand the *blessed* rising from their graves, and this word *VENITE, come ye, &c.* and on his left-hand the *cursed*, and this word *ABITE, depart ye, &c.* At the bottom is a shield of his own arms, of which Dr. *Walter Had-don*, Judge of the *Prerogative* court, makes honourable mention, comprising in six verses the ensigns of his ancestors,⁶ with those added by the Queen when she made him bishop, comprehending in the same his good qualities, answerable to the ensigns he bare, viz.

Sunt antiquorum *claves* monumenta parentum,
Venit ab *Augusta* principe, stella triplex,
Sic bene conspirant, VIRTUS, DOCTRINA, POTESTAS,
Et placidæ PACIS semina leta serunt.
Sed tamen ad finem decurrunt gaudia vitæ,
Ac homo pulviseret, pulvis ut ante fuit.

The *keys*,⁷ the ancient arms his *fathers* bare,
The triple stars,⁸ came from *Augusta* fair,

⁶ Hol. vol. ii. 1261.

⁷ The *keys* signified the power of his pastoral office.

⁸ The *stars* were added by *Augusta*, or

Queen *Elizabeth*, to his family arms, to denote the light that virtue and learning affords the world.

Thus LEARNING, VIRTUE, POWER, in him conjoined,
 Declared the beauty of his *peaceful* mind.
 The joys of life all to one period tend,
 Man's dust at first, at last in dust must end.

And now to take our farewell of this charitable and worthy prelate,
 I shall end the account of him, as he doth his own *manuscript*,⁹ with
 the following lines:

Da tua, dum tua sunt, post mortem tunc tua non sunt.
 Dum potes, esto dator, alius veniet dominator,
 Qui res quasque tuas: arguet esse suas.
 Resque gasasque tuas, qui volet esse suas.

Give thine, whilst thine they are, for when once dead,
 They then arn't thine, for you from them art fled;
 Another owner now supplies thy place,
 Who says 'tis his, no thine, as once it was,
 Use time and do much good, whilst time is thine,
 In future ages then, thy name will shine.

In 1576, *John Harding*, alderman of *London*, gave 20*l.* to the poor
 of *Norwich*, and from this time to 1582, *Mr^s. Anne Rede*, widow,
 paid 4*l.* yearly, for provision of one "meles meat wekely for xii pore
 men," according to the will of *Peter Rede*, Esq. her husband.

In 1577, *Henry Sackford*, Esq. one of the Queen's privy chamber,
 paid 30*l.* of her Majesty's gift for the poor *strangers* residing in this
 city, which the court paid to *Harmanus Modert*, minister of the
Dutch congregation, and *Lodowyc Maupin*, minister of the *Walloons*,
 and to the four *deacons*; the *Dutch* to have 19*l.* and the *Walloons*
 11*l.* and those poor *artizans*, on a petition to the court, were excused
 from their weekly attendance every *Wednesday* and *Saturday* in the
sheriffs court, and at the *Gild-hall*.

In 1578,¹ the CITY was acquainted that her Majesty designed a
 progress through *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, and to visit this city; upon
 which, at a court held on the 20th of *June*, the houses, streets, and
 lanes, were ordered to be repaired and beautified: and the mayor
 sent letters to the *mayors* of *Lyn*, *Yarmouth*, &c. to desire them to
 send workmen to assist, who should be well paid for their journeys
 and work: the cross in the market was painted, the posts in timber

⁹ On the covers of this MSS. are
 neatly drawn the seals of the Dean and
 Chapter of Canterbury; his own seal;
 that of the city of Norwich, and of the
 three colleges of Corpus Christi, Tri-
 nity Hall, and Caius, with the arms of
 Bishop *Bateman*. And at the beginning
 are the new ARMS granted to his college
 by ROBERT COOK, *Clarencieux*, 23d
 Dec. 1570, viz. quarterly, 1st *gul.* a pe-
 lican with her young ones in her nest
arg. feeding them with her own blood
 from her breast proper; 2d. *az.* three

lilies slipped *arg.* and at the bottom is
 this,

Signat avis CHRISTUM, qui sanguine
 pascit alumnos,

Lilia, *virgo* parens, intemerata refert.

¹ Queen Elizabeth's Progress to Nor-
 wich, A^o 1578, collected by B. G. and
 T. C.* imprinted at London, by Henry
 Bynneman, 4to. with a map of Norwich
 city, by John Day. This is inserted in
 Stow's Supplement to Holinshed's se-
 cond vol. fo. 1287, from whence it is
 printed here.

* B. Goldingham. Tho. Churchyard, Gent.

colour, and the rest white; the pillory and cage taken away, and the wall of *St. John's* churchyard at *Maddermarket* was taken down to widen the street, and rebuilt before her Majesty's coming; the muck-hill at *Brazen-Doors* was carried away; and the road to *St. Stephen's* gates new gravelled; the narrow way at *St. Giles's* gate enlarged by casting down the hills; every *inn-keeper* was ordered to have a horse always ready for a *post-horse*; no cows were to be brought into the city; no scourers to use any wash; no grocer to try any tallow, &c. during her Majesty's abode here. Three boats were made into *barges*, and four or 500*l.* borrowed by the city for *rewards* to be given to certain of the *council*, *officers*, and *servants*: thus did they prepare for the magnificent entertainment of the Queen, which being so very grand, and so particularly related, it will not be amiss to insert it at large, which is as follows:

"The truth is (saith one that wrote the whole entertainment,) that albeit they had but small warning certainly to build upon, of the Queen's Majesty into both shires, the gentlemen had made such ready provision, that all the velvets and silks that might be laid hands on, and bought for money, were soon converted to such garments and suits of robes, that the show thereof might have beautified the greatest triumph that was in *England* these many years. For (as it was said) there were 200 young gentlemen clad all in white velvet, and 300 of the graver sort apparelled all in black velvet cotes, and fair chains, all ready at one instant and place; with 1500 servingmen on horseback, well and bravely mounted in good order, ready to receive the Queen's Highness into *Suffolk*: which surely was a comely troop, and a noble sight to behold: and all these waited on the sheriff *Sir William Spring*, during her Majesty's abode in those parts, and to the very confines of *Suffolk*.

But before her Highness passed to *Norfolk*, there was in *Suffolk* such sumptuous feastings and banquets, as seldom in any part of the world have been seen before. The Master of the Rolls, *Sir Will. Cordall*, was one of the first that began this great feasting, and did light such a candle to the rest of the shire, that many were glad bountifully and frankly to follow the same example, with such charges and costs, as the whole train were in some sort pleased with it. And near *Bury*, *Sir William Drury* for his part at his house at *Rougham*, made the Queen's Highness a costly and delicate dinner. And *Sir Rob. Germine* or *Jermyn* of *Rushbrook*, feasted the *French* ambassadors two several times, with which charges and courtesy, they stood marvelously contented. The sheriff, *Sir William Spring*, *Sir Thomas Kidson* of *Hengrave*, *Sir Arthur Heigham*, and divers others of worship, kept great houses, and sundry other at the Queen's coming, or return, solemnly feasted her Highness, yea and defrayed the whole charges for a day or two; presented gifts, made such triumphs and devises, as indeed was most noble to behold, and very thankfully accepted.

The *Norfolk* gentlemen hearing how dutifully their neighbours had received the Prince, prepared in like sort to shew themselves dutiful: and so in a most gallant manner they assembled and set forward with 2500 horsemen, whereof (as some affirm) were 600 gentlemen, so bravely attired and mounted, as indeed was worthy the

noting, which goodly company waited on their *sheriff* a long season. But in good truth (as it was credibly spoken) the banquets and feasts began here afresh, and all kinds of triumphs that might be devised, were put in practise and proof. The Earl of *Surrey* did show most sumptuous chear, in whose park at *Kenninghall* were speeches well set out, and a special devise much commended: and the rest as a number of jolly gentlemen, were no whit behind to the uttermost of their abilities, in all that might be done and devised.

But when the Queen's Highness came to *Norwich*, the substance of the whole triumph and feasting was in a manner there new to begin. For order was taken there, that every day for six days together, a show of some strange devise should be seen. And the *mayor* and *aldermen* appointed among themselves and their brethren, that no one person retaining to the Queen should be unfeasted or unbidden to dinner and supper, during the space of those six days: which order was well and wisely observed, and gained their city more fame and credit than they were aware of: for that courtesy of theirs shall remain in perpetual memory whilst the walls of their city standeth. Besides, the money they bestowed upon divers of the train, and those that took pains for them, will be a witness of their well doing and good will, whilst the report of these things may be called to remembrance. Now, who can (considering their great charges and discreet government in these causes) but give them due laud and reputation, as far as either pen or report may do them good and stretch out their credit. For most certainly they have taught and learned all the towns and cities in *England* a lesson, how to behave their selves in such like services and actions.

On *Saturday* being the 16th of *August*, 1578,² and in the 20th year of the reign of our most gracious sovereign Lady *Elizabeth*, by the grace of God Queen of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, Defender of the *Faith*, &c. The same our most dread and sovereign Lady, (continuing her progress in *Norfolk*,) immediately after dinner set forward from *Braken-Ash*, where she had dined with the Lady *Stile*, being five miles distant from *Norwich*, towards the same her most dutiful city. Sir *Rob. Wood*, then Esq. now Knt. mayor of the same city, at one o'clock the same happy day, set forward to meet with her Majesty in this order: 1st. there rode before him well and seemly mounted, three score of the most comely young-men of the city, as batchelors,³ apparelled all in black satin doublets, black hose, black taffata hatts, and yellow bands; and their universall livery was a mandilion of purple taffata, laid about with silver lace: and so apparelled they marched forwards two and two in a rank. Then one

² Lib. Cur. 1578. This yeare Q. Elizabeth: cam on progresse to this cittie, with a very great trayne, 8 of the prevy counsell, diverse noble personages, both lords and ladys, and three French im-bassadors, and lay at the Bushop's palace from Saterdag the 16th of August, untill the Fryday next ensewyng viz. 6 days.

³ Lib. Cur. 1577. 2 Aug. 20 Eliz. Whereas for the worship of the cittie

ageynst the receyving of the Queen's Majestie, it is thought convenient that lx. batchelours be appointed to attend and awaite upon Mr. Mayor, the justices of peace and aldermen, and that they should apparell themselves with mandelion cotes, hattes and slives all in one suit and one fashion, in souch sort as is appointed. It is agreed that if any appointed shall refuse so to apparell themselves, they shall forfeit 40s. each.

which represented King *Gurgunt*, sometime King of *England*,⁴ which built the castle of *Norwich* called *Blanche Flower*, and laid the foundation of the city: he was mounted upon a brave courser, and was thus furnished; his body armed, his bases of green and white silk, on his head a black velvet hat, with a plume of white feathers: there attended upon him three henchmen in white and green, one of them did bear his helmet, the second his target, and the third his staff: after him a noble company of gentlemen and wealthy citizens, in velvet coats and other costly furniture, bravely mounted. Then followed the officers of the city every one in his place; then the swordbearer with the sword and hat of maintenance; then the mayor and 24 aldermen, and recorder, all in scarlet gowns, whereof so many as had been mayors of the city, and were justices, did wear their scarlet cloaks; then followed so many as had been sheriffs and not aldermen, in violet gowns and sattin tippets; then followed divers others to keep the people from disturbing the array aforesaid.

Thus every thing being in due and comely order, they all (except *Gurgunt*, who staid her Majesties coming within a flight shoot or two of the city, where the castle of *Blanch Flower* was in most beautiful prospect) marched forwards to a bridge called *Hartford Bridge*, the uttermost limit that way, distant from the city two miles or thereabouts, to meet with her Majesty; who within one hour or little more, after their attendance, came in such gracious and princely wise, as ravished the hearts of all her loving subjects, and might have terrified the stoutest heart of any enemy to behold. Whither the majesty of the Prince which is incomparable, or joy of her subjects which exceeded measure, were the greater, I think would have appalled the judgement of *Apollo* to define. The acclamations and cries of the people to the almighty God for the preservation of her Majesty, rattled so loud, as hardly for a great time could any thing be heard. But at last as every thing hath an end, the noise appeased, and the mayor saluted her Highness with the oracion following, and yielded to her Majesty therewith, the sword of the city, and a fair standing cup of silver and gilt, with a cover, and in the cup 100*l.* in gold. The oration was in these words:

Prætoris *Nordovicensis* ad serenissimam Reginam, &c.

SI nobis ab Opt. Max. concederetur optio quid rerum humanarum nunc potissimum vellemus: nihil duceremus antiquius (augustissimu Princeps) quam ut tuus ille, qui ita nos recreat, castissimi ocelli radius posset in abditissimos cordium nostrorum angulos se conferre. Cerneret perfectò quanta sint hilaritate perfusa, quam in ipsis arterijs et venulis spiritus et sanguis gestiant: dum intuemur te hujus regni lumen (ut David olim fuit Israelitici) in hijs tandem finibus post longam spem, et ardentissima vota exoriri. Equidem ut pro me, qui tua ex autoritate et clementia (quod humillimis gratijs profiteor) celeberrimæ huic civitati præsum, et pro hijs meis fratribus, atque omni hoc populo quem tuis auspicijs regimus, ex illorum sensu loquar, quod et ipse sentio: sic nos demum supplicibus votis exposcimus, ut Majestatem tuam benevolam nobis,

⁴ This is according to the old fabulous tradition only.

et propitiam experiamur : ut nunquam cuiquam populo advenisti gratior quam nobis. In illius rei luculentissimum indicium, insignia hæc honoris, et officij nostri, quæ nobis clementissimus Princeps Henricus Quartus quinto sui regni anno, cum prætore, senatoribus, et vicecomitibus concessit : (cùm antea ballivis (ut vocant) ultra annalium nostrorum memoriam regeremur) perpetuis deinde Regum privilegijs, et corroborata nobis, et aucta magnificè, Majestati tuæ omnia exhibemus, quæ per tuam unius clementiam (quam cum immortalibus gratijs prædicare nunquam cessabimus) vicesimo jam anno tenuimus : atque unâ cum illis, hunc thesaurum, quasi pignus nostrarum et voluntatum et facultatum. Quas omnes, quintæ, quantulæve sint, ad tuum arbitrium devovimus : ut si quid omni hoc felicissimi tui temporis decursu admisimus, quod amantissimos, obsequentissimos, amplitudinis tuæ saluti, coronæ, emolumento devotissimos non deceat : statuas de nobis, et nostris omnibus, pro tua clementissima voluntate. Sin ita clavum hujus civitatis (Deo duce) reximus : ut eam in portu saluam Majestati tuæ conservaverimus, et populum primum gloriæ Dei, et veræ religionis, deinde salutis, honoris, et voluntatis tuæ studiosissimum, quantum in nobis est, effecerimus : tum non libet nobis id à te petere, quod insita tibi singularis clementia facillimè à te ipsa impetrabit. Tantum obsecramus, ut amplitudinem tuam Deus omnibus et animi et corporis bonis cumulativè beare velit, Amen.

The Mayor's Oration to the Queen, *Englished*.

If our wish should be granted unto us by the Almighty, what humane thing we would chiefly desire : we would account nothing more precious (most royal Prince) than that the bright beam of your most chaste eye which doth so cheer us, might pierce the secret and strait corners of our hearts. Then surely should you see how great joys are dispersed there, and how the spirits and lively blood trickle in our arteries and small veins, in beholding *you* the light of this realm (as *David* was of *Israel*) now at length, after long hope and earnest petitions, to appear in these coasts. Truly on mine own part, which by your Highness's authority and clemency (with humble thanks be it spoken) do govern this famous city, and on the part of these my brethren, and all these people which by your authority we rule (speaking as they mean, and as I my self do think) this only with all our hearts and prayers we desire, that we may so find your Majesty gracious and favourable unto us, as you for your part never came to any subjects better welcome than to us your poor subjects here. For most manifest token whereof, we present unto your Majesty here, these signs of honour and office, which we received of the most mighty Prince *Henry* the IV. in the fifth year of his reign, then to us granted in the name of *mayor*, *aldermen*, and *sheriffs* ; whereas before, time out of mind, we were governed by *bailiffs* (as they term them) which ever since have been both established and encreased with continual privileges of kings ; and which by your only clemency (which with immortal thanks we shall never cease to declare) we have now these twenty years enjoyed : and together with those signs, this *treasure* is a pledge of our good wills and ability : which all how great or little so ever they be, we pour down at your pleasure, that if we have neglected any thing in all this course of your most happy reign, which

becometh most loving, obedient, and well willing subjects to perform, for the preservation of your crown, and advancement of your Highness, you may then determine of us and all ours at your most gracious pleasure. But if we have (God being our guide) so ordered the governance of this city, that we have kept the same in safety to your Majesty's use, and made the people therein (as much as in us lyeth) first, most studious of God's glory and true religion, and next, of your Majesties health, honour, and pleasure; then ask we nothing of you for that the singular clemency ingrafted in your Highness, will easily of it selfe grant that which is requisite for us to obtain. We only therefore desire, that God would abundantly bless your Highness with all good gifts of mind and body. *Amen.*

Which *oration* ended, her Majesty accepting in good part every thing delivered by the mayor, did thankfully answer him in these words, or very like in effect: We heartily thank you Master MAYOR, and all the rest, for these tokens of good will; nevertheless Princes have no need of money: God hath indued us abundantly, we come not therefore but for that which in right is our own, the hearts and true allegiance of our subjects, which are the greatest riches of our kingdom; whereof, as we assure ourselves in you, so do you assure yourselves in us of a loving and gracious Sovereign. Wherewith was delivered to the mayor, a MACE or scepter, which he carried before her to her lodging, which was in the Bishop of *Norwich* his palace, about two miles distant from that place. The cup and money was delivered to a gentleman one of her Majesty's footmen, to carry. The mayor said to her, *Sunt hic centum libræ puri auri.* The cover of the cup lifted up, her Majesty said to the footman, look to it, there is an 100 pounds. With that her Highness with the whole company, marched towards *Norwich*, till they came to a place called the *Town-Close*, distant from the city a good flightshot, where the party which represented *Gurgunt* came forth, as in due manner is expressed, and was ready to have declared to her Majesty this speech following: but by reason of a shower of rain which came, her Majesty hastened away, the speech not uttered: but it was as here followeth:

Leave off to muse, most gracious Prince of *English* soil,
 What sudden wight in martial wise approacheth near;
 King *Gurgunt* I am hight, King *Belin's* eldest son,
 Whose sire, *Dunwallo*, first the *British crown* did wear.
 Whom truthless *Gutlacke* forc'd to pass the surging seas,
 His falsehood to revenge, and *Denmark* laid to spoil,
 And finding in return, this place a gallant vent,
 This castle fair I built, a fort from forreign soil:
 To win a conquest, get renown and glorious name,
 To keep and use it well, deserves eternal fame.
 When brute through cities, towns, the woods and dales did sound;
Elizabeth, this country's peerless Queen drew near,
 I was found out, my self in person, noble Queen,
 Did haste, before thy face in presence to appear,
 Two thousand years well nigh in silence lurking still:
 Hear, why to thee alone this service I do yield.
 Besides that at my cities suit, their founder first,

Should gratulate most, this joyfull sight in open field ;
 Four special points and rare, concurring in us both,
 This special service have reserved to thee alone ;
 The glory tho' of each, in thee doth far surmount,
 Yet great with small compar'd, will like appear anon.
 When doubtfull wars the *British* princes long had wroong,
 My grandsire first uniting all, did wear the crown,
 Of *York* and *Lancaster*, who did conclude those broiles ?
 Thy grandsire, *Henry* Seventh, a King of great renown.
 Mine uncle *Brennus* eke, my father joining hands,
 Old *Rome* did rase and sack, and half consume with fire ;
 Thy puissant father so, new *Rome*, that purple whore,
 Did sack and spoil her near, of all her glittering tire.
 Lo *Cambridge* schools by mine assignment founded first,
 By thee my *Cambridge* schools are famous through the world,
 I thirty wandring ships of banish'd men relieved.
 The throngs of banish'd souls that in this city dwell
 Do weep for joy, and pray for thee with tears untold ;
 In all these things thou noble Queen dost far excel.
 But lo to thee I yield, as duty doth me bind,
 In open field my self, my city, castle, keie,
 Most happy fathers kings, in such a daughter Queen,
 Most happy *England* were, if thou shouldst never die.
 Go on, most noble Prince, for I must hast away,
 My city gates do long their sovereign to receive,
 More true thou never couldst, nor loyall subjects find,
 Whose hearts full fast, with perfect love to thee do cleave.

Then her Majesty drew near to the gates of the city called *St. Stephen's-gates*, which with the walls there, were both gallantly and strongly repaired. The gate itself was thus enriched and beautified ; first the portcullis was new made both timber and iron : the outward side of the gate was thus beautified ; the Queen's arms were most richly and beautifully set forth in the chief front of the gate ; on the one side thereof, but somewhat lower, was placed the escutcheon of *St. George's* cross ; on the other side the arms of the city ; and directly under the Queen's majesty's arms, was placed the falcon, her Highnesses badge, in due form ; and under the same were written these words, *God and the Queen we serve*. The inner side of the gate was thus beautified ; on the right side was gorgeously set forth the red rose, representing the house of *Lancaster* ; in the midst was the white and red rose united, expressing the union ; under the which was placed by descent the arms of the Queen, and under that were written these verses following,

Division kindled strife,
 Blest union quench'd the flame,
 Thence sprang our noble *Phenix* deare,
 The peerless Prince of fame.

And besides that, at this gate, the *waits* of the city were placed with loud musick, who chearfully and melodiously welcomed her

Majesty into the city ; this song being sung by the best voices in the same :

*The dew of heaven drops this day
on dry and barren ground,
Wherefore let fruitfull hearts, I say,
at drum and trumpet sound,
Yield that is due, shew that is meet,
to make our joy the more,
In our good hope, and her good praise,
we never saw before.*

The sun doth shine where shade hath been,
long darkness brought us day,
The star of comfort now comes in,
and here a while will stay.
Ring out the bells, pluck up your spreets,
and dress your houses gay,
Run in for flowers to strew the streets,
and make what joy you may.
The dew of heaven, &c.

Full many a winter have we seen,
and many storms withall,
Since here we saw a King or Queen,
in pomp and princely pall.
Wherefore make feast and banquet still,
and now to triumph fall,
With duty let us shew good will,
to glad both great and small.
The dew of heaven, &c.

The realme throughout will ring of this,
and sundry nations nio,
Will say, full great our fortune is,
when our good hap they kno.
O *Norwich*, here the well-spring runs,
whose vertue still doth flow,
And lo this day doth shine two suns,
within thy walls also.
The dew of heaven, &c.

This song ended, her Highness passed towards her lodging, and by the way in a churchyard over against Master *Peck's* door (a worthy alderman) was a scaffold set up and bravely trimmed ; on this scaffold was placed an excellent boy, well and gallantly decked, in a long white robe of taffata, a crimson scarff wrought with gold, folded in the *Turkish* fashion about his brows, and a gay garland of white flowers on his head ; which boy was not seen till the Queen had a good season marked the musick, which was marvellous sweet and good, albeit the rudeness of some ringers of bells did somewhat hinder the noise of the harmony ; and as soon as the musick ended, the boy

stept reverently before the Queen, and spake these words that follow in comely order.

Great things were meant to welcome thee (O Queen)
 If want of time had not cut off the same :
 Great was our wish, but small is that was seen,
 For us to shew before so great a dame.
 Great hope we have, it pleased our Prince's eye,
 Great were the harms that else our pains should reap :
 Our grace or foile doth in your judgement lye,
 If you mislike, our griefs do grow on heap :
 If for small things we do great favour find,
 Great is the joy that *Norwich* feels this day :
 If well we weigh'd the greatness of your mind,
 Few words would serve, we had but small to say.
 But knowing that your goodness takes things well,
 That well are meant, we boldly did proceed :
 And so, good Queen, both welcome and farewell,
 Thy own we are, in heart, in word, in deed.

The boy thereupon flung up his garland, and the Queen's Highness said, This devise is fine. Then the noise of musick began again, to hear which the Queen staid a good while, and after departed for the cathedral church, which was not far from thence. Then passed she forward through *St. Stephen's-street*, where the first pageant was placed in form following; it was built somewhat in manner like a stage, 40 foot long, and 8 foot broad: from the standing place upward, was a bank framed in manner of a freestone wall, and in the height thereof were written sentences, *viz.* The causes of this common wealth are, GOD truly preached, JUSTICE truly executed, the people obedient, idleness expelled, labour cherished, and universal-concord preserved.

From the standing place downwards, it was beautified with painters work,⁵ artificially expressing to sight, the pourtraiture of these several looms, and the weavers in them (as it were working) and over every loom the name thereof, *viz.* over the first loom was written, the weaving of *worsted*; over the second, the weaving of *russels*; over the third, the weaving of *darnix*; over the fourth, the weaving of *mockado*; over the fifth, the weaving of *lace*; over the 6th, the weaving of *caffa*; over the seventh, the weaving of *fringe*. And then was there pourtraiture of a matron, and two or three children, and over her head was written these words, *Good nurture changeth qualities*. Upon the stage at the one end, there stood eight small women children spinning *worsted* yarne; and at the other end as many knitting of *worsted* yarn hose: and in the midst of the said stage, stood a pritty boy richly appparelled, which represented the *commonwealth* of the city; and all the rest of the stage was furnished with men, which made the said several works, and before every man the work in deed. Every thing thus ready, and her Majesty come, the child representing the *commonwealth*, spake to her Highness these words following:

⁵ This was the artizans strangers pageant. *Norwich Roll.*

Most gracious Prince, undoubted sovereign Queen,
 Our only joy next God, and chief defence,
 In this small shew, our whole estate is seen,
 The wealth we have, we find proceed from thence,
 The idle hand hath here no place to feed,
 The painfull *wight* hath still to serve his need.

Again, our seat denies our traffick here,
 The sea too near decides us from the rest,
 So weak we were within this dozen year,
 As care did quench the courage of the best,
 But good advice hath taught these little hands
 To rend in twain the force of pining bands.

From combed wool we draw this slender thread,⁶
 From thence the looms⁷ have dealing with the same,
 And thence again, in order to proceed,
 These several works⁸ which skilful art doth frame :
 And all to drive dame *Need* into her cave,
 Our heads and hands together labour'd have.

We bought before, the things that now we sell,
 These slender imps, their works do pass the waves,
 God's peace and thine, we hold and prosper well,
 Of every mouth the hands the charges saves.
 Thus thro' thy help, and aid of power divine,
 Doth *Norwich* live, whose hearts and goods are thine,

This shew pleased her Majesty so greatly, as she particularly viewed the knitting and spinning of the children, perused the looms, and noted the several works and commodities which were made by these means : and then after great thanks given by her to the people, marched towards the market place, where was the second pageant thwarting the street at the entrance of the market, between Master *Skinner* and Master *Quash*, being in breadth 52 feet of assize, and was divided into three gates, in the midst a main gate, and on either side a postern : the main gate in breadth 14 foot, each postern 8 foot, their heights equal to their proportion, over each postern was as it were, a chamber, which chambers were replenished with musick. Over all the gates passed a stage of 8 foot broad, in manner of a pageant, curious, rich, and delightful : the whole work from the pageant downwards seemed to be jasper and marble ; in the fore-front towards her Majesty, was the arms of *England*, on the one side of the gate, and on the other side, the falcon with the crown and scepter ;⁹ the other side was beautified with the arms of *England* on the one side of the gate, and the crest of *England* on the other. The pageant was furnished with five personages apparelled like women. The first was the city of *Norwich* ; the second *Debora* ; the third *Judith* ; the fourth *Hester* ; the fifth *Martia*, sometime Queen of *England*. At the first sight of the Prince, and till her Majesty's coming to the pageant, the musicians used their loud musick, and

⁶ Pointing to the spinners.

⁷ Pointing to the looms.

⁸ Pointing to the works.

⁹ Which was her own badge.

then ceased;¹ wherewith her Highness staid, to whom the personages representing the city of *Norwich*, did speak in these words,

Whom fame resounds with thund'ring trump,
That rends the ratling skies,
And peirceth to the haughty heavens,
And thence descending flies,
Through flickering air; and so conjoins,
The sea and shore together,
In admiration of thy grace,
Good Queen, thou art welcome hither,
More welcome than *Terpsicore*
Was to the town of *Troy*,
Sea-faring men, by *Gemini*,
Conceive not half my joy.
Strong *Hercules* to *Theseus*
Was never such delight,
Nor *Nisus* to *Eurialus*
As I have in this sight,
Penelope did never thirst,
Ulysses more to see,
Than I poor *Norwich* hunger'd have,
To gain the sight of thee.
And now that these my happy eyes
Behold thy heavenly face,
The Lord of lords I humbly pray,
To bless thy noble grace
With *Nestor's* life, with *Sibil's* health,
With *Cresus* stock and store,
With all good gift of *Salomon*,
And twice as many more.
What should I say? thou art my joy
Next God, I have no other,
My Princess and peerless Queen,
My loving nurse and mother.
My goods and lands, my hands and heart,
My limbs and life are thine,
What is mine own in right or thought,
To thee I do resign.
Grant then (O gracious Sovereign Queen)
This only my request,
That that which shall be done in me,
Be construed to the best.
And take in part my slender shews,
Wherein my whole pretence
Is for to please your Majesty,
And end without offence.
So shall I clap my hands for joy,
And hold my self as rich,
As if I had the gold of *Inde*,
And double twice as mich.

¹ The musicians were enclosed in the chambers of the PAGEANT.

Then spake *Debora*, the second person.

Where Princes sitting in their thrones,
 Set God before their sight,
 And live according to his law,
 And guide their people right,
 There doth his blessed gifts abound,
 There kingdoms firmly stand,
 There force of foes cannot prevail,
 Nor fury fret the land.
 My self (O peerless Prince) do speak
 By proof of matter past,
 Which proof by practice I perform'd,
 And foil'd his foes at last,
 Far *Jabin* King of *Canaan*,
 Poor *Israël* did spite,
 And meant by force of furious rage
 To over-run us quite.
 Nine hundred iron chariots
 He brought into the field,
 With cruel Captain *Sisera*,
 By force to make us yield.
 His force was great, his fraud was more,
 He fought, we did defend,
 And twenty winters long did last,
 This war without an end.
 But he that neither sleeps nor slacks,
 Such furies to correct,
 Appointed me, *Debora*, for
 The judge of his elect;
 And did deliver *Sisera*
 Into a woman's hand,
 I slew them all, and so in rest
 His people held the land.
 So mighty Prince, that puissant Lord
 Hath plac'd thee here to be,
 The rule of this triumphant realm
 Alone belongs to thee.
 Continue as thou hast begun,
 Weed out the wicked rout,
 Uphold the simple, meek, and good,
 Pull down the proud and stout.
 Thus shalt thou live and reign in rest,
 And mighty God shalt please,
 Thy state be sure, thy subjects safe,
 Thy commonwealth at ease.
 Thy God shall grant thee length of life,
 To glorify his name,
 Thy deeds shall be recorded in
 The book of lasting fame.

Then spake *Judith*, the third person.

O flower of grace ! O prime of God's elect,
Oh mighty Queen and finger of the Lord !
Did God sometime by me poor wight correct
The champion stout, that him and his abhor'd ?
Then be thou sure thou art his mighty hand,
To conquer those which him and thee withstand.

The rage of foes *Bethulia* did oppress,
The people faint, were ready for to yield :
God aided me, poor widow, ne'ertheless,
To enter into *Holoferne's* field,
And with this sword by his directing hand,
To slay his foe, and quiet so the land.

If this his grace were given to me, poor wight,
If a widow's hand could vanquish such a foe,
Then to a Prince of thy surpassing might,
What tyrant lives but thou maist overthrow ?
Persevere then his servant as thou art,
And hold for aye, a noble victor's part.

Then spake *Hester*, the fourth person.

The fretting heads of furious foes have skill,
As well by fraud, as force to find their prey,
In smiling looks doth lurk a lot as ill,
As where both sterne and sturdy streams do sway,
Thy self, O Queen, a proof hast seen of this,
So well as I poor *Hester* have I wis.

As *Jabin's* force did *Israel* perplex,
And *Holofernes* fierce, *Bethulia* besiege,
So *Haman's* slights thought me and mine to vex,
Yet shew'd a face of subject to his liege.
But force no fraud, nor tyrant strong can trap,
Those whom the Lord in his defence doth wrap.

The proofs I speak by us have oft been seen,
The proofs I speak to thee are not unknown,
Thy God thou know'st most dread and sovereign Queen,
A world of foes of thine hath overthrown,
And hither now triumphantly doth call
Thy noble grace, the comfort of us all.

Dost thou not see the joy of all this flock ?
Vouchsafe to view their passing gladsome cheer,
Be still (good Queen) their refuge and their rock,
As they are thine to serve in love and fear :
So fraud nor force, nor foreign foe may stand
Against the strength of thy most puissant hand.

Then spake *Martia*, the fifth person.

With long discourse (O puissant Prince)
 Some tract of time we spend,
 Vouchsafe yet now a little more,
 And then we make an end.
 The thundring blast of fame whereof
 Dame *Norwich* first did speak,
 Not only shook the air and skies,
 Aut all the earth did break ;
 It rent up graves, and bodies raised,
 Each spirit took his place,
 And this alonelic word was heard,
 Here comes the pearl of grace,
 Here comes the jewel of the world,
 Her people's whole delight,
 The paragon of present time,
 And prince of earthly might.
 The voice was strange, the wonder more,
 For when we viewed the earth,
 Each prince that earst had reigned here,
 Received again his breath ;
 And with his breath, a liberty,
 To hold again his place,
 If any one amongst us all,
 Exceed your noble grace.
 Some comfort every one conceiv'd,
 To catch again his own,
 His utmost skill was trimly used,
 To make his vertues known.
 The plays surpass my skill to tell,
 But when each one had said,
Apollo did himself appear,
 And made us all dismay'd.
 Will you contend with her (quoth he)
 Within whose sacred breast
 Dame *Pallas* and myself have fram'd,
 Our sovereign seat of rest ?
 Whose skill directs the Muses nine,
 Whose grace doth *Venus* stain,
 Her eloquence like *Mercury*,
 Like *Juno* in her train ?
 Whose God is that eternal *Jove*
 Which holds us all in awe,
 Believe me, you exceed the bounds
 Of equity and law.
 Therewith they shrunk themselves aside,
 Not one I could espy,
 They coucht them in their caves again
 And that full quietly.

Yet I that *Martia* hight am she :
 Which some time ruled this land,
 As Queen for thirty-three years space,
 Gat licence at his hand,
 And so *Gurguntius* did,
 My husband's father dear,
 Which built this town and castle both,
 To make our homage here ;
 Which homage, mighty Queen, accept,
 The realm and right is thine,
 The crown, the scepter, and the sword,
 To thee we do resign,
 And wish to God, that thou mayest reign,
 Twice *Nestor's* years in peace,
 Triumphant over all thy foes,
 To all our joys increase.

Amen.

Herewith she passed under the gate, with such thanks as plainly expressed her noble nature, and the musicians within the gate upon their soft instruments used broken musick, and one sang this ditty :

From slumber soft as I fell fast asleep,
 From sleep to dream, from dream to deep delight,
 Each gem the gods had given the world to keep,
 In princely wise came present to my sight :
 Such solace then did sink into my mind,
 As mortal man on mould could never find.
 The gods did strive, and yet their strifes were sweet,
 Each one would have a vertue of her own.
 Dame *Juno* thought the highest place most meet
 For her, because of riches was her throne.
 Dame *Venus* thought by reason of her love,
 That she might claim the highest place above.
 The virgin state *Diana* still did praise,
 And *Ceres* praised the fruit of fertile soil :
 And prudence did dame *Pallas* chiefly raise,
Minerva all for eloquence did strive,
 They smil'd to see their quarrelling estate,
 And *Jove* himself decided their debate.
 My sweets (quoth he) leave off your suger'd strife,
 In equall place I have assigned you all,
 A sovereign wight there is that beareth life,
 In whose sweet heart I have inclosed you all.
 Of *England's* soil she is the sovereign Queen,
 Your vigours there do flourish fresh and green.
 They skipt for joy, and gave their frank consent,
 The noise resounded to the haughty skie ;
 With one loud voice they cried all, Content,
 They clap'd their hands, and therewith waked I.
 The world and they concluded with a breath,
 And wish'd long reign to Queen *Elizabeth*.

Herewith she passed through the market place,² which was goodly garnished, and thence through St. John's-lane by the Duke's Palace, and thence through the other streets, which were trimly decked, directly to the cathedral church, where *Te Deum* was sung, and after service she went to the Bishop's palace, where her Majesty kept, the time she continued in *Norwich*. All this was on *Saturday*, the 16th of *August*, 1578. On the next day after, which was *Sunday*, when princes commonly come not abroad (and time is occupied with sermons and laudable exercises) *T. C.* was to watch a convenient season, where and how might be uttered the things that were prepared for pastime. And so upon *Monday* before supper, he made a devise, as though *Mercury* had been sent from the gods to request the Queen to come abroad, and behold what was devised for her welcome, the whole matter whereof doth follow.

The coach that *Mercury* came in unto the Queen, was closely kept in secret a long season, and when the time came it must pass towards the court, it had a trumpeter with it, and the coachman was made to drive so fast, as the horses should seem to fly; which was so well observed, as the people wondered at the swiftness thereof, and followed it in such flocks and multitudes, that scarce in a great green³ (where the preaching place is) might be found room for any more people. And when the coach approached in the hearing of a trumpet, the trumpeter sounded, and so came into the green sounding, untill the coach was full placed before a window at which the Queen stood, and might be plainly seen and openly viewed. When *Mercury* had espied her Highness, he skipped out of the coach, and being on the ground, gave a jump or two, and advanced himself in such sort, that the Queen smiled at the boldness of the boy. Thus *Mercury* beholding the Queen with great courage and audacity, at length bowed down his head, and immediately stood bolt upright, and shook his rod, and so began his speech with a most assured countenance, and bravely pronounced it in deed, to his great liking and commendation:

Muse not, good Queen, at me that message brings
 From *Jove* or just *Jehova*, lord of might,
 No earthly god, yet governs mortal things,
 And sprites divine, and shining angels bright.
 This lord of late to shew his mighty power,
 Hath wonders wrought, when world look'd least therefore,
 For at his becke this day and present hour,
 The heavens shak'd, the thunderbolts did rore,
 The earth did move, the dead therein did rise,
 And out of grave the ghosts of men are gone,
 The wandring sprites that hover'd in the skies
 Drop'd down from air, for world to wonder on,
 The saints themselves that sat in glory great,
 Were sent in haste to work *Jehova's* will,
 And I that oft my restless wings do beat,
 Was call'd to use my wings and office still.

² The companies stood in their liveries ³ The Green Yard on the north side of on each side as they passed the market the cathedral place.

A common post is *Mercury* you know,
 When HE commands that made the world of nought,
 And flies as fast as arrow out of bow,
 When message may express *Jehova's* thought...
 Whose power divine full long e're this hath seen
 That in this place should lodge a sacred Queen.
 And weighing well the prince whereof I speak,
 Might weary wax of common pastimes here,
 (For that he knows her judgement is not weak)
 Devis'd above, below there should appear
 (To welcome her) some sights that rare should seem;
 And careless stood, what world thereof did deem;
 So that good Queen you take them well in worth.
 No sooner had *Jehova* meant these things,
 But clouds clap'd hands, and souls of men came forth;
 Of heaven gates, yea goodly crowned Kings,
 Were flown abroad from blessed *Abraham's* breast,
 Some in the air and tops of trees did rest,
 Some fell on towers and stately houses high,
 Some sunk in seas, whose names were drowned now,
 And some did light on land where every eye,
 May them behold, and note their manners throw.
 And therewithall the black infernal spreets,
 Ran out of hell, the earth so trembling then,
 And like young lads they hop'd about the streets,
 The satirs wild, in forme and shape of man,
 Crept thro' the woods, and thickets full of briars;
 The water nymphs and fraries straight appears,
 In uncouth forms and fashions strange to view:
 The hags of hell that hatefull are of kind,
 To please the time had learned a nature new,
 And all those things that men can call to mind,
 Were glad to come and do their duty thro'.
 I seeing this, called for my coach in haste,
 Abide sir boy, then said *Jehova* now,
 Thou goest not yet untill a prince be plac'd,
 Where I appoint, thou nothing hast to say:
 Then still I stood, to know what should be done,
 With that a swarm of people every way,
 Like little ants about the fields did run,
 Some to provide for pomp and triumph great,
 Some for good fare, yea household cakes and meat,
 And some they ran to see where poets dwell,
 To pen forth shews and paint out trifles well.
 Some haul'd and pull'd to bring the carriage in,
 Some ran to gaze on triumph near at hand,
 And some stood mute, as they amazed had been,
 To see a court and princely noble band,
 Come marching on, and make here their abode.
 But when I saw the carriage here unlode,
 And well had weigh'd the wonders I have told,
 O mighty God (quoth I) now give me leave,
 To go from thee, some message to unfold,
 That by my speech the hearers may conceive,

Thy godhead great hath brought this Princess here,
 It shall be so (quoth he) dispatch and part,
 And tell her that she is to me so dear,
 That I appoint by man's devise and art,
 That every day she shall see sundry shews,
 If that she please to walk and take the air,
 And that so soon as out of doors she goes,
 (If time do serve and weather waxeth fair)
 Some odd devise shall meet her Highness streight,
 To make her smile, and ease her burthened breast,
 And take away the cares and things of weight,
 That princes feel that findeth greatest rest.
 When I had thus received my charge at full,
 My golden rod in lively hand I took,
 And bad in haste my flying horses pull,
 But e're I past, I gan about me look,
 To see that coach, and each thing gallant were.
 So done, I came all winged as you see,
 And sith I have espyed that Princess there,
 That greatest kings do sue to by degree,
 And many more that sues no whit, do fear,
 I kiss her steps, and shew my master's will,
 And leave with her such graces from above,
 As always shall command her people's love.
 (Uphold her reign, maintain her regal state,
 Find out false hearts, and make her subjects true,
 Plant perfect peace, and root up all debate)
 So with this grace, good Queen, now here adieu,
 For I may now on earth no longer stay,
 Thus servants must to masters will obey.

Mercury having thus spoken to the Queen, whose gracious inclination is such, as will not have any thing dutifully offered pass unregarded, was well heard, her Highness standing at a window, and the speech very well taken and understood. *Mercury*, as he came, passed away, at whose coach the people that had seldom seen such a devise marvelled, and gazed very much; for it had horses to draw it finely painted and winged, to a great shew and order of that it represented, as wit might imagine; the coachman suitable to the same, and a trumpeter in right good garments, as decent for that purpose as could be devised. But the coach was made and framed in such a fashion as few men have seen; the whole whereof was covered with birds and naked spirits, hanging by the heeles in the air and clouds, cunningly painted out, as though by some thunder crack they had been shaken and tormented; yet staid by power divine in their places, to make the more wonder and miraculous shew. And on the middle of that coach, stood a high compassed tower, bedecked with golden and gay jewels, in the top whereof was placed a fair plume of white feathers, all spangled and trimmed to the most bravery; *Mercury* himself in blew sattin lined with cloth of gold, his garments cut and slashed in the finest manner, a peaked hat of the same colour, as though it should cut and sever the wind asunder; and on the same a pair of wings, and wings on his heels likewise. And on his golden rod were little wings also, about the which rod were two wriggling or

scrawling serpents, which seemed to have life when the rod was moved or shaken. So in this sort and form was *Mercury* and his coach set forth, and indeed at such a season as a great sort looked not for any shew, things not being ready, as some thought, to perform that was necessary and expected; yet hap was so good, and the gracious favour of the Prince, that all was well taken and construed to the best meaning of the devisor. So ended that day's devise, which offered occasion to further matter.

On *Tuesday* following (for before that day, by means of the weather, the Queen went not abroad) a very pritty and pleasant shew was performed before her Highness without *St. Bennet's-gates*, as she went towards *Cossey park* to hunt. At which season, although the devisor was not well provided with things necessary for a shew, (by means of some crossing causes in the city,) yet hearing the Queen rode abroad, determined as he might (and yet by help of friends and hap) very well to venture the hazard of a shew, and to be full in the way where her Highness should pass towards her dinner. In which determination many doubts were to be cast, and many persuaded him to tarry a better time; but considering how time rolled on and days and hours did waste, (without doing any thing promised and not performed,) he hastily prepared his boys and men with all their furnitures, and so set forward with 2 coaches handsomely trimmed. The common people beholding the manner thereof, and greedy to gaze on that should be done, followed as their fancies did lead them: so that when the devisor and his retinue came into the open field, there was as great a train and prease about the shew, as came with the court at that instant, which graced much the matter, and gave it some expected hope of good success.

First, there was a feigned devise, that *Venus* and *Cupid* were thrust out of heaven, and walking on the earth met a philosopher, who demanded, from whence they came? they told the philosopher what they were, and he replied, and began with truth and taunts to tickle them so near, that *Venus* fell into a great anger, and *Cupid* ran away, and left his mother and the philosopher disputing together. But *Cupid*, because he would be nourished somewhere, ran to the court, and there sought for succour, and encountering the Queen, began to complain of his state and his mother's, and told how the philosopher had handled them both. But finding neither answer nor aid, he returned again, but not to his mother, for she was falling mad upon a conceit that she was not made of. And *Cupid* wandring in the world, met with dame *Chastity* and her maids, called *Modesty*, *Temperance*, *Good Exercise*, and *Shamefacedness*; and she with her four maids encountering *Cupid* in a goodly coach, and without any honest guard waiting on him, set upon him, threw him out of his golden seat, trod on his pomp, spoiled him of his counterfeit godhead and cloak, and took away his bow and quiver of arrows, the one headed with lead and the other with gold, and so sent him like a fugitive away, and mounted up into the coach herself and her maids, and so came to the Queen, and rehearsed what had happened. Although this was done in her view, and because (said *Chastity*) that the Queen had chosen the best life, she gave the Queen *Cupid's* bow to learn to shoot at whom she pleased, sith none could wound her Highness's heart, it was meet (said *Chastity*) that she should do with

Cupid's bow and arrows what she pleased ; and so did *Chastity* depart, as she said, to the powers divine. *Cupid* in the mean while wandering in the world had found out *Wantonness* and *Riot*, who soon fell into beggary and ruin, (a spectacle to be looked into,) and felt such daily misery with *Wantonness* and *Riot*, that *Cupid* was forced to fling away once again, and hazzard himself to fall into the hands of naughty people, or where fortune assigned: and coming abroad, happened upon the *philosopher*, who talked with him again, told him his errors, and other points of pride and presumption ; declaring it was a great blasphemy and abuse, to report and believe that in heaven were any others gods but one, who had the only rule of all, and made all of nought. In which reasoning and discourse *Cupid* waxed warm, and yet in his greatest heat knew not how nor where to cool himself, at which time came *Wantonness* and *Riot*, and persuaded *Cupid* to play no longer the fool in striving with *philosophers*, but go away with them. So *Cupid* departed and went away with *Wantonness* and *Riot*, and the *philosopher* remained, and declared that all abuses and follies should come to no better end than presently was expressed by the misery of *Wantonness*, *Riot*, and *Cupid*. Then *Modesty* and her fellows, leaving their mistress dame *Chastity* with the powers divine, came soft and fair in their mistress's coach, singing a song of chaste life, as here under followeth,

CHASTE life lives long and looks,
on world and wicked ways,
Chaste life for loss of pleasure short,
doth win immortal praise.
Chaste life hath merry moods,
and soundly taketh rest,
Chaste life is pure as babe new born,
that hugs in mother's breast.
Lewd life cuts off his days,
and soon runs out his date,
Confounds good wit, breeds naughty blood,
and weakens man's estate.
Lewd life the Lord doth loath,
the law and land mislikes,
The wise will shun, fond fools do seek,
and God sore plagues and strikes.
Chaste life may dwell alone,
and find few fellows now,
And sit in regall throne,
and search lewd manners thro'.
Chaste life fears no mishap,
the whole account is made,
When sould from worldly cares is crept,
and sits in sacred shade.
Lewd life is laugh to scorn,
and put to great disgrace,
In hollow caves it hides the head,
and walks with muffled face,

Found out and pointed at,
 a monster of the mind,
 A canker'd worm that conscience eats,
 and strikes clear senses blind.
 Chast life a precious pearl,
 doth shine as bright as sun,
 The fair hour-glass of days and years,
 that never out will run.
 The beauty of the soul,
 the bodies bliss and ease,
 A thing that least is look'd unto,
 yet most the mind shall please.

And when the song was ended, *Modesty*, sent (as she said she was) from her mistress, spake to the Queen a good season, and so the matter ended. For this shew the deviser had gracious words of the Queen, openly and often pronounced by her Highness. On the same day the minister of the *Dutch* church, pronouncing to her Majesty at her being abroad, the oration following, presented the cup therein mentioned, which was esteemed to be worth 50 pounds, very curiously and artificially wrought.

Oratio ad Serenissimam *Angliæ* Reginam habita 19 *Augusti*
 1578, a Ministro Ecclesiæ *Belgo-germanicæ* Nordovici
 in loco publico.

Magna oratoribus, qui percelebratorum ætate vixerunt fuit laus, serenissima Regina, quod judicum animos partim suaviloquentia, partim posita rei personæque ante ipsorum oculos calamitate, in quemcunque vellet animi habitum transformarent. Prius membrum non vulgurem nobis ob oculos ponit hominum facilitatem, quod adeo sequaces dictoque audientes fuerint, ut se linguis duci paterentur. Posterius magnam ubique apud gentes, quarum respublica optabili ordine fuit constituta, obtinuit gratiam: longè autem majorem apud eos, qui Christo nomen dederunt: omnium verò maximam apud te (ô serenissima Regina) ecclesiæ Christi nutrix, cujus animum verbo Dei obsequentem instruxit, non fucatus hic sermo, sed Christi spiritus, pietatisque zelus. Ipsissima priorum calamitas afflictorumque lachrymæ, lachrymæ inquam Christi fidelium te commoverunt, misera despersaque Christi membra quibusvis injurijs objecta, mille jam mortibus territa, in tutelam salutemque animi juxta ac corporis recipere ac protegere. Ob hæc singularia tua in nos pietatis beneficia, et quod sub tutore optimo magistratu in hac tua Nordovicensi urbe (quam majestas tua nobis ob Christi religionem exulantibus domicilij loco clementer concessit) vivimus, adde quod populi in nos animum favorabilem experimur, imprimis Deo patri et Domino unico servatori nostro Jesu Christo, deinde et tibi serenissima Regina immortales non quas debemus, sed quas possimus, agimus gratias. Porro humile quidem et unicum tamen nostrum est votum, animi nostri gratitudinem majestati tuæ ostendere. Ecce igitur nullum munus, sed animum nostrum: nullum regium splendorum, sed pietatis posteritatisque monumentum serenissimæ tuæ Majestati consecratum. Hoc autem eo gratius majestati tuæ fore confidimus, quod ex inculpati pijsimique Josephi historia, Dei erga Majestatem tuam bonitas, ad vivum sit

delineata, quem nulla astutia, nullum robur, nulla denique regnandi libido; sed fides constans, Christiani pectoris pietas, cœlestisque virtus, singulari Dei favore, ex sanguinaria fratrum conspiratione, mortisque metu, ad summam dignitatem, regniq̃ue decus exexerunt. In hujus fratres non aliena videtur proverbialis illa apud Hebræos sententia: Ividia malorum rerum appetitus, et studium vanæ gloriæ hominibus sapissimè occasio sunt sui interitus. Tamen quod Josephi animum attinet, ea fuit prædix et temperantia et fortitudine, at nimis iniquis et simul et pravus censeretur, qui eum vel minimo vindicandi effecta accusare velit; adeo Dei providentiæ et se et omne vitæ suæ studium, vitæ inquam in alieno regno periclitantis, commisit, ut non aliunde quàm à solo Dei nutu pendere visus sit. Sed quorsum ista? In te ne hæc ipsa aliâque consimilia (ô serenissima Regina) et regni tui ratione omnium oculis conspicua sunt? Hæc inquam esse ecclesiæ Christi felicissimum gaudium, spirituale diadema, et summum decus, hujus verò regni verè regium splendorem, atque perennem gloriam, quis nisi mente captus inficias ire potest? Pijssimè tu quidem singulari Dei bonitate animum Josephi tum in regni tui conservacione, tum in regno Christi amplificando imitata es (ô nutrix ecclesiæ Dei fidelissima) solius enim Dei est hunc per res (prout hominum oculis sunt subjectæ) secundas disperdere, illum autem per quævis tentationum genera rerumque discrimina extollere. Quos ut vasa suæ misericordiæ agnoscit, ita etiam et bonitate et spiritus sui tum consolatione, tum fortitudine ad æternæ vitæ felicitatem prosequitur. Quod nostrum votum ratum esse, majestatem tuam regniq̃ue ordinem spirituali prudentia ac sapientia stabilire, eamque in longam ætatem servare, tuæ item Majestatis subditos vera sui cognitione magis ac magis imbuere, dignetur bonus ille et clemens Deus, per merita filij sui Domini nostri Jesu Christi, Amen.

Regiæ Majestati post orationem oblatum est monumentum aliquod, in cuius superficie artificiosè sculpta erat historia Josephi: ex lib. Genesios.

In circumferentia verò hoc carmen,

*Innocuum pietas ad regia sceptrâ Josephum,
Ex manibus fratrum, carnificisque, rapit:
Carcere et insidijs sic te Regina tuorum
Ereptam duxit culmina ad ista Deus.*

Inscriptio erat in ipsius capacitate scripta in orbem, hoc modo:

Serenissimæ Angliæ Regiæ Elizabethæ, Ecclesiæ Belgicæ Nordovici ob religionem exulantes, hoc Monumentum et Pietatis et posteritatis ergò consecrabant, Anno salutis Humanæ, 1578.

In interiore ipsius parte erat insigne serpentis in gyrum convoluti, cui media insidebat columba, cum hoc Christi elogio: Prudens ut serpens, simplex ut columba.

The Minister of the Dutch Church his Oration in English.

THE orators (most gracious Queen) which lived in the age of them that won greatest renown, were highly commended for that they

could transform the judges minds, partly by eloquence, and partly by setting down before their eyes the calamity of the thing and person they spake of, into what disposition they listed. The first part declareth unto us no common felicity of men, in that they were so willing in following, and attentive in hearing, as they would suffer themselves to be lead by eloquence. The last obtained great favour amongst all nations, whose common weal was governed in good order, and far greater amongst the *Christians*: but greatest of all with thee (O most excellent Queen) the nurse of *Christ's* church, whose mind obedient to *God's* word, the spirit of *Christ*, and zeal of godliness, and not this prophane kind of speech, hath instructed. The very calamity of godly men, and tears of the afflicted, the tears I say of faithfull *Christians*, have thoroughly moved thee to defend and protect the miserable and dispersed members of *Christ* exposed to every kind of injury, frightened by a thousand deaths, with the safety and preservation as well of mind as body. For these thy singular benefits of godliness towards us, and that we live under so good a tutor, as the magistrate in this thy city of *Norwich*, which thy Majesty hath of clemency granted unto us for a mansion place, which were banished for *Christ's* religion: and moreover for that we find the minds of the people favourable towards us, first we give immortall thanks, not such as we ought, but such as we are able unto *God* the father, and the *Lord* our only *Saviour Jesus Christ*: and then unto thee most mercifull Queen. Moreover, it is our humble and yet our only petition, to shew unto your Majesty the thankfulness of our mind. Behold therefore dedicated to your most excellent Majesty, not any gift but our mind, no princely jewell, but a monument of godliness and posterity. The which we hope will be so much the more acceptable to your Majesty, because the goodness of *God* towards your Majesty is most lively drawn out of the history of the innocent and most godly *Joseph*, whom neither policy nor desire of bearing rule, but constant faith, godliness of a *Christian* heart, and heavenly vertue by *God's* singular mercy delivered from the bloody conspiracy of his bretheren and fear of death, brought unto high dignity and royall kingdom. To whose bretheren that proverbiall sentence of the *Hebrews* is very fittly alluded: envy being the desire of evil things, and covetousness of transitory renown, is oftentimes a man's destruction. But touching the mind of *Joseph*, the same was indued with such temperance and fortitude, that he might be thought no less unjust than wicked, that would accuse him so much as with the least affection of revenge: so wholly did he commit himself and all the government of his life, his life, I say, put in hazzard in a strange kingdom unto the providence of *God*, that he seemed to hang on no other thing than the only will of *God*. But to what end speak I this? Are not these self same things, and others their like (O most excellent Queen) by the eyes of all men clearly beheld in thee and the order of thy kingdom? What man (I say) having his wits, can deny these things to be the most happy joy, spiritual crown, and chiefest ornament of *Christ's* church, and truly of this kingdom the princely beauty and perpetual renown? Thou dost follow most holily the mind of *Joseph*, by the singular goodness of *God*, as well in preserving thy kingdom, as in amplifying the kingdom of *Christ*, (O thou most faithfull nurse of the church of *God*.) For it is in *God* only to destroy this man by

prosperity (as the world seeth) and advance another by all kinds of adversities, tentations, and dangers. Whom as he acknowledgeth the vessels of his mercy, so by his goodness together with the consolation and strength of his spirit, he doth bring them to the happiness of eternal life. Which our petition that good and merciful God grant may be ratified, in establishing your Majesty and governance of your kingdom with spiritual wisdom and understanding, in preserving the same full many years, and induing your Majesty's subjects more and more with true knowledge of him, for his Son's sake, our *Lord Jesus Christ, Amen.*

The oration ended, there was a certain monument presented to her Majesty, in the upper part whereof was artificially graven the history of *Joseph* out of *Genesis*. In the inner part of the same there was the figure of a serpent, interfolding it's self: in the midst whereof did set a dove, with this sentence of *Christ's*, *Math. 10, 16. Wise as the serpent, and meek as the dove.* In the circumference or compass thereof, were these verses to be read,

To royal scepter, godliness,
Joseph the innocent,
 Doth take from brothers bloody hands,
 and murtherers intent.
 So thee, O Queen, the Lord hath led,
 from prison and deceit,
 Of thine, unto these highest tops
 of your princely estate.

On *Wednesday* her Highness dined at my Lord of *Surrey's*,⁴ where were the *French* ambassadors also, at a most rare and delicate dinner and banquet. At which season the deviser did watch with his shew (called *Manhood* and *Desert*) at my Lord of *Surrey's* back door, going to the Queen's barge; but the room was so little, that neither the shot, the armed men, nor the players could have place convenient. Whereupon he and his assistants took boats, and conveyed their people down the water, towards a landing place, that they hoped the Queen would come unto. And there having all things in readiness, they hovered on the water three long hours, by which means the night came on, and so they were fain to withdraw themselves and go homeward, trusting for a better time and occasion, which indeed was offered the next day after, by the Queen's Majesties own good motion, who told the deviser she would see what pastimes were prepared, as hereafter you shall perceive by the discourse of these matters, and by this shew of *Manhood*, and the shew of the nymphs. Nevertheless, as her Majesty returned homeward, within *Bishop's-gate*, at the Hospital door, Master *Stephen Limbert*, Master of the grammar school in *Norwich*, stood ready to render her an oration. Her Majesty drew near unto him, and thinking him fearfull, said graciously unto him, *Be not afraid*: he answered her again in *English*, *I thank your Majesty for your good encouragement*: and then with good courage entered into this oration following.

⁴ At *Surrey-house* on *Mushold-Hill*.

Ad Illustrissimam Principem *Elizabetham, Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ* Reginam, &c. ante fores ΠΤΩΧΟΔΟΧΕΙΟΥ *Nordovicensis*, Oratio *Stephani Limberti* Ludimagistri publici.

ÆGIPTUM fama est inundante *Nilo* (serenissima Regina) et aureo *Pactoli* flumine quotannis *Lidiam* irrigari, quæ res in ijs agris maxima fecunditatis causa putatur. In nos autem atque adeo universam *Angliam*, quæ latè patet, non è *Tmolo*, aut alijs nescio quibus montibus, sed ex illo perenni et uberrimo fonte bonitatis tuæ, multi maximique pietatis, justiciæ, mansuetudinis, aliorumque innumera-bilium bonorum, præ quibus jam viluit aurum et obsolevit, copiosissimi rivi profluxerunt. Atque ut ex infinitis vel unum leviter attingam, propterea quodd de pluribus dicere nec est hujus loci et temporis nec facultatis meæ. Insignem illam misericordiam celsitudinis tuæ, nobilissima Regina, et ad levandum pauperrimorum hominum inopiam incredibilem propensionem, qua de plurimis virtutibus nulla Deo gratior (ΠΡΟΣ ΓΑΡ ΔΙΟΣ ΕΙΣΙΝ ΑΠΑΝΤΕΣ ΠΤΩΧΟΙ ut canit *Homerus*) in summa principe nulla mortalibus admirabilior esse protest, quibus tandem laudibus efferemus? Quàm honorificis verbis prosequemur? ΠΤΩΧΟΔΟΧΕΙΟΝ hoc est, hospitium pauperum celeberrimum est apud omnes posteros regiæ virtutis atque beneficentiæ monumentum futurum, institutum quidem ab illustrissimo *Henrico* patre celsitudinis tuæ, à nobilissimo *Edovardo* fratre maximis tabulis consignatum, a tua verò majestate, quod non minorem laudem meretur, *Cringlefordiensi*bus fundis et possessionibus egregiè nuper auctum atque amplificatum, ut non tam alienis jam ornamentis, quàm proprijs virtutibus meritò lætari possis. Recordata quippe es pro tua singulari prudentia atque eruditione, divinam illam sapientissimi *Platonis* legem quam undecimo le legibus libro scriptam reliquit, ΠΤΩΧΟΣ ΜΗΔΕΙΣ ΗΜΙΝ ΕΝ ΤΗ ΠΟΛΕΙ ΠΙΝΕΣΘΩ. Tantam igitur benignitatem, tam eximiam et incredibilem misericordiam tuam (illustrissima princeps) quibus complectemur studijs? Quibus officijs, aut qua voce grati animi voluntatem testificabimur? Cum enim omnes referendæ gratiæ studio et labore, vel accuratissimas rationes exquisiverimus, ne unius quidem hujus beneficij, quo nos augustissimæ majestati tuæ obstrictos esse et devinctos agnoscimus, magnitudinem assequi poterimus. Superabimur vel ab hoc uno et singulari merito, nedum sperandum est, ut immenso reliquorum meritorum pelago, quod tum in omnes tibi subditos publicè et generatim, tum in hanc civitatem propriè ac particulatim exundavit, pares esse queamus. Vere ΟΔΒΙΟΝ incolimus et in beatis illis insulis de quibus meminit *Hesiodus* ΠΑΡ ΩΚΕΑΝΟΝ ΒΑΘΥΔΙΝΗΝ ætatem agimus, qui non modo frugibus, lana, pecore alijsque subsidijs humanæ vitæ sed multo magis veræ religionis verbique divini, in quibus animi solùm acquiescunt, pretiosissimis opibus abundamus. Sunt qui *Britanniam* alterum orbem appellârunt, quod hac ætate nostra dici rectissimè posse arbitror. Cùm enim omnes undique terræ gravissimis bellis affligantur, et discordiarum jactentur fluctibus, soli nos, celsitudine tua clavum moderante, in pacatissimo portu navigamus, et ab orbe malorum disjuncti, in celum quodammodo foelicitatis sublati videmur. Quod est ergo officij nostri, primùm Deo Opt. Max. gratias agimus, cujus unius bonitati omnem

hanc, quantacunque est, beatitudinem acceptam referimus, precamurque ut eam nobis propriam et perpetuam esse velet: deinde celsitudini tuæ, serenissima Regina, cujus opera, cura, solitudine, et partam hanc nobis fœlicitatem, et tot annos conservatam agnoscimus. Lætatur hoc aspectu tuo, et gratulamur incredibili studio, quòd tum ex meo ipsius sensu loquor, tum omnes qui jam undique confluerunt *Nordovicenses* tui à me dici postulant. Atque utinam in hæc pectora posses oculos inserere, et oculos animorum nostrorum sinus perlustrare, videres profectò inclusam intus, quæ tantis angustiis erumpere non potest, infinitam molem voluntatis. Fidem omnem, studium, observantiam, quæ tantæ principi debentur, ut hactenus promptissimè detulimus, ita studiosissimè semper deferemus: et si quando casus aliquis inciderit (quod Deus omen avertat) sacrosanctæ Majestatis tuæ, aut istius florentissimi regni, vel salus in discrimen veniat, vel dignitas periclitetur, non solùm bonorum omnium ac facultatum effusionem, sed laterum nostrorum oppositus et corporum pollicemur. Rogamus deinde et obsecramus excellentiam tuam, illustrissima Regina, ut et hoc nostrum qualecunque officium à summa benevolentia animòque quàm gratissimo profectum boni consulas, et de nobis *Nordovicensibus* sic existimes, ad lautiores te fortasse subditos venisse sæpe, ad lætiores nunquam.

The Oration of *Stephen Limbert* Publick Schoolmaster, to the most magnificent Prince *Elizabeth*, of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, Queen, &c. before the gates of the Hospital^s of *Norwich*.

It is reported (most gracious Queen) that *Egypt* is watered with the yearly overflowing of *Nile*, and *Lidia* with the golden stream of *Pactolus*, which thing is thought to be the cause of the great fruitfulness of these countries: but upon us, and further, over all *England*, even into the uttermost borders, many and main rivers of godliness, justice, humility, and other innumerable good things, in comparison of the which, gold is vile and naught worth, do most plentifully gush out, and those not from *Tmolus*, or other hills, I know not which, but from that continual and most abundant welspring of your goodness. And that of those infinite goodnesses I may lightly touch one, for that neither place, time, nor my ability doth permit to speak of many: with what praises shall we extoll; with what magnificent words shall we express that notable mercy of your Highness (most renowned Queen) and incredible readiness to relieve the need of poor men, than the which of many vertues none can be more acceptable unto God, as *Homer* writeth, neither any vertue in a mighty prince more wondered at amongst men. This HOSPITAL of poor men is most famous, which will be a monument of princely vertue and beneficence amongst all posterity, instituted by the most mighty King *Henry* your Highness's father, confirmed with the great seal by the most noble King *Edward* your brother, but by your Majesty, which deserveth no less praise, of late notably increased and amplified by

^s St. Giles's, now the old men's hospital.

the lands and possessions of *Cringleford*, that you may not now worthily rejoice so much in other's ornaments, as in your own virtues. For you are said for your singular wisdom and learning, to have studied that divine law of the most wise *Plato*, which he left written in the eleventh book of laws. Such your great bounty therefore, so exceeding and incredible mercy (O most vertuous Prince) in what books shall we comprehend? with what duties, or with what voice shall we testify the good will of a thankfull mind? For when we diligently seek all the most exquisite and curious means of thanksgiving: we cannot so much as attain unto the greatness of this one benefit, by the which we acknowledge ourselves bound and strictly holden to your most roiall Majesty. We shall be overcome even with this one and singular benefit, so much the less hope have we then in any point to countervail the huge sea of the rest of your benefits, which overfloweth on every side, as well publickly and generally over all your subjects, as properly and particularly upon this city. We certainly now inhabit, and lead our lives in those most happy islands, which *Hesiod* maketh mention of, which not only abound with all manner of grain, wool, cattle, and other aids of man's life; but much more with the precious treasure of true religion and the word of God, in which only, the minds of men have rest and peace. There be, that call *England* another world, which I think may be most true in this our age. For whereas all lands on every side of us are afflicted with most grievous wars, and tossed with the floods of dissention, we only (your Highness governing our stern) do sail in a most peaceable haven, and severed from a world of mischiefs, do seem after a sort to be taken up into a heaven of happiness. We therefore (according to our bounden duty) first give thanks unto God Almighty, unto whose goodness only with thanks we refer all this our happiness, how great soever it be, and pray that he would vouchsafe to make the same proper and perpetual unto us. And afterwards unto your Highness (O most gracious Queen) by whose study, care and diligence we confess this blessedness to be gotten, and so many years preserved unto us. We are glad in this beholding you, and we rejoice with desire more than may be believed, so also all your subjects of *Norwich* desire me to say the same in their behalf. And I would to God you could pierce these our breasts with your eyes, and thoroughly view the hidden and covered creeks of our minds! Then undoubtedly should you behold an infinite heap of good will closely shut up within, which cannot break out of so narrow straits. All the faith, study, and obedience, which are due to so great a Prince, as hitherto we have most willingly imployed, so will we always most diligently perform the same; and if at any time any chance should happen (which fortune, God turn from us) that the state of thy blessed Majesty, or of this flourishing realm should come in danger, or the worthiness thereof be in hazard, we do not only profess the effusion of all our goods and substance, but also the putting forth and brunt of our strengths and bodies therein. Finally, we desire and beseech your excellency (most renowned Queen) well to accept of this our duty, howsoever it be, proceeding from a singular good will, and a most thankfull mind, and so to think of us citizens of *Norwich*, that perhaps you have many times come to people more wealthy, but to more joyfull, never.

Immediately after the beginning of the oration, her Majesty called to her the *French* ambassadors, whereof there were three, and diverse *English* lords, and willed them to hearken, and she herself was very attentive, even untill the end thereof. And the oration ended, after she had given great thanks therefore to Master *Limbert*, she said to him, *It is the best that ever I heard; you shall have my hand:* and pulled off her glove and gave him her hand to kiss; which, before kneeling on his knees, he arose and kissed: and then she departed to the court without any other shew that night, but that she sent back to know his name. The next night being *Thursday*, there was an excellent princely mask brought before her after supper, by Master *Goldingham* in the privy chamber; it was of gods and goddesses both strangely and richly apparelled. The first that entered was *Mercury*, then entered two torch-bearers in purple taffata mandillions, laid with silver lace, as all other the torch-bearers were; then entered a consort of musick, to wit, six musicians, all in long vestures of white sarsenet girded about them, and garlands on their heads playing very cunningly, then two torch bearers more; then *Jupiter* and *Juno*, then two torch-bearers more; then *Mars* and *Venus*, then two torch-bearers more; then *Apollo* and *Pallas*, then two torch-bearers more; then *Neptune* and *Diana*; and lastly, *Cupid* concluding the matter.

Thus when they had once marched about the chamber, *Mercury* dischargeth his message in these words to the Queen; *the good meaning MAYOR and all his bretheren, with the rest, have not rested from praying unto the gods to prosper thy coming hither; and the gods themselves moved by their unfeigned prayers, are ready in person to bid thee worthily welcome; and I Mercury the god of merchants and merchandise, and therefore a favourer of the CITIZENS, being thought meetest am chosen fittest to signify the same. GODS there be also which cannot come, being tied by the time of the year, as Ceres in harvest, Bacchus in wines, Pomona in orchards. Only Hymeneus denieth his good will either in presence or in person: notwithstanding Diana hath so counterchecked him therefore, as he shall hereafter be at your commandment. For my part as I am a rejoicer at your coming, so am I a furtherer of your welcome hither; and for this time I bid you farewell.*

Then marched they about again, and that done, *Jupiter* spake to the Queen in this sort, and then gave her a riding wand of whales fin, curiously wrought.

Fear not, O Queen, thou art beloved so,
As subjects true will truly thee defend:
Fear not my power to overthrow thy wo,
I am the god that can each miss amend.
Thou dost know great *Jupiter* am I,
That gave thee first thy happy sovereignty.
I give thee still, as ever thou hast had,
A peerless power unto thy dying day,
I give thee rule to overcome the bad,
And love to love thy loving subjects ay.
I give thee here this small and slender wand,
To shew thou shalt in quiet rule this land.

Then *Juno* spake, whose gift was a purse curiously wrought.

Is *Juno* rich? no sure she is not so,
 She wants that wealth that is not wanting here,
 Thy goods get friends, my wealth wins many a foe,
 My riches rust, but thine shine passing clear.
 Thou art beloved of subjects far and nigh,
 Which is such wealth as money cannot buy.
 Farewell, fair Queen, I cannot give thee ought,
 Nor take away thy good that is so bound :
 Thou canst not give that I so long have sought,
 Ne can I hold the riches thou hast found.
 Yet take this gift, though poor I seem to be,
 That thou thy self shall never poorer be.

Then after they had marched again about *Mars* gave his
 gift, which was a fair pair of knives; and said :

Where force doth fiercely seek to foster wrong,
 There *Mars* doth make him make a quick recoil,
 Nor can indure that he should harbor long,
 Where naughty *wights* manure in goodly soil.
 This is the use that aids the force of war,
 That *Mars* doth mend, that force doth seek to marre.
 And tho', O Queen, thou be'st a Prince of peace,
 Yet shalt thou have me fastly sure at need,
 The storms of strife, and blustering broils to cease,
 Which forreign foes or faithless friends may breed,
 To conquer, kill, to vanquish and subdue,
 Such feigned folk as love, to live untrue.

These words were ingraven upon the knives :

To hurt your foe, and help your friend,
 These knives are made unto that end,
 Both blunt and sharp you shall us find,
 As pleaseth best your princely mind.

Then spake *Venus*, whose gift was a white dove.

In vain, fair Queen, from heaven my coming was,
 To seek to mend that is no way amiss :
 For now I see thy favour so doth pass,
 That none but thou, thou only she it is,
 Whose beauty bids each *wight* to look on thee,
 By view they may another *Venus* see.
 Where beauty boasts, and favour doth not fail,
 What may I give to thee, O worthy *wight* ?
 This is my gift, there shall no woe prevail,
 That seeks thy will against thy will's delight,
 Not where they will, but where it likes thy mind,
 Accept that friend if loyal thou him find.

The dove being cast off, ran directly to the Queen, and being taken up and set upon the table before her Majesty, sat so quietly as if it had been tied. Then after they had marched again about, *Apollo* presented his gift, which was an instrument called a *bandonet*, and did sing to the said instrument this short and pritty ditty, as he was playing thereupon.

It seemeth strange to see such strangers here,
Yet not so strange but strangers know you well,
Your vertuous thoughts to gods do plain appear,
Your acts on earth bewray how you excel :
You cannot die, love here hath made your lease,
Which gods have sent, and God saith shall not cease.
Vertuous desire desired me to sing,
No subjects suit, tho' suitors they were all,
Apollo's gifts are subject to no king,
Rare are thy gifts that did *Apollo* call,
Then still rejoice sith god and man say so,
This is my gift, thou never shalt have woe.

Pallas then speaketh, and presenteth her gift, which was a book
of *Wisdom*.

Most worthy *wight* what would'st thou have of me?
Thou hast so much, thou canst enjoy no more :
I cannot give that once I gave to thee,
Nor take away the good I gave before.
I robbed was, by Nature's good consent
Against my will, and yet I was content.
A *Pallas* thou, a Princess I will be,
I Queen of loss, thou goddess which hast got :
I sometime was, thou only now art she :
I take, thou gav'st that luck that was my lot.
I give not thee this book to learn thee aught,
For that I know already thou art taught.

Then *Neptune* spake : his gift was a great artificial fish, and in the belly of it a pike, which he threw out before her Majesty.

What art thou, Queen, that gods do love thee so ?
Who won their wills to be so at thy will ?
How can the world become thy cruel foe ?
How can disdain or malice seek to kill ?
Can sea or earth devise to hurt thy hap ?
Sith thou by gods doth sit in Fortune's lap.
As heaven and earth hath vowed to be thine,
So *Neptune's* seas have sworn to drench thy foes,
As I am god, and all the waters mine,
Still shalt thou get, but never shalt thou loose :
And sith on earth my wealth is nought at all,
Accept good will, the gift is very small.

Diana presented a bow and arrows nocked and headed with silver :
her speech was this.

Who ever found on earth a constant friend,
That may compare with this my virgin Queen ?
Who ever found a body and a mind,
So free from stain, so perfect to be seen ?
O heavenly hew that aptest is to soil,
And yet dost live from blot of any foil.
Rare is thy gift, and given to few or none,
Malist therefore of some that dare not say,
More shines thy light, for that I know but one,
That any such shew, to follow on their way.
Thou, thou art she, take thou the only praise,
For chastest dame, in these our happy days.
Accept my bow, sith best thou dost deserve,
Tho' well I know thy mind can thee preserve.

Cupid's speech, his gift and arrow of gold.

Ah ! ah ! I see my mother out of sight,
Then let the boy now play the wag awhile,
I seem but weak, yet weak is not my might,
My boyish wit can oldest folk beguile.
Who so doth think, I speak this but in jest,
Let me but shoot, and I shall quench his rest,
Mark here my shafts : this all is made of wood,
Which is but soft, and breeds but soft good will,
Now this is gilt, yet seems it gold full good,
And doth deceive blind loving people still.
But here is one is seldom felt or seen :
This is of gold, meet for the noblest Queen.
Therefore dame fair, take thou this gift of me,
Tho' some deserve, yet none deserve like you,
Shoot but this shaft at King or *Cesar* : he
And his is thine, and if thou wilt allow,
It is a gift that many here do crave,
Yet none but thou this golden shaft may have.

There was written upon the shaft :

My colour, joy, my substance pure,
My vertue such as shall endure.

Her Majesty received these gifts very thankfully, the gods and the goddesses with the rest of the masque marched about the chamber again, and then departed in like manner as they came in. Then the Queen called unto her, Master *Robert Wood*, the *mayor* of *Norwich*, whom first she heartily thanked, and took him by the hand, and used secret conference, but what I know not. And thus this delightful night passed, to the joy of all that saw her grace in so pleasant plight.

On *Thursday* in the morning, my Lord Chamberlain gave the devisor warning the Queen would ride abroad in the afternoon, and he commanded him to be ready, dutifully to present her with some shew. Then knowing which way the Queen would ride, (by conjecture and instructions given,) the devisor caused a place to be made and digged for the nymphs of the water, the manner and proportion whereof was in this form and fashion. First, there was measure taken for 60 foot of ground every way, the hole to be made deep and 4 square, which ground was all covered with canvas painted green like the grass, and at every side on the canvas, ran a string through curtain rings, which string might easily be drawn any kind of way, by reason of two great poles that lay along in the ground, and answered the curtain on each side, so that drawing a small cord in the middle of the canvas, the earth would seem to open, and so shut again as the other end of the cord was drawn backward. And in the same cave was a noble noise of musick of all kinds of instruments, severally to be sounded and played upon, and at one time they should be sounded all together, that might serve for a consort of broken musick. And in the same cave also, were placed twelve water nymphs, disguised or dressed most strangely, each of them had either upon white silk or fine linnen, green sedges, stitched cunningly on a long garment, so well wrought and set on, as scarce any white might be perceived. And every nymph had in her hand a great bundle of bulrushes, and had on her head a garland of ivie, under the which ivie, was a coif of moss, and under the moss was their long goodly hair, like golden tresses that covered her shoulders, and in a manner wrought down unto her middle.

Now touching the beauty of the nymphs, they seemed to be the chosen children of the world, and became their attire so well, that their beauty might have abused a right good judgement. For diverse of those that knew them before (albeit they were bare faced) could scarce know them in their garments, and sundry people took them to be young girls and wenches, prepared for the purpose to procure a laughter. These nymphs thus apparelled, and all things in good plight and readiness, there was devised, that at the Queen's coming near the water-side, (as this cave stood near the brim of the river) one nymph should pop up out of the cave first, and salute the Queen with a speech, and then another: and so till four of them had finished their speeches, there they should remain; and when they retired into their cave, the musick should begin; which sure had been a noble hearing, and the more melodious for the variety thereof, and because it should come secretly and strangely out of the earth. And when the musick was done, then should all the 12 nymphs have issued together, and danced a dance with timbrels trimed with bells, and other jangling things; which timbrels were as broad as a sieve, having bottoms of fine parchment, and being sounded, made such a confused noise and pastime, that it was to be wondered at: besides the strangeness of the timbrels (yet known to our fore fathers) was a matter of admiration, unto such as were ignorant of that new found toy, gathered and borrowed from our elders. So in order and readiness stood that shew for the time.

And to keep that shew company (but yet far off) stood the shew of *Manhood* and *Desert*, as first to be presented, and that shew was as

well furnished as the other; men all, save one boy called *Beauty*; for the which, *Manhood*, *Favour*, and *Desert*, did strive, (or should have contended,) but Good Fortune (as victor of all conquests) was to come in, and overthrow *Manhood*, *Favour*, *Desert*, and all their powers, and only by fine force (upon a watchword, spoken) should lay hands on *Beauty*, and carry or lead her away. The other suiters troubled with this kind of dealing, should talk together, and swear to be in one mind for an open revenge: and upon that *Fortune* should cry *Arme, Arme*. The other side called for their friends, at the which stir should appear both their strengths; but good *Fortune* should far in power exceed his enemies. And yet to shew that destiny (and who best can conquer) shall governe all, *Fortune* should make an offer, that six to six with sword and target, should end the brawll and business. Then six gentlemen on either side with rebated swords and targets (only in doublet and hose, and murrion on head) approached and would claim the combat, and deal together 12 blows apiece, and in the end *Fortune* should be victor: and then the shot and armed men should fall at variance so sharply (upon mistaking of the matter) that *Fortune's* side should triumph and march over the bellies of their enemies: in which time were legs and arms of men (well and lively wrought) to be let fall in numbers on the ground, as bloody as might be. *Fortune* regarding nothing but victory, marcheth so away in great triumph: and then should have come into the place, a song for the death of *Manhood*, *Favour*, and *Desert*, and so the shew should have ended.

But now note what befell after this great business and preparation. For as the Queen's Highness was appointed to come unto her coach, and the lords and courtiers were ready to mount on horseback, there fell such a shower of rain (and in the neck thereof came such a terrible thunder) that every one of us were driven to seek for covert and most comfort, insomuch that some of us in boat stood under a bridge, and were all so dashed and washed, that it was a greater pastime to see us look like drowned rats, than to have beheld the uttermost of the shews rehearsed. Thus you see, a shew in the open field, is always subject to the sudden change of weather, and a number of more inconveniences. But what should be said of that which the city lost by this cause, velvets, silks, tinsels, and some cloth of gold, being cut out for these purposes, that could not serve to any great effect after? Well there was no more to say but an old adage, that man doth purpose, but God doth dispose, to whose disposition and pleasure the guide of great matters is committed. So this *Thursday* took his leave from the actors, and left them looking one upon another, and he that thought he had received most injury, kept greatest silence, and lapping up (among a bundle of other misfortunes) this evil chance, every person quietly passed to his lodging.

The next day being *Fryday*, on which day the court removed, the streets towards St. *Bennet's*-gates were hanged from the one side to the other, with cords made of herbs and flowers, with garlands, coronets, pictures, rich cloths, and a thousand devices. At the gates themselves there was a stage made, very richly apparelled with cloth of gold and crimson velvet, whereupon in a close place made thereon for the purpose, was placed very sweet musick; and one ready to render her this speech following. The doleful hour of her departure

came, she passed from the court to those gates, with such countenances, both on her Majesty's part, and her subjects, now dolorous, now cheerful, as plainly shewed the loving hearts of both sides. When she came there, the speech was thus uttered unto her in very plausible sort.

Terrestrial joys are tied with slender file,
 Each happy hap full hastily doth slide,
 As summer season lasteth but a while,
 So winter storms do longer time abide :
 Alas ! what bless can any time endure ?
 Our sunshine day is dash'd with sudden shower.
 Could tongue express our secret joys of heart,
 (Oh ! mighty Prince) when thou didst come in place ?
 No no God wot, nor can express the smart
 Thy subjects feel in this departing case.
 But gracious Queen let here thy grace remain,
 In gracious wise, till thy return again.
 In lieu whereof, receive thy subjects hearts,
 In fixed faith continually thine own :
 Who ready rest to loose their vital parts,
 In thy defence, when any blast is blown,
 Thou art our Queen, our rock and only stay,
 We are thine own to serve by night and day.
 Farewell O Queen, farewell O mother dear,
 Let *Jacob's* God thy sacred body guard :
 All is thine own that is possessed here,
 And all in all is but a small reward.
 For thy great grace, God length thy life like *Noy*,
 To govern us, and eke thy realm in joy. *Amen.*

These words were devised by *B. Goldingham*, and spoken by himself, to whom her Majesty said, *We thank you heartily.* Then with the musick in the same place, was sung this short ditty following, in a very sweet voice, to the great delight of the hearers.

What vaileth life, where sorrow soaks the heart ?
 Who feareth death that is in deep distress ?
 Release of life doth best abate the smart,
 Of him, whose woes are quite without redress,
 Lend me your tears, resign your sighs to me,
 Help all to wail the dolour which you see.
 What have we done, she will no longer stay ?
 What may we do to hold her with us still ?
 She is our Queen, we subjects must obey,
 Grant, tho' with grief to her departing will,
 Conclude we then, and sing with sobbing breath,
 God length thy life, O Queen *Elizabeth.*

On *Fryday*, the court upon remove, the city troubled with many causes, and some seeking to do service like the deviser, moved him to do somewhat of himself, because his aids, (as many times they were

before) were drawn from him, each one about his own business, and he left to his own inventions and policy; at which exigent or casual things of fortune, he drew his boys unto him, that were the nymphs on the water, and so departed the city, with such garments and stuff necessary as fitted his purpose, and the matter he went about. Then he chose a ground, by the which the Queen must pass, inclosing his company in the corner of a field, being defenced with high and thick bushes, and there some parts he made which the boys might miss, because the time was short for the learning of those parts. But he being resolved to do somewhat might make the Queen laugh, appointed that seven boys of twelve, should pass through a hedge from the place of abode (which was gallantly trimmed) and deliver seven speeches. And these boys (you must understand) were dressed like nymphs of the water, and were to play by a devise and degrees, the *fraries*, and to dance as near as could be imagined, like the *fraries*. Their attire and coming so strangely out, made the Queen's Highness smile and laugh withall. And the deviser hearing this good hope, being apparelled like a water sprite, began to sound a timbrel, and the rest with him, all the twelve nymphs together (when the seven had repaired in) sounded timbrels likewise. And although the deviser had no great heartening, yet as he durst, he led the young foolish *fraries* a dance, which boldness of his bred no disgrace, but as he heard, was well taken. The Queen upon their retire in, hasted to her Highness's lodging, which was seven miles off, and at that present, when the shew ended, it was past five o'clock.

All these shews finished, her Majesty in princely manner, marched towards the confines of the liberty of the city of *Norwich*, which was supposed almost two miles. Before she came there, Master MAYOR brake to my Lord Chamberlain, that he was to utter to her Majesty an other oration, whereof my Lord seemed to have good liking: but before they came to the said confines, master Mayor was willed to forbear the utterance of the same his oration, because it was about seven o'clock, and her Majesty had then five miles to ride. Nevertheless he gave to her Majesty both his orations in writing, which she thanked him for. She also thanked the mayor, every alderman, and the commoners, not only for the great cheer they had made her, but also for the open households they kept to her Highness's servants and all others. Then she called Master MAYOR and made him *Knight*: and so departing said; *I have laid up in my breast such good will, as I shall never forget NORWICH*: and proceeding forward did shake her riding rod and said, *Farewell NORWICH*, with the water standing in her eyes. In which great good will towards us all, I beseech God to continue her Majesty with long and triumphant reign over us, *Amen*.

Now to come to the return of the Queen's Majesty from *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, in which two counties her Highness knighted certain gentlemen, as namely, in *Suffolk*, *George Colt*, *Philip Parker*, *Rob. Jermine*, *William Spring*, *Tho. Barnardiston*, *Tho. Kitson*, and *Arthur Heveningham*. In *Norfolk*, *Tho. Knevet*, *Nic. Bacon*, *Will. Paston*, *Edw. Clere*, *Ralf Shelton*, *Henry Woodhouse*, *Thomas Gaudy*, *Robert Wood*, mayor, and *Roger Woodhouse*. These gentlemen her Majesty knighted, for that they should all their life time after, have the greater

regard to God and their Prince. Now the Queen's Majesty passing from *Norwich*, she came to Sir *Roger Woodhouse's* at *Kimberley* that night, where she was well received, and nobly entertained.⁶ From thence to *Wood-Rising* at Sir *Edward Clere's*. From thence to Sir *Tho. Kitson's* at *Hingrave*, where in very deed, the fare and banquets did so exceed a number of other places, that it is worthy the mention. A shew representing the fraries (as well as might be) was there seen, in the which shew, a rich jewel was presented to the Queen's Highness. From thence to Master *Revet's*, where all things were well and in very good order, and meat was liberally spent.

But now to speak a little by the way of God's mighty hand and power, that framed men's hearts so well in many parts, before the Queen's Highness came to *Cambridgeshire*, and to tell how blessedly our great and good God did deal with our dear and sovereign Lady, in causing every person to shew their duty, is a matter of great discourse, and of no little weight and comfort to all good minds that shall consider of the same. Such a Lord is our great God, that can frame all things to the best, and such a sovereign Lady we have, that can make the crooked paths streight where she cometh, and draw the hearts of the people after her wheresoever she travelleth. So from Master *Revet's* her Highness came to my Lord *North's*, who was no whit behind any of the best for a frank house, a noble heart, and well ordered entertainment. And there was an oration made by a gentleman of *Cambridge*, with a stately and a fair cup presented from the University, all the ambassadors of *France* beholding the same. And the gentlemen of the shire (as in many other places) did bear the Queen's meat to the table, which was a great liking and gladness to the gentlemen, and a solemn sight for strangers and subjects to look upon. From my Lord *North's* to Sir *Giles Allington's*, where things were well, and well liked. From thence to Sir *John Cut's*. From thence to M. *Kapel's*, where was excellent good cheer and entertainment. From thence to *Hide-hall*, where I heard of no great cheer nor banqueting. From thence to *Rockwood-hall*, but how the train was there entertained, I am ignorant of. From thence to Master *Stonar's*, and from thence to my Lord of *Leicester's* house where the progress ended, and (to knit up all) the good cheer was revived, not only with making a great feast to the Queen and the *French* ambassadors, but also in feasting solemnly (at several times) the whole guard, on *Sunday* and *Monday* before the Queen came, at his own table, using such courtesy unto them for the space of two days, as was and is worthy of perpetual memory. Thus much of the Queen's Highness's return, whom God hath so well preserved, that she like a worthy Prince, to our great comfort, prospereth in peace, to the great disgrace of the enemies of *God*, and adversaries of our common weal and country, wherein God continue her Majesty, *Amen*.

The Queen's Majesty now gone from *Norwich*, carried away with her all the gladness of the city, which sprang from her presence: in place whereof succeeded melancholy sadness: insomuch that the very air altered with the change of the country cheer, proceeding from the departure of her Highness's royal person: which he meant

⁶ See Hist. Norf. vol. ii. p. 552.

that made these verses, wherewith the description of this progress shall end:

Ad Solem nubibus obductum die Lunæ 18 Augusti, 1578.

*Splendide Phœbe redi, cur te sub nube recondis?
Innuba Pallas adest, splendide Phœbe redi.
Hasta minax procul est, non Gorgonis ora videbis,
Pallas inermis adest, splendide Phœbe redi.
Scilicet à tanto metuis tibi lumine forsan:
Ne superet radios fœmina Phœbe tuos.
Pulcher Apollo tibi ne sit Regina rubori:
Ipse decore tuo vincis, et illa suo.
Euge reduc reducem quia pulsa nocte reducis
Phœbe diem: toto est gratius orbe nihil.
Hæc pepulit tetri tenebras noctemque Papismi,
Et liquidum retulit relligione diem.
Euge nigras nebulas radijs quia sæpe repellis
Phœbe tuis: pene est gratius orbe nihil.
Texuerant remoras discrimina mille Papistæ:
Ne ceptum Princeps continuaret iter:
Nec tamen hunc nebula potuerunt condere solem:
Quamvis tu nebulis cedis Apollo tuis.
Ergo jubar nostrum repulisse obstaculo cernis:
Sic age, Sol non nebulas lumine pelle tuo.
Splendide Phœbe redi, cur te sub nube recondis?
Innuba Pallas adest, splendide Phœbe redi.*

Ejusdem in eandem.

*Sustinet, ornat, habet, regnum, literaria, formam,
Provida, docta, decens, Juno, Minerva, Venus,
Singula dona trium simul Elizabetha dearum
Provida, docta, decens, sustinet, ornat, habet.
Esse deas lusi: divinam dicimus istam:
Quamvis nec liceat nec libet esse deam.*

To the Sun covered with clouds upon Monday the 18th of August,
1578.

In shadowing clouds why art thou closed: O *Phebus* bright, retire:
Unspoused *Pallas* present is, O *Phebus* bright retire.
The threatening spear is flung far off, doubt not grim *Gorgon's* ire,
Unarmed *Pallas* present is, O *Phebus* bright retire.
Perhaps thou art afraid, and why? at this so large a light,
Least that a woman should excell, thy beams (O *Phebus*) bright.
Let not a Queen, a virgin pure, which is, and ever was,
O fair *Apollo* make the blush; you both in beauty pass.
O *Phebus* safe and sound return, which, banishing the night,
Bring'st back the day: in all the world, nothing of like delight:
She, only she, the darkness drove, of *Popery* quite away,
And by religion hath restored, the bright and lightsome day.
O *Phebus* with thy beams which foil'st, the clouds both blind and black,
The world in manner all a thing, of like delight doth lack.

A thousand dangers and delays, the *Papists* had devised,
 To th'end our Princess should abridge, her progress enterpris'd.
 Yet this our bright and shining sun, cast light thro' every cloud,
 Although in clouds thou art content, *Apollo*, oft to shrowd.
 Thou see'st our sun in comely course, cut off each stop and stay,
 Do thou the like, and by thy light, drive every cloud away.
 In shadowing clouds why art thou clos'd: O *Phebus* bright retire:
 Unspoused *Pallas* present is, O *Phebus* bright retire.

By the same concerning the Queen.

Her kingdom all by Providence, Queen *Juno* doth uphold,
 And of *Minerva* lady learned, is learned lore extold:
 And *Venus* fair of countenance, hath beauty uncontroll'd.
 These sundry gifts of goddesses three, *Elizabeth* possesseth,
 By Providence her people's peace, and comfort she increaseth;
 Her learning, learning amplifies: her beauty never ceaseth.
 I did but jest of goddesses, to give them three the name;
 This Lady maist thou Goddess call, for she deserves the same;
 Altho' she will not undertake, a title of such fame.

After so much mirth succeeded as much sorrow, "the traines of
 "her Majesty's carriage being many of them infected, left the
 "plague behind them, which afterwards so increased and contynued,
 "as it raged above a yer and 3 quarters after:"⁷ in which time 2335
English, and 2482 *alyan strangers* died, from Aug. 20, 1578, to Feb.
 19, 1579. Among which, were 10 aldermen.

On the 15th of Feb. this year, *John de Loy*, a *Frenchman*, and five
English gentlemen, were conveyed from the Tower of London towards
Norwich, there to be arraigned and executed, for coining of money
 counterfeit.⁸

There was an annuity of 20s. a year granted by the city to *John
 Benne of Laystoft*, who was lamed by shooting off the cannon at the
 Queen's coming; and whereas *John Elwyn*, who was elected *sheriff*,
 dwelt at *Heigham* in the *liberties*, but out of the city walls, he was
 requested to take a house and dwell in the city, during the continu-
 ance of that office; which he refused to do: upon which it was
 unanimously resolved, that if any person chosen *sheriff*, will not do
 so, he shall forfeit an hundred marks; after which resolution, the said
sheriff came into court, and declared he would pay the said *fine* if he
 did not comply with the order in a week's time.

During the time of the *infection* here, the mayor caused it be pub-
 lished in all churches, to hinder its spreading as much as could be,
 that all that appeared abroad from infected houses should carry a
 small *white wand* two feet long in their hand, and not come to any
courts, *sermons*, or publick places, that the *clerk* or *sexton* of every
 parish should forthwith set a paper on the door of every infected house,
 with these words on it, *LORD have mercy upon us*, there to remain till
 the house had been free from the infection one month; and none
 that had a plague sore to appear abroad till they were clear for 20
 days last past.

⁷ Norwich Roll. ⁸ Stow, fo. 684.

In 1579, the city purchased of *William Tipper*, for 70*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* his letters *patent* for the *hostage of strangers* in *Norwich*; and in this year, according to *Norwich Roll*, in *September*, was a great flood, and a greater about a month after, which did much damage.

In 1580, upon *Wednesday* in *Easter* week towards the evening, the writer of the *Roll* says, he was in the *council* chamber with the *mayor* and others, and between four and five o'clock, came a violent noise like the running of many carriages, and made all the joints of the timber work in the chamber, crack and shake, as if they would fall down, for fear of which, he ran into a leaded loft, near there, the *mayor* and others following him, and no more was heard of it. But being all over the city, and every body surprised with the shaking of their houses, beds, and furniture, it was soon perceived to be a shock of an earthquake. *Stow* says it was very violent in *Kent* and other places.⁹

In 1582, the *water* was conveyed from the *New Mills* to the cross in the market: and the *dial* was set up on the north side of *St. Peter's* steeple, towards the market, for which the court gave the parish a sum of money.⁴

Cambden, in his *Life of Queen Elizabeth*, (fo. 242,) says there was a hideous tempest in *Norfolk*, with much lightning, thunder, and violent winds, and a shower of hailstones three inches big, made like spur rowels.

In 1583, an order of court was made, that there should be no more reeded or thatched houses increased, but all roofs hereafter built, should be tiled, slated, or leaded; neither if any old roof fall into decay, shall there be above three couple of new spars thatched together, but the whole must be tiled.

This year *Edm. Pye* gave 40*l.* stock for ever, to be lent to eight of the poorest worsted-weavers, by 5*l.* each for three years, interest free, giving security for the repayment of it.

Mr. John Aldrich, alderman deceased, gave 5*l.* to the poor. And now the plague broke out again, and about 20 or 25 died of it for several weeks together, but it was chiefly among the *strangers*, and there died in all 8 or 900.

George Shipdham was executed this year for the murder of his wife and children, in the *Town-Close*, and there hung on a gibbet, but in

1584, *Henry Shipdham*, his brother, obtained a *license* to take him down.

In 1588, upon news of the *Spanish invasion*, the city raised a benevolence of an 100*l.* and sent it to *Yarmouth* towards fortifying that town; and on the 15th of *August*, being requested by *Sir Edw. Clere*, *Sir Will. Heydon*, and *Sir John Peyton*, Knts. Deputy *Lieutenants* of *Norfolk*, they granted 300 men towards the defence of *Yarmouth*, and every man to have a coat and 6*s.* 8*d.* for 10 days pay, the whole to be born by a *tax* on the city; there were also 70 horsemen, 50 lances, 230 light horse, and 3000 foot men from *Suffolk*, sent to the camp at

⁹ *Stow*, fo. 686. *Hol.* vol. ii. fo. 1311.

⁴ *E. Mss.* penes me. "The Earle of *August*, the Earle of *March*, and other Lords of *Scotland*, came to dwell in *Norwich*." And at 1585, it saith thus, "This year the Lady of *Scotland* came to *Norwich*." I take it to mean *Mary*.

Queen of Scots, who came to the Duke's palace here, to see the Scotch lords.

In 1586, came a proclamation to *Norwich*, to proclaim her a *traitour*, and on Feb. 13, the year following, she was beheaded at *Fotheringay* castle. *Lib. Civit.*

Tilbury; 80 horsemen lances, and 321 light-horse from *Norfolk*, sent to the army for the guard of her Majesty's person:² and after the victory obtained over the *invincible armado* (as they styled it) the mayor, at a court held *Sept.* 21, appointed the 26th day of that month to be kept yearly for a thanksgiving day for so great a deliverance.

This year the *plague* was here again, but not in a violent manner.

In 1590, died Mr. *Tho. Cory*, town-clerk, and bequeathed divers messuages, &c. to his wife for six years, and then the mayor, &c. to have them till *Tho. Cory* his son came of age, and the *chamberlain* to have the profits the first four years, and the profits of the years following, to be lent out to young men dwelling in *West-Wymer Ward*, by 5 and 10*l.* apiece, giving security to repay the same when his son came of age, and 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for a piece of plate to be used at the mayor's table; with this and other money added by the city in 1597, a *standing cup* double gilt of 53 ounces and three quarters weight was purchased at 6*s.* an ounce, and appointed for the use of the mayor for the time being for ever. And then was a quilt given by the said Mr. *Cory* of 6*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* price delivered to the court.

This year the city had on their *muster roll* 50 muskets, 130 calivers, 110 pikes, and 10 halberts, being all footmen.

In 1591, *White Friars* bridge was built of freestone, it being a timber bridge before: in the first of *Queen Mary*, the former bridge having been demolished in *Ket's* rebellion, there was a new one made. In *Henry* the Eighth's time, there was also a new timber one, which was bought of the Prioress of *Carrowe*, and in *Henry* the Fourth's time, a new timber bridge was framed in *Hemenhall* park, for the *Carmelites* bridge at *Norwich*, which sometimes is called *New-Brigge*. Some accounts also say that *Coslany* bridge was built of freestone at this time.

The north end of the fish-stalls was burned and re-edified this year.

The *plague* was here at this time, and carried off 672 persons in less than four months time.

At a court held on the 9th of *June* it was enacted, that henceforth the new elected mayor, should be always chosen on *May-day*, and take his oath and charge, on the *Tuesday* before *Midsummer*, and then keep the *feast*, which hath continued so to this time [1742].

In this year also, at a court held the 15th of *January*, it was debated, that as the city had made divers purchases, as that of *Shropham* farm,³ appropriation, and advowson, and their license of *mortmain* being out, it was resolved to purchase another, to amortize 200*l.* *per annum*, and accordingly such a *license* passed the broad seal in 1594.

The *well* in the market was built this year; and on the 14th of *April*, 1592, were executed out of the prison at the *Gild-hall*, *John Abbes* for clipping of gold, *James Haber* for killing *Edw. Grey*, Gent. and *Nic. Witton* for felony.

In 1593, was so great a draught, that many cattle perished for want of water; but in

In 1594, from the 21st of *June* to the end of *July*, it scarce ceased raining day and night, so that the hay and corn had great damage; but when it ceased, they were both much better preserved than was expected.⁴

² Stow, 749.

³ Hist. Norf. vol. i p. 455.

⁴ Norwich Roll.

The charges of the *majoralty* being of late years much increased, and the present *mayor* having served twice before, the city allowed 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* above the old sum of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to make up the allowance of 100*l.* *per annum*, and this year, Sir *John Popham*, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of *England*, and *Will. Fenner*, one of the *judges* of the Common Pleas, being justices of the assize, removed the assizes from *Thetford* to *Norwich*, where the city obtained a verdict against Mr. *Richard Southwell*, for the wood due to the *hospital* out of *St. Faith's* wood, and from this time to 1603, there was 12*l.* paid yearly of Mr. Alderman *Yarham's* gift to be distributed among the poor.⁵

In 1595, was a great scarcity, so that the magistrates sent for a large quantity of rye to *Denmark*, but the winds hindering its coming, that project was of no service, till late in the year, and then they sold it at 4*s.* a bushel to the poor, and sunk above 200*l.* in so doing, wheat was this year 20*s.* a comb; rye 15*s.*; barley 10*s.*; oatmeal 20*s.*; beef 3*s.* a stone; the best muttons 14*s.* apiece; lambs 5*s.*; calves 20*s.*; fowls and capons fat, 3*s.* 4*d.*; pigeons 3*d.* and rabbits 8*d.*; cheese 4*d.* a pound, prices at that time very extravagant, but in the beginning of

1596, they fell; but by reason of a wet *May* they rose again, so that wheat was sold in the market at 28*s.* a comb, in the beginning of *August*, but fell to 18*s.* the same month, and in the month following all things rose again to such large prices, that it was a very hard year with the poor, and so continued to the next harvest, when by God's mercy things fell on account of their plenty to their usual prices. And this year the act for erecting of *hospitals* and *working-houses* for the poor was first established, and another for the benefit of the *cord-makers*, and *wier-drawers* of *Norwich*, *Bristol*, &c.⁶

In 1597, it was agreed, that no man should serve as *mayor* twice under nine years distance.

In 1599, the city sent six men well armed, for her Majesty's service in *Ireland*, with 5*l.* a man for their pay; *viz.* 2 pikemen, 2 muskets, 2 calivers, hand-guns or carbines; and one *Kemp* came dancing the whole way from *London* to *Norwich*, and there is a MSS. in the *Bodleian* library, containing an account of it.

In 1601, the author of the *Norwich Roll* tells us, that on *Wednesday* the 29th of *April*, a sudden storm of hail and rain fell about five o'clock in the afternoon, which caused a great darkness, and a shock of thunder and lightning followed, with a noisome stink of brimstone, and in a moment the upper part of the spire of the cathedral was struck down, which not long before was finished with the fane thereon: the stone and wood-work therein, for 20 foot in height, was cast down on the north roof of the church, which it brake down, shook the walls and roof of the quire, and split the spire from the south-east part from top to bottom, causing above 20 holes that men might creep through on the north-west side; divers stones which fell out of them sunk above half a yard into the ground in the *Bishop's* garden; the damage of all parts of the roof about the steeple, being estimated at 500*l.*; it was after evening service, else many had perished: *William de Borne*, who with *John Colne* was walking in the nave during the storm, said that at the flash the whole church

⁵ Lib. Civit.

⁶ Keble, 921, 925.

trembled, and the glass in the windows cracked, and at a little hole in the west window towards the north, fire entered, with a stink of brimstone, which though small when it entered, grew large in the church, and smote down *Colne* to the ground, so that he had much ado to recover himself again, and that though he was much terrified, he saw the fire go to the steeple the whole length of the church, and ascending there, saw it no more, but feared to be killed by the fall of the church, the spire falling soon after upon the roof as aforesaid; and the rector of *Thorp*, who had been at evening prayer, and sheltered in the *gate-house*, saw the lightning fall in a round ball of fire upon the church, and the spire and fane fall thereupon, and smelt a sulphureous stink; the fire in the steeple was extinguished, but was watched all night, and when the watchers were just gone, it brake out, about four o'clock in the morning, in a buttress of the cloister wall, and one of Doctor *Suckling's* servants narrowly escaped with his life; but it was soon extinguished, and no other part of the city received any damage by this violent shock.

This year on *Christmas* day, at noon, another shock of an earthquake was felt here.

Mrs. *Joan Smith* of *London*, widow, gave 200*l.* to purchase 20 marks a year for the relief of the poor of the city of *Norwich*, to be distributed in bread where most need shall be; by 5*s.* every *Sunday* weekly, unto the world's end, &c. and there are houses in *East-Smithfield*, *London*, of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* rent assured for this gift. The city nominated a baker to deliver the 5*s.* bread weekly at such churches as the court appointed.

In 1602, Mr. *Hugh Attwyll*, parson of *Cawwerly* in *Devonshire*, gave 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for a stock for *Norwich* poor.

There were now 300 men raised for the Queen's service to be sent to *Ostend*, of which the city found 16, the cathedral 2, and *Lynn* 9. And the city raised 80*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* clear to every tenth that was granted the Queen, who died this year on *Thursday* the 24th day of *March*, and on the *Sunday* following, being the 27th of that month A^d. 1603, King *James* the First was solemnly proclaimed here.

MAYORS AND SHERIFFS.

1559, Richard Fletcher.
1560, Rob. Mitchells.
1561, Will. Mingay.
1562, Will. Farrour or Ferroure.
1563, Rich. Davy 2.

1564, Nic. Norgate.
1565, Tho. Sotherton.
1566, Henry Bacon 2.
1567, Tho. Whall.⁷
1568, Tho. Parker.

Tho. Culley, Tho. Tesmond.
Tho. Whall, Ric. Hede or Heade.
Rob. Wood, Tho. Peck.
Tho. Ferroure, Tho. Beamond.
Christopher Soam, Ellis Bate.
Tho. Gawdy, sen. Esq. recorder.
John Blevierhasset Esq. steward.
Rob. Suckling, John Gibbes.
John Sotherton, Tho. Winter.
Tho. Pettus, John Suckling.
John Worsley, Tho. Layer.
John Rede or Read, Simon Bowde.

⁷ He gave 20*l.* to be lent to two young men of the city, 5*l.* each for two years, free, giving security in the same manner as for the legacies of Mr. Tyrrys, and Mr. William Waights, clerk, who gave money to be lent in like manner.

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| 1569, Rob. Wood. | Christ. Layer, Ric. Bate. |
| 1570, John Aldrich 2. | Tho. Gleane, Rob. Gostlin. |
| 1571, Tho. Grene. | Henry Greenwood, Edw. Pye. |
| 1572, Rob. Suckling. | Nic. Sotherton, Francis Rugg. |
| 1573, Christ. Soam or Some. | Nic. Baker, Tho. Gooch. |
| 1574, Tho. Peck. | George Bowgeon, Tho. Stokes. |
| 1575, Will. Ferrou 2, | Ric. Baker, Clement Herne. |
| 1576, Tho. Layer. | Cuthbert Brereton or Briarton,
Francis Morley. |
| | Mr. <i>Sarjeant</i> Francis Windham,
<i>recorder</i> , ditto, 1578. |
| 1577, Tho. Culley. | Ric. Howse, Ric. Bangs. |
| 1578, Sir Rob. Wood, <i>Knt.</i> 2. | John Elwyn, Tho. Secker. |
| 1579, Simon Bowde. | Robert Davy, Tho. Pye. |
| 1580, Chris. Soam or Some 2. | Laurence Woods, Nic. Bradford. |
| 1581, Chris. Layer. | Richard Ferrou, John Pye. |
| 1582, Rob. Suckling 2. | Robert Yarham, John Wilkenson. |
| 1583, Tho. Gleane. | Henry Pye, Edw. Johnson. |
| 1584, John Suckling. | Laurence Watts, Titus Norris. |
| 1585, Tho. Layer 2. | Roger Weld, John Tesmond. |
| 1586, Tho. Peck 2. | Henry Davy, Joshua Culley. |
| 1587, Francis Rugg. | Alex. Thurston, Greg. Houghton. |
| 1588, Simon Bowde 2. | Rob. Rook, Will. Ramsey. |
| 1589, Chris. Layer 2. | Randolph Smith, John Silver. |
| 1590, Tho. Pettus. | Rob. Hall, Will. Peters. |
| | Thomas Cory, <i>town-clerk</i> , died. |
| 1591, Rob. Yarham. | Nicholas Layer, Tho. Lane. |
| 1592, Tho. Gleane 2. | Tho. Sotherton, Roger Ramsey. |
| 1593, Clement Herne. | Rob. Blackburn, Aug. Whall. |
| 1594, Chris. Soam or Some 3. | Richard Tooty, William Johnson. |
| | Rich. Browne died, and June 2,
Richard Sadler was sworn. |
| 1595, Tho. Layer 3. | Roger Gaywood. |
| | Robert Houghton, <i>Esq.</i> <i>recorder</i> . |
| | Henry Hobart, <i>Esq.</i> <i>steward</i> . |
| | Leon. Mapes, <i>Gent.</i> <i>town-clerk</i> . |
| 1596, Rich. Ferrou or Farror. | Tho. Anguish, Rob. Gibson. |
| 1597, Tho. Pye. | Tho. Herne, Peter Barker. |
| 1598, Francis Rugg 2. | John Pettus, George Downing. |
| 1599, Roger Weld. | Rob. Gasset, Henry Galyard. |
| 1600, Alex. Thurston. | Tho. Pettus, Rob. Debney. |
| 1601, John Tesmond. | John Chapman, Spencer Peterson. |
| 1602, Tho. Glean 3. he died in
March, | John Tesmond was <i>deputy mayor</i>
to May 13, and then |
| Francis Rugg 3, was chosen. | John Mingay, Will. Drake. |

BURGESSES IN PARLIAMENT.

- 1 *Eliz.* Parl at *Westm.* EDW. FLOWERDEW, JOHN ALDRICH, they
had 36*l.* for 64 days knights meat, paid them by the city.
- 5 *Ditto.* ROB. MITCHELS, THOMAS PARKER, both aldermen.
- 8 *Eliz.* Sir Thomas Parker had 90 days knights meat paid
him.

- 13 *Eliz. Parl. at West.* JOHN BLEVERHASSET, Esq. steward. ROB. SUCKLING, aldermen.
- 14 *Ditto.* JOHN ALDRICH, alderman, THO. BEAMOND, citizen.
- 27 *Ditto.* CHRIS. LAYER and SIMON BOWDE, aldermen.
- 28 *Ditto.* ROB. SUCKLING, and THO. LAYER, aldermen.
- 31 *Ditto.* FRANCIS RUGG and THO. GLEANE, *ditto.*
- 35 *Ditto.* ROB. HOUGHTON, Esq. recorder, ROB. YARHAM, alderman.
- 39 *Ditto.* { THO. SOTHERTON, served. } CHRIS. LAYER, alderman.
 { ANCKER JOHNSON, returned. }
- 43 *Ditto.* ALEX. THURSTON, JOHN PETTUS, merchants and aldermen.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

OF THE CITY IN JAMES THE FIRST'S TIME.

JAMES the *First*, being proclaimed King of *England* at *London*, on the 24th of *March*, 1602, at which time the *plague* raged exceedingly there, so that 30,578 died of it, as well as here, where there died 3076, ordered that there should be as little concourse of people as possible on such occasions, lest they should spread the *infection*, which same wise course was taken by the magistrates here, though alderman *Gibson* resisted it, and behaved so as he was disfranchised for it, but afterwards on submission was restored.

Soon after he was seated on his throne, he granted a general *pardon*^s to the *mayor*, *sheriffs*, and *commons*, of this city, for all offences whatever past, to the 20th of *March* in the 40th year of Queen *Elizabeth*.

The *infection* caused such a scarcity in the city, that wheat was sold for 10s. a bushel; rye for 6, and barley for 5.

In 1605, there was a *quo warranto* brought against the city, by the *dean* and *prebends* of *Christ Church*, concerning the charging the inhabitants in their *precinct* to the poor, with the rest of the city; which contention lasted some time; for in 1614, the *dean* and *prebends*, wrote to the *court*, that they understood their tenant *Stefenson*, who dwelt in the *Popinjay* was taxed to the maintenance of the city poor, and they taking the house to be within the limits of their *liberties* granted them by his Majesty, could not submit to it, but were very willing to live at peace with the city, and so for clearing this doubt, and avoiding this expense of suit, *they* would, if the city would, consent to leave it to Mr. *Richardson*, the *deputy steward* of their church, and Mr. *Gwynne*, recorder of *Norwich*, or else to the judges of assize at the next circuit; and soon after it was made up, the

^s The reason of his being so gracious is thus expressed in the *pardon* itself, "qualem nec vidit quis nec audivit temporibus retroactis, nos divinâ providentiâ, jure nostro hereditario et successione legitimâ in perpetuum hujus regni auspiciat' sumus."

"pro amore illo magno, quo fideles nostros subditos intumē ad unum omnes prosequimur, precipue quod unum animi eorum applausu ac acclamatione,

precinct being excepted from paying to the *city* poor, and obliged wholly to maintain their own.

This year there was a *petition* to the parliament from the *city ministers*, and a *bill* drawn upon it;⁹ the consequence of which we learn from a letter directed to *Tho. Sotherton*, then mayor, from *Sir John Pettus* at *London* dated *March 6, 1606*, in which he says, "as to the *minister's bill*, which petitions for two shillings on the pound upon every house, shop, &c. as they be now letten; there have not been so many *committees* together upon any private bill since the beginning of the parliament, and the more part were for passing the *bill*, had not *Sir Henry Hobart* [steward] given them to understand the inconveniences that might grow thereupon. And the *committees* then agreed to draw a *new bill*, but *Sir John Pettus*, by reason of the inconvenience to the meaner sort of people, and to such as pay great rents, and *Mr. Fidell* [the city's solicitor] perswaded *Mr. Batho* [one of the ministers] to desist, upon promising him that some good course should be taken by the magistrates to assess every parish for the increase of the *ministers wages*."

Upon which the following order of *council* was directed,

"To our loving friends the MAYOR of the cittie of NORWICH for the
"time being, or to any three or more of the JUSTICES of peace of
"that cittie, whereof the MAYOR always to be one.

"After our very hearty commendacions, whereas by *petition* expressed on the behalf of the *preachers* and *ministers* of the many several parishes of the cittie of NORWICH, and by the verbal testimonie of some of the *aldermen* at the *counsell* board, it appeareth that the yearly mayntenance allowed the *ministers*, (consisting only on the voluntary contributions of the people in general) is very small and insufficient, to sustain them in their *function* and *calling*, as becometh, wherein the inferior sorte are found most backward to the *ministers* of their own parish, which we conceive to proceed, either out of want of religious zeale towards the GOSPEL, or out of their own corrupt disposition, to factious *sectaries*, and pretended *reformation*, whereby the *ministers* may be driven through necessity into contempt and other inconveniences, and consequently their *profession* much scandalized. The KING's majesty (as matter not little concerning him in honor and dignitie) have thought it very expedient some good order be taken, for provision in the cause, to be set down for the time to come, and therefore in his princely wisdom (for the better advancement and propagation of God's word, hath commaunded us seriously to confer of the matter, whereupon it is *resolved* and *ordered*, and accordingly in his *Majesties* name, we do *require* you, by authoritie of these our letters, to take paynes forthwith to enter into the due consideration of the estates and abilities of all the *inhabitants* of the said *parishes*, and from time to time to set down a proportionable *tax* on every of them, such as shall be competent for the maintenance of the said *ministers* respectively, to be yearly paid them according to their difference in *guifts*, sufficiency, and diligence in their *function*, as

⁹ Lib. Rub. Civit.

“ in your good discrecions shall be meet and convenient, not doubting your care and circumspection in the indifference of such impositions, that no party may have just cause to complain of any grievance by parcialitie or otherwise. Wherein we also hold it fit, you intimate unto them in your proceeding to this business, the religious forwardness of the *straungers* there inhabiting, and the backwardness of a natural subject in a cause of this nature, and likewise that if a strict course be taken with them for the paiment of tenths proportionable to their true value and worth in substance, &c. it would grow to be much more burthensome to them, than this *voluntary benevolence* and *contribution* now required, whatsoever they may pretend to the contrary: in your proceedings herein, if you shall find any *inhabitant* obstinately wilfull, refusing to conform himself to the payment of such *rate* or *taxacion*, as he shall be set down by you, we thinke it requisite and necessary, for you to take *bonds* of them to appear personally before us at the *councell* board, at a day prefixed by you, to answer their contempt, and to give us account for such their obstinacie and refusal, sending therewithall your *certificate* that such further *order* may be taken with them as shall appertain. And so eftsoones recommending the due execution hereof to your extraordinary paynes and diligence from time to time as occasion shall be offered, we bid you heartily *farewell*.
 “ From the COURT at *Whitehall* the 15th Feb. 1606.

“ Your very loving friends,

“ R. Cant. Fellemere Canc. F. Dorset. Nottingham. F. Suffolke.
 “ Exeter. Northampton. Salisbury. Zouche. Knowles. Wotton.”

And thus the ministers wages used to be raised for some time, till *Matthew Wren* Bishop of *Norwich*, in 1638, procured his Majesty King *Charles* the First, to declare his royal pleasure under the great seal of *England*, “ That if any person within the said city of *Norwich*, should refuse to pay according to the rate of two shillings the pound in lieu of the *tithe* of houses, unto the minister of any parish within the sayd city, that the same should be heard in the court of *Chancery*, or in the consistory of the Bishop of *Norwich*, and that in such case no prohibition should be granted against the said Bishop of *Norwich*, their chancellors or commissioners, in the said courts of consistory.” Which, by reason of the succeeding troubles, never took effect.

In 1608, Sir *John Pettus*, then mayor, built the fish-stalls by *Fybridge*, and the next year the house over the spring by *Bishop-gates*.

And the same year, in pursuance of the will of *Tho. Pettus*, Esq. late alderman of *Norwich*, he paid 20*l.* to the court, as a stock to set on work such as should be committed to *Bridewell*; and 100*l.* 50*l.* of which was to be lent among the poor *worsted weavers*, and 50*l.* among the poor *dornix weavers*, by 5*l.* or 10*l.* each, giving security for repayment, in the same manner as for Mr. *Rogers's* gift. And also settled on the city 6 acres of land, belonging to *Heigham* manor, lying just out of *St. Giles's-gates*, against the road leading to *Eaton* west, and the way leading under the walls, and the land called *All-Saints* east, to the intent that 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* of the rent be employed to

* Prynne's second part of the *Antipathie*, &c. p. 518.

perform the gift of *Rich. Rugg*, late deceased, to whom the said *Tho. Pettus* was executor, he ordering him to settle lands sufficient that there should be divided yearly on *Ash-Wednesday* to the poor 4*l.* and the *mayor* for his trouble to have 3*s.* 4*d.* and the *sheriffs* as much.

At this time, there were such violent *inundations* occasioned by the high winds, that incredible damage both to houses, men, and beasts, was done in many parts of *England*, and in several places of this county,² to such a degree, that an act passed for the speedy recovery of many thousand acres of marsh and other grounds, lately overflown, &c. in the county of *Norfolk*, and for the prevention of the like hereafter;³ which sets forth, that a part of the sea shore lying between the towns of great *Yarmouth* and *Happisborrow* (or *Haseboro*) lying low, and being sand only, was lately broken down and washed away by the violence of the *tides*, so that the *sea* broke in every *tide*, and with every sea-wind came up the *Norwich* river into the very body and heart of the county of *Norfolk*, drowning much hard grounds, and many thousand acres of marsh, upon which great part of the wealth of the county depends, being most rich grounds; and without which, the *uplands* which are mostly dry and barren, cannot be husbanded: and by means of the salt water, the *fisheries* between *Yarmouth* and *Norwich*, as well in rivers as broads, were much damaged, so that the great plenty which used to maintain many poor men, was gone, and the markets badly served with fresh fish; to remedy which, there were appointed 18 commissioners,⁴ who, according to the direction of the *act*, were to stop the breaches, it being to be feared that in time to come, further mischief might follow by other breaches, or enlarging of those already made, if speedy remedy be not provided, and God of his mercy stop not the same.⁵

In 1609, the *plague* was here in the summer season, but did not carry off many; the river was watched least they should bring stuff or infected persons from *Yarmouth*.

In 1611, the city received of Mr. *Peter Wood* 200 marks, given by Mr. *Augustine Wood*, to be lent to poor tradesmen, by 20 nobles a man, half in *Berstreet ward*, and half in *Fibridge ward*. And also 40*l.* to the prisoners in the castle.

This year there was a *mutiny* designed to be raised in the city, on pretence, as in other places, of hindering *new enclosures*; and *Tho. Townesend* and *Tho. Harrison* were sent for, and examined by the *privy council*, who found vehement suspicion that they were guilty of what they were charged with, and so ordered them to *Norwich*, to be imprisoned there, but afterwards finding sureties for their good behaviour, they were discharged: the Earl of *Northampton*, in a letter to the *mayor*, mentions the *mutiny* in *Norwich* very happily discovered and suppressed.

The *privy council* directed letters to the *mayor* and *aldermen* dated Jan. 8, for quickening them earnestly to put in execution his Majesty's orders last year, for the keeping the ancient strictness and severity of *Lent*.

² Stow, 838.

³ Keble's Stat. fo. 1056.

⁴ The Bishop and eleven Norfolk justices, and six Suffolk justices.

⁵ Among the towns that were damaged are mentioned Possewick, Thorp by Norwich, Trowse, and Carrow.

*Easter day being the King's coronation, the mayor and aldermen sat in the Green Yard without a sermon, because the chancellor would not have it there, but in the church, and having sat till the sermon was done in the church, they departed having heard no sermon.*⁶

On the 18th of *June*, (it being the *gild-day*) a sumptuous pageant was prepared at the new *mayor's* gate on *Tombland*, and certain *fire-works*, as had been usual, were fired off in the evening, some of which breaking, frightened the people (who were very numerous) to such a degree, that hurrying away in crowds for fear of hurt, there were no less than 33 persons trodden down and pressed to death, as the *register* of the parish of *St. Simon and Jude* declares.

"In 1611, *June 19*, *Edmund Hall* of *Ludham*, *Margaret Dybald*, "*Anne Baglet*, *Rose Firman*, *Joan Bakon*, *Rebecka Love*, buried the same day and yeare, thes 6, and 27 more weare all slayne at the "*fyer-works* in *Tombland*, *Mr. Tho. Angwyshe* [who founded the "*Boys Hospital*] then entering his *mayoralty*:" on which account, at a court held the 22d of *March* following, it was ordered, in regard of that lamentable mishap that fell at the last *gild* by reason of *fire-works*, that no more be used on any *feast* or *gild-day*, on penalty of 20*l.* to be levied by distress on them that use them.

Thomas Doughty of *Norwich* draper, by will dated 26 *Aug.* 1612, gave to the poor of the parish he dwelt in 1*l.* to the poor of the 4 wards 2*l.* 10*s.* to 12 poor citizens a gown each. To every *lazar-house* 6*s.* To the court 100*l.* to be lent freely to 10 worsted weavers for 7 years, viz. 10*l.* each, they using the trade and giving good security for the repayment &c. for ever. To *Berstreet* 50 chaldrons of coals. To *Mr. Furnice*, *Mr. Roberts*, *Mr. Galliard*, *Mr. Yates*, *Mr. Wells*, and *Mr. Haylett*, ministers, 4*l.* each. To the preacher at *Berstreet* church, a house worth 60*l.* To the prisoners at the *gild-hall* 20*s.* and at the *castle* 20*s.*

In 1618, *Mr. Will. Doughty*, alderman of *Lyn*, paid the legacies; and in 1695, mention is made in the *assembly book*, of 250*l.* of *Mr. William Doughty's* gift, to be lent by 25*l.* a man to 10 worsted weavers for five years, and as much to 10 shop-keepers; also 100*l.* to 5 watermen.

In 1613, on the 3d of *May*, 50*l.* was paid to the new elected mayor of the gift of *Sir John Pettus*, for the yearly buying of coals for the ward beyond the water, which payment is to endure for ever, it being given by his will, and was this year paid by *Tho. Pettus*, his son and executor.

About this time, *Peter Barker*, alderman, gave 40*l.* to the city.

At this time also, there arose great disturbances between the citizens and *Dutch strangers*, who began to attempt to exercise the ancient trades of the city, contrary to their agreement at their admission, and against the will of the *Walloons*, who lived peaceably, and aimed at no such thing; and proceeded so far without knowledge of the city or their countrymen, as to procure a CHARTER from the King, dated Feb. 6, A°. reg. x. by which all strangers communicants of the *Dutch* congregation were to come in, and use the trade of making any particular STUFF, knit stockings, dying, and all foreign draperies, &c. by which they became a company not depending on the

⁶ Mss. Sterling.

city, or their countrymen; but after much contest, *George Cock*, mayor, got it cancelled by the *privy council*, on Nov. 13, 1613, to the great satisfaction of the *city* and *French* congregation. And it was then determined, that the *strangers*, according to their first *patent*, should not be assessed by the *court* to the *ministers wages* in their parishes, for any thing but their houses and grounds, the payment for their values and stocks being left to their own congregations; they being to be governed by the *bishop* as to spirituals, by the *city* as to temporals, and their own *church* by their *elders* and *deacons*. But in 1621, another dispute arose among themselves, many refusing to serve as *elders*, withdrew, and went to their own parish churches, so that the *congregations* applied to the *privy council*, who referred them to the *bishop*, *mayor*, and *justices*. Upon which *Dennis Larmett*, complained, that though he was a *freeman*, and duly frequented his own parish church, and paid all duties to Mr. *Fulk Roberts*, minister of *St. Saviour's*, and to that parish, yet the *French* congregation made him pay to their *minister*, and frequent their *congregation*, and lately elected him an *elder*, and he was obliged to serve, and pay as heretofore, and therefore afterwards, he refused to pay the minister of *St. Saviour's* 20s. a year, "according to order from the *counsell* board formerly established, and now lately by ther honourable letters of the 30th of *May* last, commanded to be observed, since which submission and consent of the said *Dennis Lermitt*, he still refuseth to pay to Mr. *Foulke Roberts* minister of *St. Saviours* parish, the yearly some of xxx. by us reasonably and advisedly assessed and set according to the yearly value of his house. And hath also associated himself unto *Joel Deformeaux*, and *Samuel Camby*, two principal men of that congregation, who being rich in means, and refractory in condition, have upon some displeasure misconceived against Mr. *Peter de Lawne*, their minister, whom we know to be a learned, grave, and discrete *preacher*, not only withheld from him their usual *contribution*, but have withdrawn themselves from their *congregation* and *church*, wherein they had formerly born several offices, and continued members thereof ever since their baptism; albeay those personal differences have been heard and discussed by their own *synode* more than two yeares since, and the same have been often particularly ripped up and heard before the now Lord *Bishop of Norwich*, and at other times before diverse justices of the *peace* of this *citty*, at which hearing they have been worthily blamed for their unjust calumpnies concerning their *minister*, and no just cause found of their separacion." And so they were forced to pay to, and be members of the *French church*, and pay to *St. Saviour's* officers and minister for their houses only, as heretofore, by order of *council* dated 10th Oct. 1621; and in 1622, upon a petition of his Majesty's natural born subjects against *strangers* for using *trades* in this realm, there came a letter to the city, signed by *Tho. Coventry* and *Robert Heath*, two of the *commissioners* for ordering the business about *strangers*, dated the 14th of *June*, ordering the names and professions of all *strangers*, born and such as are born of parents *strangers*, to be returned them, by two or three *strangers*, to whom, on the part of the rest, may be imparted the King's pleasure; and the like letters were sent to all places where there were *strangers* inhabiting; and on the 24th of *July*, came another letter to know what the *English*

citizens would have the *commissioners* take it into consideration for them. The design of his Majesty being to give encouragement to the *English*, and yet no just cause of complaint to the *strangers*. Upon which the city returned such an answer, as the *strangers* remained unmolested.

In 1614, the Lords of the *privy council*, by letters dated the 22d of *March*, desired the city to given encouragement to a *lottery*, set on foot for the benefit of the *English Virginia* plantation, wherein haply they may be gainers, and whatsoever lost, shall be bestowed on so good a work; and by another letter dated 21 *Dec.* 1617, they desired them to assist *Gabriel Barbor*, &c. in the management of a running *lottery*, to be by them kept in *Norwich*; Sir *John Suckling* sent a letter for its encouragement, and the *mayor* was to appoint two persons to inspect the drawing of it, as well as the child to draw out the *lots*.

The *Lords* of the *council*, by letter dated the 14th of *July*, acquainted the *city* that the parliament late dissolved, not having granted sufficient supplies to his Majesty, many of the lords out of their affection, had given him plate, or money, or both; which example several gentlemen of the shires, cities, and burghs, had resolved to follow, and that they designed the like from the city of *Norwich*, desiring them to send a *register* of the names and gifts of every person to the King's jewel-house, which they did; but their presents were not much liked; for the Earl of *Suffolk*, in a letter dated *Feb.* 17, directed to the *mayor* and *aldermen*, tells them that he is displeased with them for not having enlarged themselves in their *free gift* to his Majesty, what they sent being unworthy, as he said, to come from such a *city*, the second or third of the kingdom; assuring them, the little town of *Yarmouth* had contributed a sum almost as great, telling them, that their excuse of having formerly lent his Majesty money by way of *loan*, was none at all, because all the kingdom had done the same.

Nov. 12, Mrs. *Anne Layer* paid into court 50*l.* given to be lent out to young *tradesmen*, by Mr. *Tho. Layer*, late *alderman*, her husband.

In 1615, so great were the inundations in *Norfolk*, that the sea came 12 miles into land; and on St. *Andrew's* day there was such a flood in the city, that it was as high as *Candlemas flood* within two inches; it did much hurt in the churches, cellars, houses, tanners' yards, &c. but no one lost their life. There began a snow and frost the 20th of *Jan.* which continued 8 weeks, and when it brake up, much damage was done here by a flood on the 15th of *March*.⁷

This same year, *Tho. Tunstall*, priest, was hanged drawn, and quartered, at the gallows out of *Magdalen-gates*, his head was set on a pole on St. *Benedict's-gates*, and his quarters hung on four other gates; he confessed he was a *Benedictine friar* by vow, but not by act.

In 1616, divers orders for the *worsted-weavers*, signed by the *mayor* and *Tho. Bedingfield* Steward of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, and confirmed by the Judges of Assize, were published for all of that business in *Norwich, Lyn, Yarmouth, Thetford*, and elsewhere in *Norfolk* to observe.

⁷ Baker, 615.

In 1617, *farthing tokens* of copper, were received by the *mayor*, from the Duke of *Lenox*, to put forth and disperse in the city, paying 19s. for every 20s. put off. And in 1620, *Tho. Garnet*, one of the *patentees* for the *tokens*, offered to give any officer the *mayor* would appoint, either 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for his pains for one year, or 12*d.* in the pound.

At the *assizes* held on *Monday* the 14th of *August*, Sir *Henry Montague*, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Sir *John Dodridge*, Knt. being justices of assize for the city and county, came in on *Saturday* night, and heard service on *Sunday* morning in the cathedral, sitting in the seat where the Bishop sits in sermon time; and after service ended, Mr. *John Mingay*, then mayor, with the sheriffs and aldermen, according to custom, met with the judges at the stair's feet, and accompanied them to the *preaching place* in the *Green Yard*; Sir *Austin Palgrave*, Knt. then *high sheriff* of *Norfolk*, went indiscreetly on the right hand of Mr. *Mayor*, and untruly informed the Lord Chief Justice, that it was his place to sit in the chair in the *preaching place*, and Mr. *Mayor* on his left hand; upon which, the Lord Chief Justice (never having been in the place before) did sit down in the chair, which Mr. *Mayor* very discreetly and stoutly challenged to be his seat, but his Lordship, by the *high-sheriff's* mis-information, opposed the same, till he was informed by the *steward* of the city, the *town-clerk*, the *sword-bearer*, and others, of Mr. *Mayor's* right to hold his place. So that the next morning, the *high-sheriff*, upon better advice, did at the Judge's lodgings, before the *mayor*, *sheriffs*, *aldermen*, and many *knights* and *gentlemen* of the county, confess that he had erred in his information: and in the afternoon Mr. *Mayor* waited on their Lordships about another contention, concerning their going *first* to the *Castle*, it being affirmed that both judges usually had gone *first* to the *Gild-hall*. Upon which the judges coming out of their lodgings into their chamber of audience, sat down, and ordered the *mayor* to sit down by them, and the said *high-sheriff* standing bareheaded before them, the Lord Chief Justice reprimanded him for his untrue information touching the seat; and whereas the *high-sheriff* in the forenoon had with the *sheriffs* of the city attended the Lord Chief Justice from the *Castle Bridge* to the *Gild-hall*, in all which way Mr. *Will. Browne*, *sheriff* of the city, took the upper hand of the *high-sheriff* of *Norfolk*, (which the county would suffer no more,) it was decreed by the said judges, that for ever hereafter the *high-sheriff* only should attend the judges when they were about the county business; and the *sheriffs* of *Norwich* only and not the *high-sheriff* of *Norfolk*, should attend them, when they go about the city business, and thereupon the city *sheriffs* did presently on horseback attend the Lord Chief Justice to the *Gild-hall*, and the *high-sheriff* of *Norfolk* did in like manner attend the other judge to the *Castle*.⁸

In 1618, *Nathaniel de Lawne*, son of Mr. *Peter de Lawne*, minister of the *French* congregation, was sent from *Norwich* school to *Bennet* college in *Cambridge*, as a *Norwich* scholar, who when he was *bachelor of arts*, translated *Peter du Moulin's Elements of Logick*, with the author's approbation, and published it in 1624.⁹

⁸ 16 Aug. Cur.

⁹ Wood's Fasti, &c. vol. ii. 735.

In 1619, the King directed his letters, dated *Apr. 26*, by advice of his *privy council*, to the *mayor*, &c. of the city, commanding them to choose the *senior alderman* for their *mayor* year by year, to avoid all contentions for the future in their elections, in like manner as was observed in the city of *London*: and as their charters were interpreted before Sir *Hen. Montague*, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Sir *John Dodridge*, Knt. Justices of *Assize* for the said city and county; but on *May day*, at the election of their *MAYOR*, *Rich. Wyth*, *Tho. Claxton*, *John Ling*, and alderman *Rosse*, opposed it, and were all bound over to appear before the privy council, in 500*l.* a man, "for being disturbers of *ORDERS*, and contemners of "the *KING's* directions." And in 1620, *Michael Parker*, alderman, *Tho. Seaman*, and *Rog. Sedgewick*, were bound over for the same offence: but in 1621, the affair was settled, at an *assembly* held the 14th of *August*, before *Ric. Tolye*, mayor, Sir *Hen. Montague*, Knt. Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Sir *John Dodridge*, Knt. Sir *Rob. Houghton*, Knt. Justices of the Common Pleas, *Rich. Gwyne*, Esq. recorder, *Will. Denney*, Esq. steward, 9 *justices* for the city, the 2 *sheriffs*, 9 *aldermen*, and 48 of the *common council*, viz. that according to the *King's* letter, in order to avoid all future dissensions, it was agreed, that the *citizens* should for ever nominate the 2 *senior aldermen*, that have been *sheriffs*, not having been *mayor* before, or not having been dispensed with at some assembly before the feast of *St. Matthias* preceding the election, from bearing that office, and the mayor and aldermen shall choose the ancientest in rank for *mayor* for the ensuing year; and when an *alderman* is to be elected, the mayor and aldermen shall propose to the citizens of the *ward*, four persons of the ancientest rank, that have been *sheriffs*, and if there be not four, then the present *sheriffs*; and the citizens shall choose those of most ancient rank, the persons so elected standing free of all just exceptions, and the *SHERIFFS* to be elected as heretofore, "great circumspection and care being used to choose men sufficient in estate and "fit for government, as being afterwards to succeed to be *aldermen* "and *mayors*," and this form of *election* lasted many years.¹

Mr. *Henry Fawcet*, alderman, by will dated *May 14*, 1619, gave 10*l.* to be distributed immediately.²

300*l.* to be lent by the mayor, aldermen, and the wardens of the company of *worsted-weavers*, to the poorest *worsted-weavers* in *Norwich*, by 10*l.* a man, for three years together, on security given for repayment, and no one that had it once is to have it again, by the space of three years after; no interest is to be paid for any of the money given by him to be lent out.

He gave also 30*l.* to be lent to *dornix* weavers by 5*l.* a man.

20*l.* to be lent in like manner to the poorest of the trade and company of *shoemakers* by 5*l.* a man.

10*l.* to two poor *smiths*, 5*l.* each, and the same sum to two poor *joiners*, by the mayor, &c. and wardens of the said trades.

40*l.* to be yearly lent by the mayor, &c. to some man who will in winter undertake to prepare stones out of the mines fit to be worked, whereby the poor *masons* may be set on work in winter time.

35*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to be laid out by the church-wardens and overseers of

¹ Lib. Civit.

² Ibid.

the five following parishes yearly, by the appointment of the mayor and aldermen, in sea-coals, to be delivered to the poor at the price they cost, viz. *St. Paul's* 10*l.* *St. James and Pockthorp* 10*l.* *St. Clement's* 5*l.* *St. Edmund's* 5*l.* and *St. Saviour's* 5 marks.

He gave a tenement in *St. Paul's*, and another in *St. Austin's*, which he purchased of *Eliz. Wright*, widow; and another in *St. George's Colgate*, which he purchased of *Albert Austin*, and a close behind the *Cock* in *Magdalen-street*, to the mayor, &c. "for ever to maynteyne and kepe in the *hospytall* of *St. Gyles* or *GOD'S-HOUSE* in *Norwich*, two poor old *worsted weavers*, to be chosen out of the ward of *Fibrigge*, by the appointment of his nephew *John Fawcet* for life, and afterwards of the said mayor and aldermen, with consent of the *wardens* of the *worsted weavers* for the time beying."

He gave also towards the maintenance "of the *New Hospital* erected by *Tho. Anguish* late alderman, (viz. the *Boys Hospital*) 100*l.* and

To every *lazer-house* in the *liberties* of *Norwich* 10*s.*

Also 5 chaldrons of coals to the prisoners in the *castle* and the same quantity to the prisoners in the *Gild-hall*; and

10*l.* to be yearly laid out in coals by the church-wardens and overseers of *St. Michael* at *Costlany*, and to be sold to the poor there in winter, as they are bought in, in summer, and so the stock to remain for ever.

To the *Dutch* poor 20*l.* and the same to the *French* poor.

He settled on his nephew aforesaid, and his heirs, two houses in *St. Martyn's at the Oak*, part whereof are called the *Stag*, and a tenement in *St. Laurence's* parish, on condition that he and the future owners for ever shall pay to every preacher that shall preach at the common place in the *Green Yard* in *Norwich* every Sunday throughout the year for ever, 5*s.* each, and to the minister of the parish of *St. Michael's* of *Costlany* 20*s.* for a sermon by him there to be made yearly upon *New-Year's day* for ever, and to the parish clerk there yearly for ever 3*s.* 4*d.* In 1663, *Mr. Rich. Fawcet*, who then owned the houses, refused to pay the preacher, alleging it not to be due, as there were no sermons in the common place in the *Green Yard*, as the will appointed, but in the cathedral; however the commissioners of *chritable uses* passed a decree against him, Dec. 13, 1664.

Feb. 12, 1620, the city, to express their affections to the King and his only daughter *Elizabeth*, married to *FREDERICK Count Palatine of the Rhine*, sent by way of loan for the defence of the *Palatinate*, the sum of 326*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; but yet in 1622, another letter came desiring a further voluntary contribution for that purpose, the parliament not having yielded a speedy supply, as was necessary to enable his Majesty by force of arms to recover the patrimony of his children in *Germany*.

In 1622, *Mr. Edw. Hobard*, executor to *Mrs. Barney*, sent 50*l.* of her gift to be divided among the city poor.

In 1623, one *Bloome* was hung in chains at *Mile-Cross*, for murdering a man.

Mr. Rob. Cock gave 40*l.* which was paid by *Mr. George* and *Francis Cock*, aldermen, his brothers, to be put out on security by 10*l.* a man, and *Mr. John Humfry* of *St. Saviour's* comber, had 10*l.* of it, and gave security to repay it without interest at one year's end,

and in the mean time to set such poor on work as should be sent to him by the court or by the aldermen of the great ward beyond the water, or any of them.

This year, watch and ward was appointed at all the city gates, and great rejoicings were made for the return of Prince Charles from Spain, where he had inconsiderately gone to solicit his match personally with the Infanta, to the great uneasiness of the people, who feared the King of Spain would hinder his return. And on Dec. 31, a petition signed by above 300 citizens was delivered to the mayor at court, desiring that the Bishop might be moved "for restoring the morning exercises on the Sabbath dayes."

At the assizes held here, Tho. Scot, bachelor of divinity, preached a sermon, which was published in quarto at London, entitled, *The PROJECTOR, teaching a direct, sure, and ready way, to restore the decays of the church and state, both in honour and revenue.*

Dec. 1, 1624, Sir Charles Cornwalleis and Sir Henry Bedingfield, two of the deputy lieutenants of the county, sent their warrant to the mayor, to press 100 men out of the city, and the aldermen in their several wards walked all night, and took up 127 in all; and the next day 100 being chosen out of them, they were conducted to Dover to be embarked there; and a few days after, 500 men were brought to the city by the deputy lieutenants, whereupon a letter was written to the Earl-Marshal, to signify the fear and terrour the city was in by reason of such a number of soldiers, and therefore they hoped he would order his deputy lieutenants to withdraw them; the messenger found him at Cambridge, and he agreed to their desire, to the great satisfaction of the city.

On the 27th of March, 1625, JAMES the First died of an ague at Theobald's, and was afterwards buried at Westminster.

MAYORS AND SHERIFFS.

1603, Tho. Lane.

Edw. Nutting, John Simonds.

Mr. Serjeant Rob. Houghton, recorder.

Mr. Serjeant Henry Hobart, steward.

Mr. John Silver, deputy recorder.

1604, Tho. Hirne or Herne,

George Birch, George Cock.

1605, Tho. Sotherton.

Michael Aldrich, Francis Smallpiece.

1606, Joshua Culley or Cully.

Tho. Blossie, John Shovell.

1607, George Downing.

Rob. Craske, James Allen.

1608, Sir John Pettus, Knt.

Rob. Hernsey, Henry Fawcett.

1609, Sir Tho. Herne, Knt. 2.

Bassingbourn Throckmorton, Tho. Doughty.

1610, Roger Ramsey.

Peter Gleane, Rich. Goldman.

1611, Tho. Anguish.

Ric. Rosse, Simon Davy.

1612, Tho. Blossie.

Will. Bussey, John Norris.

Rice Gwynne, Esq. recorder.

1613, George Cocke.

Lionel Claxton, Michael Parker.

1614, Tho. Pettus.

Tho. Spendlove, Mat. Peckover.

1615, Peter Gleane.	Christopher Baret, Francis Cock.
1616, Sir Tho. Herne, <i>Knt.</i> 3.	Will. Brown, Tho. Cory.
1617, John Mingay.	Alex. Anguish, Edm. Cock.
1618, Rich. Rosse.	John Anguish, John Ward.
	Will. Denny, <i>Esq. steward.</i>
1619, Roger Gaywood.	Nat. Remington, ³ Lucian Laws.
1620, Rich. Tolye or Tooley.	Tho. Shipdam, Tho. Baker.
1621, George Birch.	John Ramsey, John Lyng.
1622, Francis Smallpiece.	Nic. Emms, Rob. Sumpter.
1623, Rob. Craske.	Will. Green, Rob. Sedgewick.
1624, Rob. Debney.	John Loveland, Rob. Powle.
1625, Michael Parker.	Nic. Osborn, Steph. Leverington.

BURGESSES IN PARLIAMENT.

1	<i>Jac.</i> I. Parl. at <i>Westm.</i> Sir HENRY HOBART, <i>Knt.</i> JOHN PETTUS, <i>Esq.</i>
12	<i>Ditto.</i> Sir THOMAS HYRNE, <i>Knt.</i> RICE GWYNNE, <i>Esq.</i> recorder.
18	<i>Ditto.</i> Sir RIC. ROSSE, <i>Knt.</i> WILL. DENNY, <i>Esq.</i>
21	<i>Ditto.</i> Sir THO. HYRNE, <i>Knt.</i> WILL. DENNY, <i>Esq.</i>

CHAPTER XXIX.

OF THE CITY IN CHARLES THE FIRST'S TIME.

CHARLES the First was solemnly proclaimed King of *Great Britain* on the last day of *March*, 1625; the mayor, steward, justices, sheriffs, and aldermen, joined by the *Bishop* Sir Thomas Richardson, *Knt.* serjeant at law to the deceased King, Sir John Corbet, and many others, being present at the ceremony.⁴ On the 13th of *May* following, Thomas Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*, Earl-Marshall of *England*, Knight of the Garter, and one of the privy-council, who resided at his palace here, being appointed LORD LIEUTENANT of the county of *NORFOLK*, of the city and county of *NORWICH*, and of all corporate and privileged places within those counties and city, as well within the liberties as without, by letters patent the 9th of the same month, did constitute and appoint the MAYOR of the city for the time being, Sir Tho. Holland, Sir Tho. Hyrne, *Knts.* Tho. Holl, *Esq.* the justices of the peace and the sheriffs for the time being, to be his deputy lieutenants in all the city and county thereof, and in all corporate and privileged places therein contained; and on the 19th of the same month, these deputies impressed 50 soldiers in the city for his Majesty's service, and the mayor delivered them to Peter Murford, *Gent.* to be by him conducted to *Plimouth*, and there delivered to such captain as should be appointed by the privy council.

On the 12th of *July*, the King issued a commission directed to the

³ He gave 53*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to be for ever lent to four trading *hosiers* freely, for three years, giving security 20 marks each, in like manner as Mr. Tyrrys's loan money is lent.

⁴ *Lib. Civ.*

MAYOR, &c. to scour the city ditches, remove all nuisances in and about the CITY, repair the walls and turrets, and to tax all residing it, the several *wards* according to their abilities towards the work in being thought very necessary, in order to stop the *plague*, which began to spread here, being brought from *Yarmouth* the latter end of *June*: for on the 4th of *July*, the MAYOR wrote to the BAILIFFS of *Yarmouth*, desiring them to order the *wherry-men*, to carry no persons dwelling in any infected places in their town, to the city; and the constables of every *ward* gave notice that no person coming from *London* should be entertained, without notice given to the *aldermen* of their *ward*, and watch was set day and night at every gate, to hinder all persons coming from infected places entering the city, and the carriers were commanded to bring no persons, nor any wool whatever;⁵ but notwithstanding all this caution, it began to spread, so that on the 23d of *July*, the *aldermen* of every *ward* named a *searcher* or *two* in each *ward*, to be keepers of such persons as were suspected to be sick or die of the *plague*; and the *bellman*, by publick proclamation, warned all persons within the city to put away their dogs and swine out of the walls, on pain of being killed: on the 30th of *July*, the watch of the gates ceased, it being publickly known that the city was infected, 26 dying this week of the distemper, which increased so by the 11th of *August* that it was resolved that every *alderman* should have power to send his warrants to the city treasurers for money to relieve the infected persons; and it abating this week, so that 14 only died of it; orders were issued that the doors of all persons that died of the infection should be nailed up and watched; and information of infected houses being taken, it appeared there were 12 in *St. Margaret's*, four in *St. Benet's*, two in *St. Laurence*, and one in *St. Martin at the Oak*, which were all ordered to be watched, and every one that begged about the street was to be whipped, the poor being to be maintained, so as no one should have any reason to beg for want of victuals: Sir *John Hobart* generously gave 10s. a week when he left his city house here,⁶ because he could not relieve them there, and promised to pay all rates as well to the poor as to the infected persons, during his continuance in the country, the same as if he had been in town; others following his good example, encouraged many to send in sums of money for their relief, as Mr. *Augustine Scottow*, alderman, &c.

Sept. 1, Mr. *Toby de Hem* informed the court, that the *Dutch* congregation had retained *Peter Heybaud* to look to their infected poor, who was ordered by the court to retire himself from company, and never to walk abroad but with a red wand a yard and half long, and his wife and family the same, and not to go abroad after candle-lighting but on absolute necessity.

The 19th of *Sept.* the *Black-Tower* on *Butter-hills* was made up for a reception for infected poor, and *Thomas Chambers* appointed keeper thereof at 4s. a week, to hinder its spreading.

Nic. Osborn, the new elected sheriff, paid 10*l.* to the poor, instead of his *Michaelmas* feast.

Sept. 21, the gates were watched again, and Mr. Sheriff *Powell* gave money to the poor instead of his feast: and now there died

⁵ *Cur.* 24th *July*, 1625.

⁶ He lived in *Chapel-Field-house*.

above 40 in a week; the most that died in any one week during this calamity was 91, of which 73 of the plague; the 15th of *March*, the two widows who were searchers of the infected poor, and the four bearers, were ordered to reside in *Norman's hospital*, and carry red staves when they went out, each being allowed 4s. a week. *May 13*, 1626, the *wardens* of the *weavers* were commanded to keep no feast this year, but to meet as private as possible, and choose their *wardens*, and so they were to continue doing till it pleased God to cease the contagion in the city, which now began to decline, so that *Sept.* the 2d, the mayor sent a letter to the bailiffs of *Colchester*, to restrain all such carriers of wool and yarn as usually came to this city from thence, by reason of the great infection in that place, for now though the city was not clear, there died but few, though small numbers continued dying of the plague every week till the beginning of *December*, 1626, when by God's mercy it totally ceased: the number that died of it during its whole continuance was 1431.

The 19th of *October*, 1625, the city petitioned the King, (by *Alex. Anguish*, alderman, who was sent up to *London* for that purpose,) mentioning their poverty and distress to be such that they had no money to lend on *privy seals*, and indeed it was as much as could be expected, if not more, for them to maintain the infected and poor at such a time, which they never neglected during the whole calamity, but endeavoured all ways to find them with work. At a court held *Nov. 3*, the city borrowed 50*l.* of *St. George's company*, to set poor people at work in the stone mines or pits; the bellman being ordered to warn all such as wanted work and dwelt not in infected houses, to repair thither with their tools to dig stones, for which they should have reasonable wages, on purpose their families might not want bread.

Jan. 28, *Charles Suckling*, Esq. in behalf of Sir *John Suckling*, Knt. Comptroller of his Majesty's household, and one of the privy council came into court, and desired that Sir *John*, being son of Mr. *Rob. Suckling*, late alderman, and heretofore twice mayor of the city, might, according to the custom of the city, be admitted to his freedom; and desired that his oath might be respited till after his Majesty's coronation, which he was now forced to attend, and the court being satisfied that the *freedom* of the city belonged to Sir *John* as his birth-right, according to the ancient custom and usage of the city, "Mr. Mayor and aldermen in all due and thankfull manner, embraced the said motion, and did consent to admit him," and sent a copy of the *freemen's* oath to the recorder then at *London*, desiring him to proceed therein as to him shall seem meet and expedient.

Mr. *Augustine Scottow*, gave 50*l.* to be continually lent unto five *worsted* weavers by 10*l.* a man, for seven years together, provided every borrower thereof give security, to be approved of by the mayor, sheriffs, and aldermen, before they have the money, and renew the securities as often as the court of majoralty shall require.

In 1626, Sir *John Suckling*, Knt. by will dated *Sept. 30*, gave 6*l.* *per annum* for ever, to be distributed among the poor of the parishes of *St. Andrew*, *St. Austin's*, *St. George of Colgate*, and *St. Saviour's*, by the church-wardens and overseers of the said parishes.

This year *Peter Aspinall* and *Edw. Cowell* were appointed by the court, publick letter carriers from and to *Cambridge*, and had leave to wear the city arms, as their servants.

Two ships of war being demanded and refused, there were soon after two writs of *quo warranto* brought against the mayor, &c. who stood the trial; and in 1629, were discharged, having proved that they used nor usurped no privileges but what their charters then produced authorised them to do.

Fourteen soldiers were pressed and sent to *Harwich*; the lord keeper, lord treasurer, comptroller, and chancellor of the *Dutchy of Lancaster*, were appointed to come to the city, and sit on the 11th of *January*, concerning a loan to the King; they were entertained at the *Bishop's palace*, feasted by the court, and met at their coming, by the mayor and court, and the loan being settled, collectors were appointed for every ward, and the money paid the *May* following.

In 1627, 400 *Irish* soldiers came to *Norwich*, 200 of which were billeted there, 100 sent to *Yarmouth*, and 100 to *Lyn*; and in *July*, an order came for the county and city to levy 250 foot men, of which the deputy lieutenants sent for 25 men out of the city; but the city refused to levy so many; 17 only being their proportion, which were sent to *Lyn*, to be conducted from thence to *Hull*.⁷ In *November* this year, on complaint to the King of some abuse offered in the city to the Earl of *Murton* in his passage through it to *London*, the mayor was sent for up, to answer to it, who informed the court of the whole proceeding; and though it was manifest, no blame could be laid upon him, yet in obedience to his Majesty's command it was thought fit, that the mayor, accompanied with Sir *Peter Gleane*, Mr. *Throckmorton*, and Mr. *Sheriff Lane*, should go up to answer personally, and did so.

In 1628, Mr. *Francis Cock*, alderman, by will dated *Dec. 24*, gave 50*l.* to the poor, and 50*l.* to be lent to five young worsted weavers, of *West-Wymer ward*, at 10*l.* a man for three years, giving security to the court for repayment.

Tobias de Hem, merchant, by will dated 29 *July*, 1629, gave 3*l.* to the poor of the parish of *St. Andrew*, in which he dwelt, to remain for a stock for the good of the poor. To the military company of the city 5*l.* for a stock, to be employed for their benefit and use, and 40*s.* for a supper. To Mr. *Peter Murford*, lieutenant of the company, 40*s.* To the mayor and city, a piece of plate of 20*l.* to be delivered from mayor to mayor. To the city poor 10*l.*

The 23d of *May*, the citizens petitioned the court, for liberty of preaching in this city, who answered they would attend the *Bishop*, and endeavour to get it granted.

The *quo warranto* affair being now over, and not ending to the satisfaction of those that begun it, the following letter was directed:

⁷ PRESIDENTS showed by the city	1599, levied 100, <i>Norwich</i> 6.
were,	1601, for <i>Ireland</i> 100, city 5. For
In 1596, 150 men levied, the city	<i>Ostend</i> 300, city 15. 200, city 10.
sent 8.	1602, for the Low-Countries under
1598, levied for <i>Ireland</i> 200, the city	Sir <i>Francis Vere</i> 150, <i>Norwich</i> 8. For
sent 10.	<i>Ireland</i> 50, <i>Norwich</i> 3.

TO ALEXANDER ANGUISH, Mayor, *John Thacker* and *William Gostlin*, Sheriffs.

After our hearty commendations, we have thought fit to let you understand, that upon the deliver here at *court* of the *herring-pyes*, which we lately received from you, we find diverse just exceptions to be taken against the goodness of them, which we must require you to answer and take such order that the same may be amended for the future tyme as you would avoid further trouble: the exceptions we take are these, *viz.*

First, you do not send them according to your *tenure*, of the *first new herrings* that are taken.

Secondly, you do not cause them to be well baked in good and strong pastye, as they ought to be, that they may endure the carriage the better.

Thirdly, whereas you should by your *tenure*, bake in these pasties *six-score* herrings at the least, being the great hundreth, which doth require *five* to be put into every pye at the least, we find but *fower* herrings to be in diverse of them.

Fourthly, the number of pyes which you sent at this time, wee finde to be fewer then have ben sent heretofore, and diverse of them also much broken.

And *lastly*, we understand, the bringer of them was constrained to make *three* several journeys to you before he could have them, whereas it seemeth he is bound to come but *once*.

To every of which our exceptions, we must pray your particular answer for our better satisfaction, that we may have no cause to question it further, and so we bid you heartily farewell.

Your loving friends,

Hampton-Court the
iijth of Oct. 1629.

Pembroke.

John Savile,
Rich. Manley.

Upon which they promised more caution for the future.³ This rent of *herring pies* is the ancient *fee farm* of the CITY before it was incorporated, when it was a great place of *fishing*, before the foundation of *Yarmouth*, and is still paid by the *sheriffs* to the King; the city being now in possession of the manor in *Carleton*, which by its *tenure* is to carry the *pasties* to the *court*. In 1673, this *farm* was acknowledged to be received by the lord of that manor,² to be carried to the King, by indenture dated at the *Gild-hall*, *Sept.* 27, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, by which, *Thomas Lord Richardson*, Baron of *Cramond*, acknowledged that he, by *Rich. Eden* his tenant, then received of the *SHERIFFS* of the city of *Norwich* one hundred herrings by the great hundred, *viz.* of the *first new herrings* that came to the city, in 24 *pies* or *pasties*, well seasoned with the following spices, *viz.* half a pound of ginger, half a pound of pepper, a quarter of a pound of cinnamon, one ounce of cloves, an ounce of long-pepper, half an ounce of grains of paradise, and half an ounce of galangals.

Which said pies are to be brought to the KING's house, wherever

³ Custom Book, fo. 70.

1500, and acknowledged the receipt of

² Nic. Appleyard was lord of it in it in like manner.

he is in *England*; for which service the person carrying them shall receive there, *six* white-loaves, *six* dishes of meat out of the King's kitchen, *one* flaggon of wine, *one* flaggon of beer, *one* truss of hay, *one* bushel of oats, *one* pricket of wax, and *six* tallow candles; and now the *sheriff's* yearly pay this *farm*, the *pies* being sent up by them, and placed on his Majesty's table.

In *April* 1630, the *plague* brake out again in *St. Gregory's* parish, one child dying of it, upon which the court met, and swore a woman searcher of the infected, nailed up the door of the house, and by the common cryer ordered, all dogs, cats, tame doves, rabbits, and swine, to be put out of the city, or killed; and in *May*, the *tower* next *Brasen Door* was appointed for the buryers, and for a prison for such infected poor as would not be ruled; and the distemper being much in *Cambridge*, the carriers thither were prohibited; six houses were erected on *Butter-hills* near the great *Black Tower* there, which was fitted up with them for *pest-houses*, and an acre of land enclosed about them with tall boards, and *watchmen* were set day and night to keep any from going thither, or coming thence; all that died there were ordered to be buried in the churchyard of *St. Peter* at *South-gate*; but it pleased God that this great caution had its desired effect, the distemper not spreading, not above one or two died in a week, so that it being over, the Bishop gave notice to the *mayor* and *court*, that he had appointed *St. Bartholomew's* day for a GENERAL THANKSGIVING in all places of divine worship in this city, for the great *deliverance* which God had vouchsafed to give them from the *pestilence*, which so severely visited other places, commending at the same time their care and diligence, to which God had given so great a blessing; recommending to them the strict observance of that day, which he had appointed for so good a purpose; as also that they would join with him in their utmost endeavours to collect what money they could for the poor in *Cambridge* and *Windham*, now visited with that grievous *plague*: to which the *court* answered, that his Lordship might depend on their causing so due and necessary a duty to God for his extraordinary mercy to them and their *CITY*, to be performed in the strictest manner that possibly could be, and that they would do as he desired, and collect what they could for their visited brethren, having a grateful sense of these extraordinary mercies, and that they should not appear so if they did not thank his Lordship for his seasonable and kind letter of direction in this affair; and accordingly the said *fast* was solemnised with great strictness, and the collections began for *Cambridge* and *Windham*, which were carried on with such success, that they collected for the town of *Cambridge* 164*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* *q.* and for *Windham* 103*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*; and in *July* following the *pest-houses* were taken down, and the city continued clear.

In this and the next year, corn was very scarce, being sold at 30, and sometimes 40*s.* a comb, which made the magistrates very circumspect in the affair, and first they ordered no corn to be suffered to pass the chain or *boom* on the river, without license from the *justices*: the maltsters were ordered to make no malt, but to sell their barley in the open market, and the bakers were to make only three sorts of bread, white, wheaten, and household, and no manchet, spice-bread, or such

like. And great care was taken that no starch should be made, as also that every person in every ward, on search made, should declare what quantity of corn they had by them: and the *treasurer* of the city *granary* was ordered to buy what corn he could for the present relief of the poor, at such a price as he could buy it for, and the keeper of the *granary* was to deliver weekly to the several *aldermen* of the city, a proportionable quantity of corn for the poor at 18s. a comb, one with another, whatever it cost, *viz.* 2 parts barley, 1 part wheat, and 1 part rye; all which the *judges* of *assize* and the lords of the *privy council* confirmed, and finding the corn not sufficient, they gathered in the city, and raised 114*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* to buy corn with for the poor; and continued for some years, as long as the scarcity lasted, to take the like care.

In 1631, *London* being infected, and information given that five persons were dead of the *plague* in *St. Austin's* parish, all carriages, &c. from *London* to *Norwich* were stopped, the houses shut up, bearers and searchers appointed, two *pest-houses* ordered on *Butter-hills* where they were built before, all communication stopped to *Windham*, which was infected, the gates of the city shut, and watched day and night on *Windham fair day*, and all precaution taken as before, which had such good effect the second time, that the contagion ceased, and not above 20 or 30 persons died of it.

The same year *Sir Peter Gleane*, Knt. gave 10*l.* to the poor; and *Sir William Denny*, Knt. at the *Lady Denny's* funeral gave the like sum.

In 1632, 66*l.* was collected in the city towards rebuilding *St. Paul's* cathedral, and *Mr. Robert Houghton* paid 10*l.* to the use of the poor of his mother's gift, she was late wife of *Thomas Gleane*, Esq. and before that of *Gregory Houghton*, late alderman deceased, his father.

This year, on the 27th of *Feb.* died that worthy *Dr. of Divinity* THOMAS, son of *John Mountford* of *Norwich*, who became prebend of *Harleston*, residentiary of *St. Paul's*, and prebend of *Westminster*, and was buried in the chancel of *Tewing* in *Hertfordshire*, leaving his son *John Mountford*, D. D. rector of *Anstie* in *Hertfordshire*, who being a most zealous man for the church of *England*, was ejected in the time of the *Usurpation*, as was *James Mountfort*, his brother, from the rectory of *Tewing*, in which he succeeded his father.¹

Prudence Blosse, widow of *Mr. Alderman Blosse*, by will dated *March 1*, 1633, gave 10*l.* to the poor, and to the *mayor*, *sheriffs*, and *commonalty*, and their successors, her houses in *St. Saviour's* parish, to the intent that they may place widows therein, to dwell rent free, they producing security to keep the houses in sufficient reparation during their lives respectively, *viz.* every widow for the house she dwells in; and so to continue for ever, provided the widows dwelling in *St. Saviour's* parish, if there be any such, shall have their dwelling in the said houses before others. She gave an 100*l.* to the *Children's Hospital*, and to the poor of *St. Saviour's* an annuity of 13*s.* 4*d.* to be paid yearly for ever on the funeral day of her late husband, *Mr. Nutting*.

In 1634, the contest between the church and city was put to reference, each side were to pay their own charges; the Lord Keeper and *Mr. Justice Hutton* being arbitrators; the decree bears date *July 2*,

¹ Wood, vol. i. fo. 761.

by which all *Tombland, Spitelond, Raton-rowe, Holm-street*, and all the houses, soil, and ground, and all liberties whatever, were confirmed to the CITY, the *liberty* of the dean and chapter being to extend to the outward walls of their *precinct*, and no further; the dean being excluded from holding any *fair, leet, or court*, and power of *justiceship* out of the *precinct*, and the whole *within* the walls of the *precinct* to be in the county of *Norwich*, but under the *jurisdiction* of the CHURCH; and whereas the city claimed the manor of *Norman's*, under the title of Queen *Elizabeth* by virtue of a lease to her made by the dean and chapter in the 21st year of her reign, and also the house and site of the said manor called *Norman's Spital or Hospital*, by virtue of a lease made to them by the dean and chapter in the 7th year of her reign, for 500 years, it was agreed, that the city should resign up the manor, and the church of *St. Paul, &c.* and deliver up the rolls and rentals of the said manor, but should hold for 500 years the site of the manor called *Norman's hospital*, as they do at this day, it being leased out now by the CITY at an annual reserved rent of about 5*l.*

This year, the *winter assizes* were held at *Norwich*, and the city gave *Thetford* 15*l.* as a recompense for it.

At this time, *John Burrige, Gent.* for refusing to pay 5*l.* assessed upon him towards the *ship*, was committed to prison, but on payment was discharged; this *ship-money* was the beginning of trouble: at a court held Nov. 19, it was agreed that the mayor of *Lyn*, and bailiffs of *Yarmouth*, who appointed to be at *Norwich* the day following, about the business of the *ship*, should be entertained at the mayor's house, at the publick cost, and the *justices, sheriffs, and aldermen* were desired to attend the business; the sum of 10*l.* being allowed for that purpose, and 15*l.* more for entertaining the *high-sheriffs* of *Norfolk* and *Cambridgeshire*, about the same business; this was the first *ship* of war asked of them; but next year another was demanded; for I find 10*l.* charged in the accompts in 1635, for the entertainment of the *high-sheriff* of *Norfolk*; the mayors of *Thetford, Lyn*, and *Castle-rising*, and the bailiffs and aldermen of *Yarmouth*, at the making the assessment for the second *ship* of war; and in 1636, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* was paid to Mr. *Thomas Blomefield* for the charge of a dinner on the 22d of *November*, for to treat them again for the business of the third *ship*, and 15*l.* in 1637, for the fourth *ship*, and in 1640, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* at the assessing of the *ship-money*; which caused many debates between the city and counties of *Norfolk* and *Cambridgeshire*, and the burghs of *Castle-rising, Lyn, Thetford, Yarmouth*, and *Wisbitch*, concerning the separate proportions that each should bear towards the charge of each *ship*, which was estimated at 5500*l.* of which *Thetford, Castle-rising*, and about 53 coast towns in the county as *Cley, Blakeney, Wiveton, Morton, &c.* raised 1427*l.* *Norwich* 1601*l.* *Lyn* 1192*l.* *Yarmouth* 940*l.* and *Wisbitch* 340*l.* which was levied accordingly, by a tax of 12*d.* in the pound, on all lands, houses, gardens, stocks, &c. in the city; but upon the return made, the privy council were not satisfied with the sum, but ordered 1235*l.* to be raised more, and ordered that *Norwich* should pay 330*l.* of it. This made the CITY more exact in examining into the due proportion it ought to pay, which produced great animosities between them and the counties, and other burghs, who had procured the council's letters

to tax the city at 1100*l.* each ship, when heretofore the city in all other rates for other services, had usually been rated at no more than a *fifteenth* part with the county, and sometimes at a 20th, 18th, and 16th part only; but notwithstanding all that could be done, there was nothing abated; upon which the city petitioned the *privy council*, Earl-Marshal, Lord Matravers, and others, but not being excused thereupon, the *mayor*, *aldermen*, &c. were indicted for contempt, and divers transgressions against the King, but by the mediation and advice of Sir John Hobart, Bart. Sir Charles Le-gros, Knt. Mr. Rob. Segar, and others, the affair was finished, and the future proportions were thus settled, *viz.* Norwich to raise 400*l.* Lyn 200*l.* Yarmouth 220*l.* Thetford 30*l.* and Castle-rising 10*l.* towards every ship of war of 624 tons.

The latter part of this year, and the beginning of the next was so extreme cold, that at a court held May 20, 1635, a weekly provision of coals was allowed the poor in the hospital, "in respect of the present coldness of the weather." On the 23d of March following, came a letter signed by the King, directed to the *mayor*, *sheriffs*, and *aldermen*, requiring their constant attendance at the *sermon* preached every Sunday morning, either in the *cathedral* or *Green Yard*, and to be there at the beginning of the service after the manner observed in the city of London, and none to absent himself unless allowed by the *Bishop*; upon which, at a court held July 25,

1636, it was ordered, that the *mayor* and *court* should constantly meet at the *school*, and there attend till service began, and then all should attend the *mayor* into church, in such a decent manner as his Majesty enjoined.

The *plague* broke out here again in September, in St. Austin's parish, upon which all necessary precaution was taken to hinder its further progress, by making up the *Black-tower*, stopping the carriers, cleansing the streets, and preparing the watchers, &c. but yet it could not be stopped, though very few died of it till May 1637, when it increased so, that 15 or 16 died in a week; but though it continued here near two years, the caution taken was so great, that by God's mercy it never came to any considerable height.

At this time, the *pinnacle* of the *cathedral*, which been injured by fire, was re-edified; and now *commotions* began in the church, the *citizens* petitioning the *mayor* to endeavour to get new *lectures*, *catechisings*, *evening readings*, &c. to be erected, and to be performed by such factious persons as they should appoint; but the *mayor* and *court* refused them all, and would not apply to the *council* as they desired.

In 1637, the city of London chose Mr. Thomas Atkyn, alderman of Norwich, *sheriff* of London; upon which this city petitioned the lords of the council concerning that wrong offered them, but had no redress; wherefore the said alderman requested to be discharged from his *aldermanship* in Norwich, which was agreed to, and on 28th June, 1638, Mr. Edmund Burman was chosen in his room, for *Conisford ward*.

This year, wheat was above 22*s.* a comb, barley 16*s.* and hops 3*l.* a hundred.

On the 29th of July, Francis Briggs, late of Honingham, clerk,

curate of *Barnham-Broom*, and *Welbourn*, was deprived, and degraded from his ministerial function, by *Mathew* Bishop of *Norwich*, being convicted of wilfully murdering *Rebecca Hunt* of *Earlham*, his servant, on Nov. 1, 1636, and soon after was executed on the gallows out of *Magdalen* gates for the said fact.

The troubles now increasing in the church, by means of many schismatical and factious persons that were for innovations both in church and state, many of them who could not push on their designs to a crisis so early as they wished, as *Mr. Peck*,² *Mr. Allen*, *Mr. Ward*, *Mr. Bridges*, &c. being opposed in their proceedings by Bishop *Wren*, went voluntarily beyond sea, some to *Holland*, some to *New England*, and others to divers other places.

In 1638, *Mr. Robert Craske*, alderman, by will dated 22d *May*, gave a house in *Berstreet* in *St. John Sepulcher's* parish there, to the city, the profits, after repairs and all lawful deductions, to find "yearly three sermons, preached by some able preacher of the Gospel, to be appointed by the aldermen of *South-Conisford ward* for ever; one of which sermons to be in *St. Julian's* church upon *St. Stephen's* day, in the afternoon, and upon *St. John's* or *Childermas* day in the afternoon another sermon in *St. Awdry's* church; and another sermon at *St. Peter's* church at the *Gates*, upon *New-year's* day, or the *Sunday* next following; and my desire is, that in every of those sermons, the chief matter that the preacher shall insist upon, should be to teach the hearers, how they shall be discharged at the day of judgement, when they shall appear before God's judgement seat." The preacher to have 5s. for each sermon, and the parson for reading prayers each time 6d. and the clerk of the parish for attendance and ringing the bells 6d. the overplus to be divided into three equal parts, one third part to be divided by the aldermen of *South-Conisford ward* to the poor of *St. Julian's* immediately after the sermon there; and a third part to be equally divided into two parts and given to the poor of *Trowse Milgate* and *St. Awdry's*, immediately after the sermon there; and the other third part to the poor of *St. Peter's at the Gates*, immediately after sermon there; each alderman to have 6d. at every such division for their pains: no poor to have any of the money that were not present at the sermon, without reasonable excuse allowed by the aldermen of the ward, who are to keep the house in repair, &c. and if all that receive the money be not at all the sermons, for such neglect they shall have none of the gift for the future; and if any of the ministers of the parish churches aforesaid refuse any licensed preacher chosen as aforesaid to preach in their churches, the whole gift for that year shall be transferred to the poor of *St. John's Sepulchre*, if refused by the minister of *St. Julian's*; and if the minister of *St. Awdry's* refuses, that shall go to *St. Peter's at the Gates*, and their own also; and if the minister there refuses to let such preacher preach there, both their parts, as well their own, as that forfeited to them, shall be equally divided among the poor of *St. John's at Sepulchre*, *St. John on Timber-hill*, and *St. John of Maddermarket*. The said alderman gave also 75*l.* to be lent by 12*l.* 10*s.* a man, for three years, interest free, and if continued, the

² See Hist. Norf. vol. ii. p. 424.

bonds to be renewed every three years, to six GROCERS, *freemen* of the city, and the "money to be appointed the next court day after "St. Andrew yearly for ever, by the *mayor*, and *justices*, as other "moneys be appointed;" and Mrs. *Craske* gave 40*l.* to be lent in like manner to four BREWERS.

In 1639, Mr. Alderman *Tolye* paid to the *mayor* in court, 50*l.* given by Mr. *Augustine Scottowe*, late *alderman*, to be lent to five weavers for seven years, interest free, on proper security.

In 1640, a fine of 5*l.* paid by *Richard Bough* for covering a house with reed, contrary to the *act of assembly*, was received by the *mayor*; and another fine of 10*l.* of *Will. Foster*, for erecting a malt-house in the city, contrary to the laws, were expended in building the walls round about the *pest-house*.

The *cross* in the market, and the end of the *council chamber*, were new painted and gilt, the *well* in the market repaired, and painted, and *Stump-Cross* in St. *Saviour's* rebuilt.

And this year the *long-parliament* began, the members first chosen by the city being Mr. *Richard Harman*, and Mr. *Richard Catlin*: Mr. *Joseph Scottowe* being appointed *sheriff*, bought off serving the office for 40*l.* and so did Mr. *John Dethick*, but the *commons* not consenting with the *mayor* and *court*, he was forced to serve; and now there was a *committee* appointed to meet, "to consider what things are fit to be petitioned for to the *parliament*," and to prepare petitions accordingly. A watchman was appointed at every gate of the city, during all *Lent*, to seize the flesh brought into, or live creatures brought to be killed in the city; and the gates were to be shut at sun-setting, and the keys brought to the *mayor* or his deputy, and not to be opened till sun-rising.

In 1641, the *commons* reassumed their old privilege of choosing their new elect, (who for some years had been the *senior alderman* in course,) and chose *alderman Thomas Carver*, who died May 31, and Mr. *Adrian Parmenter*, was chosen in his room, but three days before the *gild*.

The city petitioned the *parliament* to be discharged from paying 2500*l.* assessed upon them, by reason of their great poverty, and impossibility of raising it.

The *English* captains of the *trained bands* of the city were ordered to view the *armory* and *arms*, and see if they were fit for service.

In 1642, July 12, the *parliament* voted and declared a necessity of taking up arms, and on the 29th of the same month, Capt. *Moses Treswell* came to this city, to levy 100 volunteers, by virtue of a commission under the hand and seal of the Earl of *Lindsey*, the King's general, who was to convey them to *Newwark*; but upon application for liberty to beat up his drums, the city, ripe for rebellion, ordered that he should not do so, according to a resolution passed by the majority of the court, notwithstanding which, proceeding according to the King's commission, and beating up, he was apprehended and committed to prison; and the next day, a letter was sent to the Earl, and *Samuel Voute*, an inn-keeper where the captain lodged, was examined, who owned he had a bag of money of the captain's sealed up, a cloak-bag, a scarlet coat, and a gray coat,

and two horses, which he was ordered to keep safely; on the 10th of *August*, Mr. *Alexander Anguish*, and Mr. *Mathew Peckover*, aldermen, were appointed to carry a letter the day following to the *King* from the *mayor* and *aldermen*, in answer to his letter about the imprisonment of the *captain*, who, with his man *Gilbert*, was sent up by sheriff *Lynsey* in the beginning of *September*, upon a 100*l.* bond, given by *Samuel Voute* and *Ellis Brown*; to deliver the *captain* and his man, their swords, horses, clothes, and money, to the *parliament*, for which service the court allowed them 15*l.*

Things being come to this height between the *King* and parliament, and the city by this action imagining it would be esteemed as a declaration against their Sovereign, thought it proper at the very same court to order a double *watch* through every *ward* "in regard of the great distractions and dangers of the kingdom," the *watch* to be set at nine o'clock, and the gates locked up, and the keys delivered to the constables of the several *wards* where the gates are, by them to be kept till next morning: all persons in their turns being obliged to watch by themselves or deputies: the 13th of *August* 470*lib.* weight of gunpowder, was sent to *London* to be exchanged for the best sort: and on the 15th of the same month, the *committee* for the *city magazine* reported that they had placed all the arms and powder in the *armory* above the assembly chamber, and the great pieces of *ordnance* in the low room under the *council chamber*; all the doors and windows being made strong; and thus they stood upon their guard: and now a letter of instructions was sent by the Parliament to the *mayor*, Sir *John Hobart*, Knt. and Bart. *Richard Harman*, *Richard Catline*, *John Toley*, and *Adrian Parmenter*, Esqrs; and the rest of the deputy lieutenants of the city, in which they thank them for that acceptable service done to the parliament and kingdom, in sending up Captain *Treswell*; and that a war being likely to ensue between the *King* and *parliament*, they desired them to raise the *militia*, and take care least the knights, gentlemen, citizens, and inhabitants of the city be drawn together, and in particular that they suffer no persons by colour of warrant from his Majesty, without consent of parliament, to levy or raise any men or assemblies.

On the 27th following, two *proclamations* were brought by a messenger from the *King*, requiring aid from his subjects to repress the rebels coming against him, and to forbid all *Papists* which would not take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, from serving him; both which the *mayor* delivered to the *sheriffs*, who were on the Parliament's side. At a court held Oct. 22d, there was a general muster of the trained bands and volunteers, and Mr. *Livewell Sherwood* was appointed captain of that company, and fearing an attack from the *King's* party, Mr. *Cristian*, an engineer, was sent for from *Lyn* to view the city, in order to fortify it, and had 5*l.* for his advice; and on the 7th of *November* following, alderman *John Toly* accounted for 200*l.* granted the city by order of the House of *Commons*, and for 50*l.* part of the money raised upon the quarter *subsidy*, all which he had paid to carpenters, masons, &c. about fortifying and repairing the *gates*, buying *steel-caps*, *muskets*, &c. Captain *Thomas Ashewell's* salary of

50*l.* per annum, and the *cannoneer's* salary of 3*l.* per annum, the salaries of 20*s.* a year to three *scouts* being included: and now 40 muskets, 10 croselets complete, and 30 pikes were brought from *London* to the magazine, and 20 bandeliers, for 2 callivers of pistol bore, and two chains weighing 316*lib.*; and on 28 Nov. Mr. *Alex. Anguish*, Mr. *Burman*, Mr. *Peckover*, Mr. *Watts*, Mr. *Puckle*, and Mr. *Wenham*, were desired to provide earth ready for all such gates on this side the water as they shall think fit to stop up; and the same day, *John Greenford* and *John Friend* were ordered to ride to *Barton-Mills* to lie there as *scouts*, and *Robert Swallow* and *Tho. Suggate* to *Bury*, to give speedy notice to the city of the approach of any *cavileers*, or others that shall come in an hostile manner towards the city or county, there being now a number of worthy gentlemen that belonged to the county, that had declared for their Sovereign against the Parliament; who if they had entered the city, were sure that a great number there would have join'd them, which occasioned this extraordinary care of the Parliament to keep them out.

Dec. 3, the upper and lower booms were repaired; and on the 10th, St. *Austin's* and *Bishop-gates* were rampired up.

Feb. 4. *Will. Rogers*, gunner, was retained by the city at 4*l.* a month, to teach and instruct all such as the mayor and court ordered, in all things belonging to a gunner; the same day a great iron chain of 24 links, and 28 links more in several pieces, were lent to the town of *Yarmouth*, to lay cross their haven; on the 25th *Conisford-gates* were stopped up; St. *Giles's-gates* locked up, as also *Pockthorp* and St. *Austin's*, and the rest strictly guarded day and night: and now it was debated, whether there should be seven *bulwarks* made according to a platform, at 1323*l.* expense, besides 124*l.* 16*s.* for the breast work against the water, or whether there should be 12 *bulwarks* beside the breast work, which would cost 2268*l.*

On the last of Feb. 50 men and horses for dragoons were furnished and sent by the city to the Lord *Grey* to *Cambridge* for Col. *Cromwell*, for the preservation of the peace of this and the other associated counties, viz. *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Cambridgeshire*, *Essex*, *Hertfordshire*, and *Huntingdonshire*. And the day following it was resolved, out of their abundant zeal, to send 100 men and horses, and Mr. *Toly*, Mr. *Sherwood*, Mr. *Ashwell*, Mr. *Tim. Skottow*, Mr. *Sam. Brewster*, *Hamond Crask*, and Mr. *Tho. Baret*, were to see to the procuring them, and furnishing them out, who being true and trusty in the cause, the very same day obtained orders to be issued for the seizing of all *malignants* horses in the whole city.⁴

And now the wicked designs of this cabal were discovered at once; the mayor and all the royalists in the city plainly perceiving their error, in suffering them to come to this head without opposing them, for *William Gostlin*, Esq. then MAYOR, upon his absolutely refusing to confirm any orders to seize the citizen's horses, was on Thursday the second day of March seized, by *Will. Lord Grey*, Baron of *Wark*, Major-general for the Parliament for the eastern association, and carried prisoner to *Cambridge*; and Mr. *Parmenter*

⁴ The Lord *Grey* gave from under his hand, "that this expedition shall be no president for a proportion to the future prejudice of the city, but shall be now acceptable, and an inducement to the Parliament to relieve the said city in time of need."

and Mr. *Utting* were deputed to seize all malignants horses in N. and S. *Conisford* wards; sheriff *Rayley*, *Alex. Anguish*, and Mr. *Burman* for *Berstreet* and St. *Stephen's* wards; Capt. *Sherwood* and Mr. *Lomb*, for St. *Peter's*, and St. *Giles's*; Mr. *Baker*, *Thacker*, *Watts*, and *Hamond Crask*, for *West-Wymer*, *Middle-Wymer*, and *Heigham*; Sheriff *Greenwood*, Mr. *Croshold*, *Peckover*, and *Sother-ton*, for the ward beyond the water; Mr. *Gray*, *Ashewell*, *Tho. Baret*, and *Will. Lowe* for *East-Wymer*, and *Christ Church*; who forthwith seized all the horses in the city in the hands of such persons as were supposed to favour the King's cause, or refused to join with them in whatever they projected; by which means they not only immediately furnished out the number of horses they wanted, but scandalously pocketed large sums of money that divers persons paid to redeem their horses out of their hands, as *John Lowe*, who paid 10*l.* next morning for the redemption of his two horses seized; and *Alex. Anguish* 8*l.* for one horse, &c. *Francis Cory*, Esq. the recorder, was forced to promise speedily to bring in three horses for three dragoons.

The mayor was no sooner seized in the *Gild-hall*, but he was obliged to make *Adrian Parmenter* his deputy, who was voted to supply the place till the mayor's discharge, and to be allowed 40*s.* a week so long as he continued deputy, being to maintain the sword-bearer and other officers, entertain the ministers, and discharge Mrs. *Mayoress* of all that charge.

And now the principal of the court and chief of the citizens, when it was too late, saw their folly in suffering the city to be guarded and fortified in such a manner, without any resistance; for on *Sunday, March* the 5th, 10 soldiers out of every band were ordered to watch and ward, not only the gates, but every church that had sermons, as *Christ Church*, St. *Peter's*, St. *Andrew's*, &c. during the time of service, and to deliver the keys of the gates at night to *Hamond Crask*, lieutenant of the volunteers: this great caution was taken least such persons as they knew favoured the King, should make their escape; for the day following discovered plainly the intent of these proceedings, *Augustine Holl* and many other gentlemen and magistrates of the city, who had associated themselves in order to make an attempt to get the government of it out of their hands, and to hold it to the use of the King, being met at Mr. *Holl's* house, Lieutenant *Crask* and his volunteers brought the great ordnance of the city thither, and placing them ready loaded against it, declared if they did not immediately surrender themselves prisoners, he would demolish the house and them in it; upon which they were all taken, and so the KING's cause was quite subdued here at once.

The next day, the *cannoneer* going to uncharge one of the cannon in the market place, by some accident it discharged, and very much injured him, killing and wounding no less than 17 men, women, and children, upon the spot.

March 11, it was agreed that two of the brass pieces should be sent to Sir *Miles Hobart*, if Sir *John Hobart* would undertake for the security of them, with powder, bullets, and ball.

On the 13th, 50 dragoons more were raised, and money to pay the two new companies of volunteers under Major *Sherwood* and Capt. *Ashwell*.

March 15, the *aldermen* of every *ward* had particular charge to look to their gates.

March 18, *Henry Lane*, *John Daniel*, and *John Osborn*, three of the *aldermen* who favoured the *King*, were put out of their offices, and afterwards *Ric. Rosse*, and *Alex. Anguish*, for the same cause; and *Will. Symonds*, *Sam. Puckle*, *Mat. Linsey*, *John Greenwood*, and *Tho. Toft*, were placed in their rooms.

Coals were now 50s. a chaldron, and afterwards so dear that they could not be had for money, so that the brewers were forced to use furze brakes, &c. and the householders to burn wood.

1643, March 26, 60 muskets and 40 pikes were sent to *Cambridge*, and 100 men were ordered to be raised and sent thither.

March 31, the *weekly contribution* appointed by the Parliament, was to raise 1250*l.* for their use in the following manner,

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The county of Norfolk to raise every week	1129	0	0
Norwich city with Christ Church liberty	53	0	0
Lynn	27	11	10
Yarmouth	34	16	5
Thetford	5	11	9

April 1, it was resolved at a court then held, that in regard of the imminent danger, and of the near approach of the Earl of *Newcastle's* forces towards *King's Lyn*, and because the country cannot of a sudden send such forces thither as will be sufficient to secure the town, which is of such concern to the county, that *Serjeant Major Sherwood* and his company of volunteers, should forthwith go thither, there to remain to secure the town, till further supplies can be provided and sent.

April 2, being *Easter day*, *Capt. Livewell Sherwood* went accordingly with 100 of his volunteers to *Lyn*, and the next day, *Capt. Ashwell* searched *Nic. Coppin's* and many other citizen's houses, for plate and pistols; and on the 25th, imprisoned *Mr. Coppin* and others, on pretence of *proposition money* (as they called it) though he had given them 20*l.* before, the captain demanding 30*l.* more.

April 10, it was agreed that *Sir Miles Hobart* and *Sir John Palgrave* should have the two brass pieces of *ordnance* with their carriages, and 12 bullets to each, being the same pieces *Sir Miles* formerly had, on giving a note for the redelivery. They being designed for the use of the Earl of *Manchester* in the siege of *Lyn*.

May 3d, came an order to raise a *contribution* in the *associated counties* to fortify *Cambridge*, for which they gathered from house to house, the *well-affected* (as they termed them) giving freely, and the rest out of fear.

The 20th of *May*, it was ordered that one of the sheriffs for the time being, *Mat. Peckover*, *Linsey*, and *Puckle*, should be part of the *committee* for sequestering the estates of *Papists* and *delinquents* (as they termed all that did not come into their wicked schemes) and receiving the rents, &c. and *Peter Thacker* was appointed *clerk* of the *committee* and *general receiver*. And the same day 110*l.* of the *proposition money* (or in plain speech of the money they had violently and forcibly taken from the right owners) was ordered to the *committee* at *Cambridge*, to be sent to *Col. Cromwell* for present supply, which was

carried up by sheriff *Rawley*, who had six men with carbines to guard him all the way.

And now the righteous brethren having gotten Mr. *Thacker*, one of their crew, elected *MAYOR*, sent up a letter by the sheriff, directed to the Lord *Gray*, "to desire the enlargement of Mr. *MAYOR* after "the expiration of his *majoralty*, in regard of the suffering of his "particular affairs," which the Lord *Gray* understanding well, kept him in durance till two or three days before the *gild*, and then he was discharged, and came home time enough to be present at the transferring of his *office*, to one that they were well assured would do as he was ordered.

June 6, a committee was appointed "for assessing of men the 5th "part of their revenue, and the 20th part of their estates," and Mr. *Peckover*, *Lindsey*, *Will. Simonds*, &c. were appointed *commissioners*; and Major *Sherwood* was allowed 5*l.* a month for him and his company to guard the gates, with match, and 60*lib.* of gunpowder, to keep strict guard on the *gild-day*, and *Conisford-gates*, *St. Giles's-gates*, *St. Martin at the Oak-gates*, and *Magdalen-gates*, were rampired up, "so to remain till the present dangers be over," all boats whatsoever from *Conisford* towers to the *New-mills*, and thence to *Hellesden* bridge, were taken away, and laid in a secure place in the city, there to remain during the time of the present troubles; *Sandlin's* ferry-boat, and all *wherry's* were chained up at the *common stath*, and not let loose till their passengers or commodities went immediately for *Yarmouth*.

This month, the 400*l.* granted to the city, by order of the house of *commons*, out of the *proposition* money raised in the city, towards fortifying the same, was accounted for, among which accounts I find, that there was paid for building *Hellesden* bridge 80*l.* to pay the *Norfolk LENT preachers* 18*l.* and about 130*l.* for the officers, soldiers, &c.; and by an account stated from the 1st of *April* 1643, to *December* following, it appears that the city had raised and expended in men, horses, money, and arms, no less than 3543*l.* 8*s.* for the *Parliament's* service, most of which was raised in the city on the inhabitants by way of plunder, under the specious names of *proposition* money, *benevolence*, *contributions* and *sequestrations*, of *Papists* and *malignants* estates, &c.

Among other articles it appears, that 100 soldiers were sent out *April* 4, under Serjeant-major *Knights* to *Wisbitch*, and that 20*l.* was paid to Serjeant-major *Sherwood's* volunteers for their service at *Leystoft*, where there was discovered a design of a counter-association on the King's behalf, made by Sir *John Pettus*, Sir *Edw. Barker*, and other loyal gentlemen, and carried so far that Col. *Cromwell* was in danger of his person, and very near being taken, had not these volunteers rescued him, and sent for 100 soldiers from hence, and 100*l.* more on the 13th of *June*: it is observed that they had 60 muskets complete out of the *armory*, all which were after lost at *Newark*.

"Item, paid to Captain *Swallow* who raised a company of soldiers "in this city, at the charge of the young men and maids of this city, "who were horsed by Col. *Cromwell*, for money which they fell short "to compleat them forth 18 *Aug.* 61*l.*"

There were large sums paid to the committee at *Cambridge*, to the

Earl of *Manchester*, Col. *Cromwell*, to divers scouts, and to several aldermen, for often attending the committee at *Cambridge*; to the committee of association at *Thetford*, &c. to the city *cannoneers* for 6 months pay 54*l.*; and on the 4th of *April* there were 70 good horses valued at 725*l.* delivered to Lieutenant *Strely* by order from Col. *Cromwell*, which were chiefly taken from the *malignants* here by open force.

And now all things prepared, at a court held the 12th of *July*, it was ordered, "that Capt. *Livewell Sherwood* shall watch and guard the city to morrow the 13th instant, in regard that the *vow and covenant is then to be taken*, for the appeasing of any stir or tumults, that may arise in the said city." And the said captain shall procure a 100 honest men, who will willingly serve in arms for the defence and security of the city, who shall have arms delivered out of the city magazine, and shall be exercised with the rest of his company of volunteers.

This month the gates were opened again, upon promise of the citizens to rampire them up again at their own charge, upon warning so to do.

Henry Watts, captain of a company of foot, on his request was discharged, and *Tho. Barrett* put in his place, Capt. *Watts* laying down 100*l.*

August 12, a meeting of the associated counties was appointed, the enemy now approaching, Col. CROMWELL was sent to, and this CASTLE was ordered to be fortified, and on the 23d of *August*, it was ordered, "that the twelve grand companies shall be warned by the aldermen of their companies to work at the *castell-dykes*, every grand company a day, and the first company to begin to morrow."

August 29, there were delivered to *Erasmus Sands*, *cannoneer*, by command of the right honourable *Edward Earl of Manchester*, Major-general of the associated counties, for the reducing of *Lyn*, two demi-culverins of brass weighing 4800*lib.* one demi-culverin of iron weighing 3400*lib.* two fauconets of brass weighing 600*lib.* and two which *Sir Miles Hobart*, had weighing 700*lib.* with sponges, ladles, shot, powder, &c.⁵ all which Capt. *Sotherton* guarded to *Sechey*.

And now *Lincolnshire* was added to the aforesaid associated counties, at the request of the Earl of *Manchester*, who came to reduce *Lyn*, at whose desire Major *Sherwood* and his volunteers went thither, *Sept.* 7, and it was surrendered to the Earl of *Manchester* *Sept.* 9, who placed a garrison there for the use of the Parliament.

On *Sept.* 11, came an order from the House, to raise money for the supply of the Lord *Fairfax* in the north: upon which the aldermen of every ward sat at every church in their wards, to take all the money or plate that any persons in the ward would give or lend, and the ministers were desired to incite the people to contribute freely and cheerfully thereto, "and the aldermen to send for such able persons as do not, and persuade them to lend freely."

November 8, *LYN* was ordered to be fortified by the whole association, and 72 soldiers pressed in *Norwich* to be sent thither, the city cannon which they lent, though earnestly requested to be redelivered, was ordered to be continued there, and the city to be paid for them

⁵ These were lent out of the Tower by the Parliament to the city.

out of the 3d part of the *sequestration* money, which proceedings much angered the *court*, who now began to perceive that the same restraint of liberty they had first imposed on their fellow citizens, was by this time straitly laid on their own backs, and (according to the proverb) the *saddle* at least (though not the *burthen*) was placed on the right horse.

November 18, four of the *court* were fined 10*l.* apiece for not gathering up the *proposition* money quick enough, so that now there was no receding; and on the 21st following, came an *order* from the Earl of *Manchester*, by power of the Lords Commissioners, and Earl of *Essex*, appointing *Henry Kyng*, *Rob. Feltham*, *Francis Shouldham*, *John Swallow*, *Tobias Freer*, Gent. Capt. *Wild*, Capt. *Warner*, Capt. *Doughty*, Capt. *Ashwell*, Capt. *Denew*, Capt. *Jermy*, Capt. *Huntington*, Serjeant Major *Sherwood*, Alderman *Puckle*, *Sam. Brewster*, *Hamond Crask*, merchants of *Norwich*, *Bernard Utber*, and *John Allen*, Gent. or any two of them, to assess, collect, and levy, all and every such sums of money, as ought to have been done by virtue of any former ordinance of parliament, within the county of *Norfolk* or city of *Norwich*, and they to have 6*d.* in the pound for each pound levied without distress, and 1*s.* if by distress, and *John Cory* of *Norwich*, merchant, was appointed *treasurer*.

This *plundering commission*, as it was justly called, was immediately executed by force and arms: at a *court* held the next day, it was "ordered, that the *sequestration* money received of the *BISHOP*, and "the money raised upon the sale of goods of other *delinquents* sequestered, be forthwith paid to Mr. *Cory*, and that the 100 more, "for which there is surety given for the *Bishop's* goods, be likewise "paid the said *treasurer*, as soon as the same be received."⁶

December 18, the *mayor* held the *sessions* without *recorder* or *steward*, and gave the charge to the grand inquest, &c.

On the 19th of *July*, was a great tempest of thunder and lightning, so that above 140 crows, rooks, &c. were found dead in one wood; and on the 2d of *August*, in the even, was another tempest, which killed a multitude of fish, above 40 combs in the city river only, as was then reported.⁷

And this year, on Nov. 2d. the *EXCISE* began; the *EXCISE OFFICE* was set up at Mr. Alderman *Parmenter's* house, for 6*d.* a barrel to be paid for small beer, and 2*s.* for best, and all beer above 6*s.* a barrel value.

According to an ordinance of parliament, a *subscription* was put on foot here for raising money towards regaining the town of *Newcastle*, and 516*l.* 5*s.* was gathered in the several *wards*, and the names of all such in the several *wards* that refused giving any thing, were returned, in number 432, of the principal citizens; which may make us the less wonder at the great cost and expense they were at in keeping such a number of soldiers to guard the city, when they knew the *King* had so many well-wishers here; among those returned were, *Francis Norris*, *John Salter*, *Tim. Skottow*, *John Freeman*, Mr. *Watts*, *John Balderston*, *Will. Crowe*, *Tho. Cory*, Mr. *Larwood*, Mr. *Brook*, senior and junior, *Joseph Paine*, Mr. *Pettus*, *Lady Pettus*, *Nic. Sotherton*, *Will. Gostlin*, late *MAYOR*, *Fra. Cory*, Mr. *Aldrich*, *Earl*,

⁶ Cur. 22 Nov. 1643.

⁷ Mss. Style.

Davy, and Burman, Alderman Utting, Alderman Croshold, Dr. Browne, Dr. De-lawne, Mr. John Osborn, Rog. Mingay, Rob. Deye, Peter Hasbert, Edw. Mayes, James Rant, H. Herne, &c.

January 10, the 100*l.* taken of the *Bishop* for *sequestration* was discharged, and 200*l.* more assessed on him for *proposition* money; to supply Capt. *Ashwell's* company their pay, and in the 24th of the same month, the *day watch* was to cease, and the *night watch* to be performed by all *citizens* under the degree of *aldermen*; the keys of every gate to be delivered to the *constable* of the ward every night at 9 o'clock; and at the same court, "*Committees* to view the *churches* for "*pictures and crucifixes*" were appointed, it being "*ordered*, that sheriff "*TOFTES, Mr. Linsey, Puckle, Sherwood, and Greenwood, aldermen; Mr. Ket, John Knight, Mr. Allen, Brewster, Crask, Davy and Rye,* or any *four or three* of them, shall from time to time meet together, and repair to the several *churches* in this *city*, and view the same, and take notice of such scandalous *pictures, crucifixes, and images,* as are yet remaining in the same *churches*, and demolish or cause the same to be demolished, and also to take the names of all such persons as can give any information of any misdemeanors of scandalous *ministers*, and to certifye from time to time their doings therein to the *maior* and the rest of the *deputy lieutenants* in the said *city*, at the councell chamber, who are agreed to sit there every *Tuesday* and *Thursday* in the afternoon, to receive their *informations*, concerning the same, and to proceed further therein, as the cause shall require." Upon this, these new constituted REFORMERS, relying on the support of their soldiers, began to view the *churches*, deface the monuments, break the windows, file the bells, dash in pieces the carved works, and reave the brasses off the stones and monuments; and in short by the forwardness of TOFT, who was the ringleader of the rabble, but little escaped his felonious hands, when he had once got a taste of the value of the brasses he pulled off, the cathedral alone affording him above a hundred; all which he seized, thereby defacing the memory of the ancestors of many of the most ancient and worshipful families in the county; pulling down the pulpit in the *Green Yard*, and placing it in the *New-hall Green*, which had lately been the *Artillery Yard*; for after the church government was destroyed "it is tragical to relate the furious sacrilege committed under the authority of *Lindsey, Tofts* the sheriff, and *Greenwood*; what clattering of glasses, what beating down of walls, what tearing down of monuments, what pulling down of seats, and wresting out of irons and brass from the windows and graves; what defacing of arms, what demolishing of curious stone work, that had not any representation in the world but the cost of the founder, and skill of the mason, what piping on the destroyed organ pipes; vestments, both copes and surplices, together with the leaden cross which had been newly sawn down from over the *Green-Yard* pulpit, and the singing books and service books, were carried to the fire in the public market place, a lewd wretch walking before the train in his cope trailing in the dirt, with a service book in his hand, imitating in an impious scorn the tune, and usurping the words of the *litany*. The ordinance being discharged on the *guild day*, the cathedral was filled with

"muskateers, drinking and tobaccoing, as freely as if it had turned alehouse."⁸ This parade was on *March* the 9th, at which time the court was then sitting in the *Gild-hall* in the market, and "ordered, that seven *Popish* pictures that were taken from *St. Swithin's*, the angel and four *Evangelists* taken at *St. Peter's*, and *Moses* and *Aaron* and four *Evangelists* that came from the *cathedrall*, and some other superstitious pictures, shall be burnt in the open market this day."⁹

By the direction of *Torts*, the pulpit was removed to the east end of the cathedral, and placed on the south side, where now is *Bishop Overal's* monument, and the seats of the court fixed where the altar stood, and the cross fixed upon the publick market cross was taken down, such was the reformation of these furious times.

February 17, came an order for 6000*l.* for the advance money for the *Scots*, and 265*l.* of it was laid on the city; 174*l.* on *Yarmouth*; 132*l.* on *Lyn*; 27*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* on *Thetford*, and the rest on the county, *Valentine Walton* being governour of *Lyn*, and *Edmund Hudson*, mayor.

March 2, orders were issued to guard the river, by sending for an engine to deepen it, stopping the passage by the two towers, and by nailing up all doors that were dangerous, on pretence they now feared many should desert the city that way.

At a court held on *Saturday March* 23, it was agreed concerning keeping the fast day on *Wednesday* next, which falls on the coronation day, that the whole day shall be solemnly kept in humiliation, as other fast days are kept, and that the aldermen shall attend the mayor at the sermon in the forenoon at *St. Andrew's*, and in the afternoon at *St. Peter's*, and at night when the fast is ended, the great guns shall be shot off, and the bells rung, after *St. Peter's* bells be set out, but none before; and at night who will, may make bonfires.

On *March* 25, 1644, two scouts were sent to get intelligence how the business in *Lincolnshire* went on, and five of the city gates were ordered to be always kept shut, and two companies of the trained bands were sent to *Cambridge* under *Capt. Rawley*, "in respect of the eminent danger of the approach of the enemy towards these associated counties." And all horses found, were to be taken up, to send them on, and sent to the Half-moon in the market, by the aldermen of the several wards: this produced a great stir among these courageous captains, *Capt. Rayley* and *Lieutenant Cock*, *Ensign Thacker*, *Serjeant Ashwell*, and *Serjeant Beaumont*, refused absolutely to go with their companies as appointed, *Rayley* threw up his commission, and the officers insisted that lots should be drawn who should go.

Sir Miles Hobart, *Tho. Hasewell*, and *Mr. Harvy*, captains for the *Parliament*, facing *Newark*, were routed by *Prince Rupert*, and all their ordnance and ammunition taken, so that *Capt. Ashwell* did not bring home above 30 soldiers of all the companies that went from hence, and but little armour.

On the 24th of *April*, 1644, 54 soldiers were pressed for him as recruits, and it is plain he made but a poor figure at his return, for

⁸ *Bishop Hall's Hard Measure*, p. 63.

⁹ *E Lib. Cur.* 9 *Mar.* 1643.

the court ordered a sword to be delivered to the captain, which was John Manning's, the which they promised to return, and Lieutenant Burton had a back breast and head-piece given him, and 40s. a piece towards buying them horses and pistols, and carrying them up to the army again, and Joseph Atteway, his ensign, was to have the same.¹

April 27, the court licensed Captain Lieutenant Thomas Kelsey, under Col. Fleetwood, to beat up in the city for 10 volunteers, towards a company for securing Lovingland and Flegg.

May 11, Capt. Rayley resigned his commission, but the deputy lieutenants would not accept his resignation, upon which he threw it down on the table and left it.

A strict watch was set on the gild-day at all the gates, and many citizens houses ransacked, and all arms taken from them.

July 18, a thanksgiving was held at the cathedral for the victory over Prince Rupert near York, by the Lord Fairfax, and for taking York to the use of the Parliament.

In August, there was a petition on foot to the Parliament, for uniting the parishes, and providing maintenance for an able ministry, but it was laid aside, by reason of their own disagreement in what manner to proceed.

In February Nic. Pipe gave 12*l.* to the poor, and in 1645, a house and ground in Cringleford, given to the city by Mr. Pipe, was leased for 21 years at 20*l.* &c.

In the time of Mr. Tooley, and the two following mayors, the New-hall was paved with Purbek stone.

In 1645, the gild was not held, least any uproar might follow, and in August the King's forces took Huntington, and alarmed Cambridge, upon which all the trained bands of the associated counties were hastily raised, and those belonging to the city marched as far as the Town-Close, and came back again, thinking it the safest way to sleep in a whole skin.

In September came a letter directed to the mayor and aldermen, dated at Westminster, 25 of the same month; and the year following another in the same words, directed to the mayor, Mr. Smith, recorder, Mr. Wenman, sheriff, Mr. Baker and Parmenter, aldermen, Mr. Lynsey, Rayley, Toft, Alderman Baron, Dr. Haws, &c. viz.

GENTLEMEN,

The Parliament being desirous above all things to establish truth and righteousness in these kingdoms, towards which, the settlement of a church government is very conducive, hath resolved to settle a Presbiterial government in the kingdom. For the better effecting whereof, you are required with the advice of godly ministers and others, to consider how the county of the city of NORWICH may be most conveniently divided into distinct classical PRESBITERIES, and what ministers and others, are fit to be of each classis, and you are accordingly to make such divisions and nominations of persons for each classical PRESBITERY. Which divisions and persons so named for every division, you are to certify to this House with all expedition. I am your very loving friend.

W. Lenthall, Speaker.

¹ Cur. 23 Apr. 1644.

The day before *Christmas* day, the *mayor* directed warrants to all the *ministers* and church-wardens, charging them to have no *sermons* nor *communions* in their churches the day following, but set open their shops that day.²

And now began such displacing of the *loyal clergy*, that there was published a publick *remonstrance*, setting forth the violent proceedings against them; upon which was published a pamphlet entituled, *VOX POPULI, or the VOICE of the PEOPLE*; answered by another (printed for *Edward Martin*, bookseller in *Norwich*, at the sign of the *Upper Half-Moon* in the *Market-place*, A. 1646,) entituled "*An HUE-and-CRY after VOX POPULI, or an Answer to VOX DIABOLI, or (The VOICE of the DEVIL) a libellous pamphlet falsely styled VOX POPULI, reviling the Magistrates and Ministry of Norwich, wherein is laid down the Truth of the Rise and Progresse of the said Ministers of Norwich, their late REMONSTRANCE. Together with the deceitful dealing of the INDEPENDENTS, in getting hands to their petition there annexed, and their judging in other Petitions in the city, as also what entertainment their PETITION found in the Court of Majoralty and Committee for the county, &c.*"

But it now appearing that the two *SECTS* had as great objections against each other, as either of them could have against the *church* of *England*, silence was strictly ordered on both sides, and so the paper war for this time ceased.

On the 27th of *April*, 1646, the King went in disguise from *Oxford* with *Mr. Hobson* and *Mr. Ashburnham*, and by a private way came to *Newcastle* to the *Scots* army, and committed himself for protection into their hands, who, *Judas* like, sold him to the *Parliament* for 200,000*l.*; and in *August*, by the King's own command, all his majesty's garrisons were yielded up to the *Parliamentary* forces.

This year the *plague* was at *Norwich*, and *East-Deorham*, and on the 15th of *November* was a very great flood, so that boats were rowed in *St. Edmund's*, *Magdalen*, and many other streets in the city.

It was also agreed, that *St. Saviour's* and *St. Austin's* parishes should be united, and if *Mr. Collinges* would accept them, when the city shall be possessed of the 300*l.* per annum out of the revenues of the *dean* and *chapter*, voted by *committee of parliament* for *plundered ministers*, to be settled on this city, for the better maintenance of the parochial clergy, that he shall have 20*l.* per annum out of it, as an addition to those parishes; and it was voted to unite *Martin* at *Oak* "and *Maries* parishes, *Peterpermountergate* and *Julian's*, *Simon's*, "*George's* of *Tombland*, and *Peter* of *Hugate*."³

In 1647, beef was sold at 5*s.* a stone, and corn, and all provisions were very dear; on the 11th of *November* *Capt. Blackwell*, by order of the *Parliament*, took the lead off the *Bishop's palace* and *chapel*, defacing the *chapel*, letting them out to poor people for dwelling houses and tap-houses. *Nov.* 28, fell a great snow, and next day, when it laid knee deep, there was exceeding much thunder and lightning; and on the 1st. of *Dec.* the *apprentices* of *Norwich* assembled in the *Castle Yard*, subscribed a *petition* for the observation of *Christmas* day, and presented it to the *mayor*.

² Mss. Styles.

³ Congr. 2 Sept. 1646.

In 1648, a petition was presented about the beginning of *April*, to *John Utting*, Esq. mayor, *Sam. Smith*, Esq. recorder, *Erasmus Earl*, Esq. steward, and the rest of the *court*, subscribed by about 150 persons, for a more speedy and thorough *reformation*, wherein they complained, that those (whom they called) their *faithful ministers*, were discouraged and slighted, and the ejected ministers (of the *church of England*) preferred and encouraged, *old ceremonies* and *service book* constantly used, and the *directory* for worship not observed; and therefore they *petition*, that *ejected ministers* may be suspended preaching, till they have given satisfaction to the *assembly of divines*, according to the *ordinance of parliament* of 22d *Jan.* 1644; “*then* (say they) shall not *Mr. Lock* and *Cadime* with others, be tolerated nor promoted to popular auditories; to the discouragement of all well affected persons.”

They insisted also, that all the *ordinances* against superstition and idolatry and defacing of images, may have a particular order for the more speedy execution, and that the remaining pictures in several churches may be demolished or taken away, “so shall the *crusifix* on “the *cathedrall* gate be defaced, and an other in the *roofe* of the “*cathedrall* neere the west door in the inside, and one upon the *free-school*, and the *imadg* of *CHRIST* upon the *parish* house of *St. George’s* of *Tomland* be taken down, and many *parish churches* more “*decently* made for the congregation to meet in, &c.”* But the *mayor*, who was for the *KING*, took but little notice of this, or other orders of the like nature, which were often brought him by such tools, so that *Sheriff Ashwell*, *Mr. Ket* and *Tho. Baret*, went to *London*, and gave information to the *Parliament* against him, which being soon known, the *commons* were prodigiously exasperated against them. Upon this, on the 22d of *April*, a *pursuivant* or messenger came hither, to carry the *MAYOR* up to the *Parliament*, there to answer to such things as should be alleged against him, who delivered the following order and letter as his authority for so doing.

Die Martis 18 Apr. 1648. post merid.

“ORDERED by the *commons* assembled in *parliament*; that *Mr. Xpr. Baret* alderman of the *CITY* of *NORWICH*, be appointed to “execute the place of *MAYOR* of the *CITY* of *NORWICH*, in the place “and stead of *Mr. John Utting* now *MAYOR* of the said *CITY*, in the “absence and restraint of the said *Mr. Utting*.

H. Elsing Cler. Parl. D. Com.

“SIR,
“It hath pleased the *House of COMMONS* to order you to be deputy-
“*MAYOR* of the *city* of *NORWICH*, and *COUNTY* of the same, during
“the time of the restraint of *Mr. John Utting* the present *MAYOR*, who
“is sent for in safe custody. It is desired that your self, the *SHERIFFS*,
“and *ALDERMEN* your bretheren be very carefull in the well governing
“of the said *CITY* of *NORWICH*, and it is expected that the *SHERIFFS*
“and *ALDERMEN* do attend upon you, and give you their best advice
“and counsell, so as no disturbance happen amongst you, as of late hath

* See Dugdale’s View of Troubles, in 243, 388, 904.
relation to these times, fo. 130, 6, 7,

" *been, and that you take care that the orders and ordinances of Parliament be duly and punctually observed, and not slighted as formerly. Not having more in command from the house, I remain your very loving friend,*

" *W. Lenthall, Speaker.*

" *To the right worshipful XPER. BARET
" Esq. deputy-MAYOR of the city of
" NORWICH, to the SHERIFFS, and ALDERMEN present."*

Upon this, the MAYOR's friends drew up a *petition* to the *parliament*, testifying his good government and behaviour, which was carried about the CITY till *Monday*, being signed by many hundreds. The *commons* remembering how Mr. *Gostlin* was used, seeing the same coming upon this MAYOR, began to assemble on *Sunday*, calling out that it might thank *Tom Baret*, but before they had done, they would make him a poor *Tom Baret* indeed, and as for the *pursuivant* and *sheriff*, they would hang them upon the *Castle-hill*, upon *Gardiner's mare*, (meaning the *gallows*,) and ham-string any body that should offer to carry Mr. MAYOR away; and it being reported that the MAYOR was to be carried off in the night, they went in a body to all the gates, locked them up, and carried away the keys, and watched themselves all night; the MAYOR sent them word, he desired they would depart, not fearing his being carried away; but to no purpose, for about midnight they grew into a large body in the market place, being armed, and gave out a watch-word to be known by, *viz. For God and King CHARLES*. *Christ. Bransby*, *Dr. Brooks*, and *Rob. Suffield*, were the chief persons that managed for them, though they did it with caution; and it appears that there was a design to have kept their *mayor*, and declared for the *King*, for Mr. *Bransby* openly told them, "that if they suffered the *mayor* to be carried away, they would have a *governour* put in, (as was done at *Lyn*), and then all would be tried by *martial law*; and then we had as good be free of *Catton*, as free of the *city*, for *freemen* would have no *freedom* at all in any *choice*." And therefore he advised them to keep the city gates, considering what a dishonour it would be to the city, to have two MAYORS carried away, when *LYN* would not suffer their *mayor* to be carried away, nor *Yarmouth* their *bailiffs*. Mr. *Spurgyn* also went to them, and said, he hoped they were all for the *KING*, and that they would not let the *mayor* go, who was told that it was so, and that on a shout given at eight in the morning there would be 500 armed men together at once; accordingly on *Monday* the 24th in the morning a shout was given in *Chapel-Fields*, and a great number immediately assembled, and went thence to the *King's-head* in the *market*, where the messenger was; and about ten in the morning it being reported that the MAYOR was about taking horse, they ran to seize the *messenger*, and had not the *mayor* and *justices* hindered them, had killed him on the spot: *Joseph Paine* and *Felix Forby*, persons much beloved by the *commons*, were sent for, and Mr. *Forby* made a speech at the *market cross*, to dissuade them from their proceedings, and to go home, but they would not, alleging that all *freemen* were bound by their *oaths* to support their MAYOR, and keep him

in the city during his year: and now being got to such a number, they openly avowed they were for the KING, that they would purge the *bench* and *common council*, and pluck the *round heads* out, and put such honest men in, as would go to *church* and serve God. The messenger seeing how things went, desired to be gone without the MAYOR, and took horse about eleven o'clock, but had not Mr. *Forby*, *Palgrave*, and others, gone with him near two miles out of the city, he had been killed by those that followed him, who after they returned, joined the rest, and went to Sheriff *Ashwell's* house, who was captain of the *militia*, and lived at the corner house over against the south side of *St. Michael's at Plea* church, by the *Red-wall*, broke the windows, entered the house, and seized all arms they found there; hither came the *mayor* and *court*, read the *proclamation*, and got what arms they could to be carried to the *Gild-hall*, but they still went on, carrying out all the victuals, wine, and beer, and plundered and spoiled the goods: about two o'clock they went from thence, and searched divers houses for arms, in particular Alderman *Parmenter's*, who dwelt in the house where now the judges usually lodge, against *Hog-hill*, that being the *Excise Office* then, where they expected to have found a large sum of money, but it being conveyed away, they plundered the house, &c. as they had done Sheriff *Ashwell's*; at three o'clock they went from thence, calling out, Let us go to the *Committee-house*, where the *county* arms are lodged, and arm ourselves; which was agreed upon: coming thither and finding it secured by *Samuel Cawthern*, the keeper of that *magazine* for the *committee*, they brake open the doors, entered and threw out the arms from all parts, which being known, the *citizens* luckily shut up their shops; while they were entering the house, some of them within, shot and killed a boy, which so enraged them, that they threatened death to every one of them, and indeed *Cawthern* narrowly escaped; having got possession, they began quickly to arm themselves in *Chapel-Fields*, and now their cry was, "GENTLEMEN, NORWICH never did so much before, but if we be not true among ourselves, and keep our arms, we are but dead men." Which indeed proved true sooner than they expected, and before they had laid down their arms: for news being sent to Colonel *Fleetwood's* fleet troop, then billeted in the country, they came about five o'clock, and the troopers fell so fiercely upon them, that many ran away, and others retired to the *Committee-house*, which soon after, whether by accident, which is most likely, or by design, was blown up, no less than 98 barrels of gunpowder going off at one crack,⁵ which not only blew up many of them into the air, but by the violence of the shock, which was perceived in the greatest part of the county, many windows were shattered in pieces, and much mischief done by the stones and timber at a great distance.⁶ This terrible shock so affrightened them, that they all dispersed, but had it not happened thus, the troopers, about 80 in number only, could never have forced

⁵ The powder was cast about so carelessly, that one deposed, he swept a pound off one of the stairs, into his hat.

⁶ Chapel-Field-house, where Lady Hobart then lived, St. Peter's and St. Stephen's churches, the neighbouring houses, &c. were much damaged.

The Committee-house was where now [1742] Mr. Sterling's house on the east-side of Bethelam yard, and Bethelam itself now stands. A certificate was returned to the Parliament by the Court, that the damage and loss was 1004*l*.

them. There were above 100 persons slain and wounded on both sides, as well troopers as citizens, and several that were no ways concerned, as they walked in the field at a great distance, were lamed, bruised, or killed, by the fall of the stones and timber blown up.

The day following, the MAYOR, of his own accord, accompanied with some of his officers and other friends, rode to the parliament, and was confined to his house in *Brandon*, May 19, to the 1st of July ensuing, when he and *John Tooly*, late mayor, were fined,⁷ and then discharged; *Christ. Baret* acting as *deputy* in his absence. And this day Mr. *Collings*, moved for a *thanksgiving* day to be set for the deliverance from the mutiny raised yesterday; and *Tuesday* following was appointed for that purpose, and Mr. *Carter* was desired to preach in the forenoon at the *cathedral*, and Mr. *Collings* in the afternoon there, and each to have 20s.; the *aldermen* to be in scarlet gowns, attended by the livery of the city: and a sum of 250*l.* was granted to the troopers and their company for their service, and three of the six troops in the city were desired to stay for the safety of the same, and a letter was ordered to be sent to Col. *Wanton*, governour of *Lyn*, to acquaint him with this affair.

Soon after this, the Lord General Sir *Tho. Fairfax* came to *Norwich*, and the *deputy mayor* and his brethren, with sword and mace, met him at the gates, in scarlet, &c. and treated him.⁸

At a court held Nov. 8, a letter was sent to Mr. *Atkins*, to procure a commission of *oyer and terminer* for the city, for the speedy trial of the *mutineers*, to send it to Mr. *Earl*. On *Christmas* day, Serjeant *Keeble*, Serjeant *Earl* the recorder, and other justices of the city,⁹ held their *sessions*, before whom 108 persons were prosecuted, of which, these received sentence of death, *viz.* *Christ. Hill*, brasier; *Anthony Wilson*, blacksmith; *William True*, dyer; *Thomas* and *John Bidwell*, brethren, labourers; *Henry Goward*, sadler, and *Gray* an oatmeal-maker, who were all executed in the *Castle ditches* Jan. 2, many others being fined; at which time, an old woman named *Tirrel*, one of the *hospital*, and an other woman, were put to death for *witchcraft*.¹

June 9, the gild was ordered not to be held this year, for fear of a riot.

August 15, "agreed in regard of the sad distractions of the kingdom, and the judgement of God in the unseasonableness of the weather, and of the great extremities of the poor, that Mr. *Mayor*, and Mr. *Sheriff Ashwell* shall not keep their *feasts* at next *sessions*, but shall pay 15*l.* apiece to the poor of the city."

Die Martis September 5, 1648, ordered by the *Commons* assembled in *Parliament*, that all such persons as have been in any of the late insurrections, be not returned to be upon, nor serve on, any *jury* in any county.²

⁷ Their *fine* was 100*l.* given to the Court at *Norwich*, they agreed to take 400*l.*

⁸ Sir Thomas Fairfax was entertained like a prince, laid at Alderman *Parmenter's*, all at the city's charge.

⁹ It was resolved by the House, Dec. 1, that Mr. Serjeant *Keeble* go down to

Norwich as formerly, and that Serjeant *Earl* go down with him, to execute his commission, &c. and that they may advise with such judges as they think fit in the affair.

¹ *Mss. Styles.*

² By a law made in the city, they were rendered incapable to serve any office in

ORDERED, that the *ordinances* excluding all *delinquents*, to have any *office*, or any *vote* in the *election* of *officers*, be put in due execution.

H. Elsinge, Cler. Parl. D. Com.

Jan. 8, in regard of the present dangers of the times, half a band was appointed every night to watch in the city.

Jan. 26, at an assembly then held, "Agreed, that a congratulatory letter be written to Lieutenant General CROMWELL, for the favours he hath done formerly for this city, and to desire his furtherance for speeding of the *ordinance* towching elections, and the ordinance for gaining the *jurisdiction* of *Christ-church*, &c. And further, that an *ordinance* be drawn to enable the *assembly* to appoint and choose the *preachers* to preach at the *cathedrall* upon the *Sabboth* day in the forenoon, instead of the *combination*, &c." And an *act* for regulating the elections was accordingly made.

On the 30th day of this month, 52 minutes after one in the afternoon, was his most sacred Majesty CHARLES the First barbarously beheaded by his own *rebellious subjects* at *Whitehall*, to the unspeakable grief of all the *royalists*, and joy of all that vile *part* of the *Parliament*, which then *usurped* his *regal* power, seized on his dominions, banished his Queen and children, proclaimed his SON and HEIR *traitour*, who to save his own life, was forced to flee from those *villains* that had taken away his father's.

JOHN WARNER of *Norwich*, by will dated *June 5, 1648*, ordered his executors to buy a piece of ground of 40s. *per annum*, and settle it on the city, and the rent of the first nine years after his wife's decease, to be disposed to divers parishes as *stocks* for their poor, *viz.* three years rent to *St. Andrew's*, to be lent to any honest *tradesmen* in the parish for three years, by the *church-wardens* and *chief parishioners*, on security given them; and the like to *St. Peter's* of *Man-croft*, &c.; and after the nine years be expired, "the clear yearly rent as aforesaid to go and continue for ever as followeth, *viz.* to the town of *Denton* in *Norfolk*, (between *Harleston* and *Bungay*,) the third part of the clear yearly rent: also to the town of *Calton* by *Norwich*, the 6th part of the clear yearly rent: also to the townes of *Sprouston cum Beeston* by *Norwich*, another 6th part of the clear yearly rent: and to the parish of *St. Martin at the Oak* within the said city of *Norwich*, another 6th part of the clear yearly rent, and to the parish of *St. Michael at Plea* in the said city, the other 6th part of the clear yearly rent." The several sums to be divided among the *honest poor* in those parishes, on the first *Lord's* day in the month of *November*, yearly for ever.³

MAYORS AND SHERIFFS.

1626, Basingbourn Throckmor-	Augustine Scottow, Richard Har-
ton.	man.
1627, Francis Cock.	Henry Lane, Tho. Atkin.

the city, that were the causers of drawing the *petition* on behalf of the late mayor, and such as are in office to be displaced.

³ E Lib. Benefact. in le Gild-hall.

1628, Tho. Cory.	Will. Simonds, John Daniel.
1629, Alex. Anguish.	John Thacker, Will. Gostlin.
1630, Will. Browne.	John Tooley, Rob. Palgrave.
1631, Tho. Shipdam.	Rob. Thompson, Tho. Carver.
1632, Rob. Hernsey, Hornsey, or Heringshaw.	Edm. Burman, Adrian Parmenter.
1633, Will. Bussey.	Rich. Ward, Rich. Keepis, Cupis, or Kepus.
1634, Christ. Baret.	Sam. Puckle, Mat. Peckover.
1635, John Anguish.	Tho. Barber, John Croshold.
1636, Tho. Baker.	John Freeman, John Utting.
1637, Rob. Sumpter.	John Lombe, Mat. Sotherton.
1638, John Tooley.	Livewell Sherwood, John Gray.
1639, Rich. Harman.	Henry Watts, John Salter.
1640, Henry Lane.	John Osborne, John Dethick.
1641, Tho. Carver <i>elected</i> May 1, <i>died</i> May 31, and Adr. Parmenter <i>served</i> . }	Mat. Lindsey, Rob. Baron.
1642, Will. Gostlin <i>imprisoned</i> , Adr. Parmenter <i>deputy</i> . }	John Greenwood, John Rawley or Rayley.
1643, John Thacker.	Tho. Toft, Rich. Bateman.
1644, John Tooley 2.	Tho. Baret, Bernard Church.
1645, Mat. Peckover.	John Cory, Will. Rye, or Pye.
1646, Henry Watts.	Rich. Wenman, Rob. Holmes.
1647, John Utting <i>imprisoned</i> . Christ. Baret <i>deputy</i> . }	Tho. Ashwell, Will. Davy.
1648, Edm. Burman.	Will. Barnham, Rob. Allen. Samuel Smith, <i>Esq. recorder</i> . Erasmus Earl, <i>Esq. serjeant at law</i> , <i>steward</i> .

BURGESSES IN PARLIAMENT.

1	Ch. I. Parl. at <i>Westm.</i> THO. HYRNE, Knt. WILL. DENNY, Esq.
1	<i>Ditto.</i> JOHN SUCKLINGE, Knt. Comptroller of the House- hold, THO. HYRNE, Knt. ⁴
3	<i>Ditto.</i> PETER GLEANE, Knt. ROB. DEBNEY, Esq.
15	<i>Ditto.</i> THO. ATKINS, JOHN TOOLEY. ⁵
16	<i>Ditto.</i> RICH. HARMAN, RICH. CATLYN, Esqrs. THOMAS ATKINS, and ERASMUS EARL, Esqrs. were also elected and sent up during this long parliament, but were not admitted to sit.

⁴ "At the parliament 1 CAROLI
" REGIS, the *sheriff* for the county of
" BUCKINGHAM was chosen *knight* for
" the county of NORFOLK, and returned
" into Chancery: and having a sub-
" pena out of Chancery served upon
" him, at the Lady C. *pendente parlia-*
" *mento*, upon motion, he had the privi-
" lege of parliament allowed unto him,

" by the judgement of the whole house
" of commons." Coke's IV. Inst. fo.
" 48.

⁵ "MAIORS and BAILIFFES of townes
" *corporate*, are eligible, against the opi-
" nion in BROOK, anno 38 H. 3. Tit.
" PARLIAMENT." Coke's Inst. IV.
" fo 48.

CHAPTER XXX.

OF THE CITY IN THE TIME OF THE USURPATION.

SOON after the murder of their Sovereign, the broad seal was altered, and *proclamation* made, that NO KING should be proclaimed without consent of Parliament; and I find the year

1649, is said to be the first year of the *KEEPERS of the LIBERTY of ENGLAND, by authority of PARLIAMENT*. Which style continued till the 16th of Dec.

1653, the first year of his Highness OLIVER (*Cromwell*) Lord PROTECTOR.

And 1658, is said to be the first year of his Highness RICHARD (*Cromwell*, his son) Lord PROTECTOR.

1659, was a year of ANARCHY, and in

1660, was the RESTORATION of King CHARLES the Second, being the 12th year of his reign.

In *April*, 1649, the *city* petitioned the Parliament to be eased in their taxes, by reason of the great loss and decay of trade, and poverty of the city, wheat being 40s. a comb, rye 22s. barley 15s. and all other provisions accordingly, and that care may be speedily taken to open a trade at sea.

May 30, Alderman *Andrews* proclaimed the ACT for abolishing *kingly government*.

In *July* they petitioned for a *grant or commission* for the *justices of Norwich* to be *justices of the peace* in the *precinct of Christ Church*,⁶ and to have power to unite parishes, and provide for the *ministers* thereof, out of the revenues of the *cathedral*.

Several young men and boys, clothed at the charge of the city, were carried to *London*, bound apprentices, and sent to *Virginia* and *New-England*.

In 1650, *Will. Tooke* or *Tucke* of *Lakenham*, was chosen *sheriff*, and kept his *sheriffalty* at *Lakenham Wood-house*.

The *pulpit* was taken out of the *Green Yard*, and placed in the *New-hall* or *Black-Friers Yard*, and an EXCHANGE was begun to be kept in that *hall*.

Many *aldermen*, &c. were discharged for not taking the COVENANT or engagement.

June 26, OLIVER CROMWELL was made *general* of the *English* forces, and on the 28th he advanced for *Scotland*. *Oct.* 7, an insurrection was intended in *Norfolk*, near *Norwich*, in favour of King *Charles II.* but being discovered, several were apprehended, and three judges were sent down to *Norwich* by the parliament, who sat at the *New-hall* as a *high court of justice* on *Friday Dec.* 20, in great pomp, with the sword, mace, &c. on *Saturday* they condemned six, who were executed the *Monday* following, on a gallows erected between the

⁶ John Rayley, Edward Boreman, Adrian Permenter, and Henry Watts, aldermen, made justices in the palace and precinct, by the *keepers of the liberties*,

&c. together with the mayor, recorder, and steward.

Test nobis ipsis apud Westm. 28 Mar. 1650. Under the broad seal in the Gild-hall.

cross and the *well* in the market-place ;⁷ on *Tuesday* they condemned six more ; on *Wednesday*, being *Christmas* day, they passed sentence on Mr. *Cooper*, a minister at *Holt*, who was hanged there. On *Thursday* the 26th, five more were condemned : on *Friday*, Col. *Saul* and a shoemaker were condemned, and after hanged at *Lyn*. On *Monday*, Dec. 30, Major *Francis Roberts*, and Lieutenant *John Barber*, and two others were condemned ; the two former were hanged on the gallows in the *market*, and the other two at two several market towns ; one Mr. *Will. Hobart*, who gave witness against Mr. *Cooper*, was the next day himself condemned, and hanged at *Dearham*.

In 1651, *mackerel*, good and fresh, were sold in the market at 17 for a penny ; hops were 12*l.* a hundred, and wheat 20*s.* a comb.

In 1652, the *long parliament* having sat 20 years, the *members* were turned out by *Cromwell*, the *general* of their army.

In 1653, General *Cromwell* was sworn LORD PROTECTOR, Dec. 16, and on the 22d of the same month, was proclaimed at *Norwich*.

And it was now ordered by the *Protector*, that *Norfolk* county should send 10 *members* to *parliament*, *Norwich*, *Lyn*, and *Yarmouth*, two *members* each, and *Thetford* and *Rising* none at all, but should vote in the county.

In 1654, on certain intelligence of " *RISINGS in several places in the nation, against the publique government,*" whereby the disaffected are like to be mutinous, a company of 120 well affected persons, such as may be confided in, were listed, to be in readiness at any warning to take up arms, to be aiding and assisting to the mayor and sheriffs, for the appeasing of all tumults in the city, and Mr. *Baret* was to be their captain, Mr. *Knights* lieutenant, and Mr. *Scolding* ensign.

Many *quakers* in the city were imprisoned and tried at the *city* sessions.

June 24, this year, was the *ordinance* settled for an assessment for six months, for the maintenance of the armies and navies of the *commonwealth*, at the rate of 120,000*l.* a month for the first three months, and 90,000*l.* for the last three months, towards which last sum the county paid 4660*l.* a month, and *Norwich* city and county 240*l.* a month.⁸

On *August* 29th was published the *ordinance* for the ejection of scandalous, ignorant, and insufficient *ministers* and *school-masters*,⁹ by which, most of the *ablest* *divines* were ejected, and others, fit for the purpose of those times, put in, by the sole power of a set of commissioners appointed in each county for that purpose ; any five of which had power to eject any man, if five of the *ministers*, *assistants* to the *commissioners*, joined with them ; the *commissioners* and *assistants* for the COUNTIES of *Norfolk* and *Norwich*, were, *Henry Lawrence*, Lord

⁷ Will. Trott, Will. Wilson, Nat. Bennet, and Edm. Brady, hanged at Norwich.

Stephen Winwood and Rich. Knapp at Downham.

John Baker and John Olley at Swaffham.

Tho. Collop at Thetford.

Will. Rastall and Tho. Wragg near Wisbitch.

Tho. Richardson at Fakenham.

Mr. Roberts at Walsingham, &c.

And by order of a court held Dec. 4, 1675, these words were added to the account of their condemnations, viz.

" For their loyalty to his Majesty *Charles the First.*"

⁸ From the Catalogue, &c. of all the Ordinances, &c. published by the Lord PROTECTOR in 1653 and 1654, in fo. Lond. 1654, fo. 137.

⁹ Ibid, fo. 202, 211.

President of his Highness's counsel, *Philip Skippon*, Esq. *Hezekiah Haynes*, *Charles-George Cock* of Norwich, Esq. *Sir John Hobart*, Knt. and Bart. *Sir Thomas Hogan* of Great-Dunham, *Robert Wood*, Edw. *Wood*, *Tobias Fryer*, *Henry King*, *Edward Bulwer* of Heydon, *John Reymes*, *Ralf Woolmer*, *Roger Harper*, *John Green*, and *Thomas Scot* of Lyn, *Tho. Baret* and *Nic. Satter* of Norwich, *Isaac Preston* of Yarmouth, *Mr. Tho. Garret*, and *Tho. Russell* of N. Basham, Esq. *Edmund Cremere* of Snetesham, Esq. *Martin Hastings* of Hindringham, Esq. and *John Toft* of Norwich.

The assistant MINISTERS were, *Mr. Will. Bridges*, *John Brinsley* of Yarmouth, *John Martin* of Edgefield, *John Money* of Wimondham, *Timothy Armitage* of Norwich, *Charles Frank* of Thetford, Nat. *Brewster* of Aldby, *Edm. Broome* of Southreppes, *Mr. Breviter*, *Sam. Smith* of Sidestrond or Sistern, *Ric. Wells* of Fakenham, *Mr. Harmer* of Saxlingham, *Israël Shipdham* of Swaffham, *Tho. Thorowgood*, *Mr. Johnson*, *Mr. Hogan* of Lyn, *Edw. Corbet*, *Mr. Collings* of Norwich, *Mr. Peck* of Hingham, *John Newton* of Great-Dunham, and *Will. Hall* of Eveningham.

In 1656, on Sunday, July 20, about five in the evening, was a most terrible tempest of thunder and lightning, with hail stones as big as pullets eggs, which did great hurt to the corn, glass windows, &c. to the value of 3000*l.* in the city and adjacent country. The late Lord Bishop Hall deceased, gave 20*l.* to the city poor.

In 1657, the Lord Protector Cromwell being proclaimed in London with great solemnity on July 1, on the 10th following he was proclaimed here, the mayor justices and aldermen, riding in scarlet gowns, and the sheriffs in violet gowns, attended by two trumpeters, and two companies of volunteers, and the city waits; the whole company were gallantly entertained at the mayor's.

In 1658, Sept. 3, the grand Usurper died, on which day the wind was so very high, that much damage was done in many places: and on the 7th of the same instant, the mayor received letters intimating his death, and ordering,

RICHARD CROMWELL, his eldest son, to be proclaimed PROTECTOR of ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND; upon which the court assembled at 2 in the afternoon, in scarlet, and attended by the sheriffs and two companies of the militia, proclaimed him according to the form prescribed by the council.

Nov. 23, the Usurper's funeral was celebrated with greater pomp than was commonly used for the best of kings.

24 Dec. Christ. Pooley came into court, and openly declared, that the Lord's day is not to be sanctified or kept holy, but that the Saturday is the Sabbath, and ought to be kept, calling the Lord's day an idol day, and openly charged the justices on the bench, of injustice, &c. and in like manner did several others, calling the rulers of the nation Antichristians, and the magistrates of the city, limbs of the beast.

In 1659, Apr. 7, Richard Cromwell's party deserting him, his parliament dissolved, and he was laid aside, and Oct. 13, the rump parliament was kicked out by the army.

An order was sent to the city goaler, to deliver the goods of Mary Oliver, who was executed for witchcraft, to be sold for the city's use.

Dec. 14, the necessities of the poor were allowed by the court to be

so great for lack of work, sicknesses, and diseases, occasioned by want, and the severity of the season, that they were forced to gather at all the church doors for their support every time there was service; to such misery had these unhappy divisions brought not only this place, but the greatest part of the kingdom.

Dec. 26, the *rump* sat again, and on *Jan. 2*, voted "*an OATH of RENUNCIATION of the title of his MAJESTY and the whole line of King JAMES.*"

Feb. 2, the secluded members were restored by General Monk.

March 16, the *rump parliament* was dissolved, and a *new parliament* summoned, which was held *April 25*.

In 1660, the *peers* took their places by virtue of their ancient *dignities and birth-right*.

April 25, by order of General GEORGE MONK, Capt. DRAKE's company of *Evelin's* regiment were sent and quartered at *Norwich* till further orders.

May 1, his *Majesty's* declaration was read in parliament, and a present ordered to be sent him.

May 8, his *Majesty* was most solemnly proclaimed in *LONDON*; and on the 29th, being his *BIRTH-DAY*, he arrived at *White-hall*, with incredible demonstrations of joy, for his *MIRACULOUS RESTORATION*.

MAYORS AND SHERIFFS.

1649, Robert Baron, *died*

Aug. 1.

John Rawley or Rayley,
chosen *Aug. 3.*

Alexander Peckover *died suddenly*

Nov. 7, in the council chamber,

Sam. Brewster chosen the same
day, John Man.

Erasmus Earl, *serjeant at law*, re-
corder.

1650, Mathew Lindsey, *died*

Jan. 23.

Thomas Baret, *chosen*
Jan. 24.

} Will. Tooke or Tuck, Nehemiah
Bond.

1651, Bernard Church.

1652, Will. Barnham.

Tho. Johnson, John Knights.

Clement Parnell, *who dwelt in*
NORFOLK county, Rog. Whist-
ler of CATTON.

1653, John Man.

1654, Tho. Toft.

1655, John Salter.

1656, Sam. Puckle.

Christ. Jay, Rog. Mingay.

John Andrews, Joseph Paine.

Hen. Wood, Ric. Coldham.

Robert Powle or Powel, James
Long.

1657, Christ. Jay.

Rob. Gooch, Will. Heyward or
Howard.

1658, Rog. Mingay.

Roger Hawys or Hawes, Math.
Marcon.

1659, Will. Davy.

Tho. Wisse, John Lawrence.

BURGESSES IN PARLIAMENT.

- 1649, RIC. HARMAN,¹ RIC. CATLYN, Esqrs. members
 in the *long parliament*.
1656, August 20. BERNARD CHURCH, alderman, JOHN HOBART,
 Esq. of St. Giles's.
1658, Jan. JOHN HOBART, Esq. WILL. BARNHAM.

CHAPTER XXXI.

OF THE CITY IN THE TIME OF KING CHARLES THE SECOND, AFTER
HIS RESTORATION.

On the 5th of *May*, 1660, the *State's arms*, which hung in the council chamber, were taken down, and ordered to be altered by the court; and on *Thursday* the 10th day of the same month, King CHARLES the Second was solemnly proclaimed here, which occasioned such joy, that there were continual bonfires, feasting, and such like, till *Saturday* night following.

Thursday, May 24th, was a general thanksgiving throughout the city, for the RESTORATION of his *Majesty* and *royal family*, and of the ancient government both in church and state.

Horatio Townesend was made lord lieutenant of *Norfolk* and *Norwich*.

On the 25th of *June*, it was resolved in court, to seal an instrument of *resignation* of the *fee farm* of the city, which they had purchased of the *State* in 1650, it being 132*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* a year; and to make a *voluntary gift* to his Majesty of a thousand pounds in gold, as a testimony of their *loyalty*; and the mayor, the sheriffs, Mr. Jay, *Man*, *Bendish*, *Norris*, *Howard*, and the town-clerk, went up with the instrument, the *free-gift*, and a *congratulatory address*, all which they presented to his Majesty *July* 24, who gave them a gracious reception, and conferred the honour of *knighthood* on *Joseph Paine*, Esq.² then mayor, and *Tho. Rant*, Esq. one of their representatives in parliament; and giving his hand to the whole company, he promised the city his constant favour and protection.

Mr. *George Steward*, one of the sheriffs, refusing to attend the mayor to the cathedral, was sent for by a messenger to answer the same at the council table: and in *Lent*, by express order of the Council, some aldermen not duly elected were displaced, viz. *Will. Davy*, Esq. *Will. Rye*, *John Andrews*, *Rob. Allen*, and *Tho. Ashwell*, and at the same time were restored and chosen, *John Croshold*, *Mathew Sotherton*, *Augustine Briggs*, *Tho. Wiss*, *Rob. Bendish*, and *Ric. Coldham*.

Aug. 7, *John Crofts*, D. D. was installed DEAN, and the pulpit

¹ He received 115*l.* at different times for his wages in parliament.

² He was also made colonel of the city regiment.

being placed on the north side of the upper end of the quire, where it now [1742] stands, he preached there on the 19th.

Aug. 29, the *city* having sent a letter to the Right Honourable *Hen. Howard*, son to the late Earl of *Arundel*, acknowledging the many favours of his ancestors, and his own particular favour conferred upon them, in introducing them to his Majesty, and attending there as one of them, this day received an answer, assuring them that on all occasions he should take satisfaction in doing the city, or any particular member thereof, all the service he could, being ready at all times to stand up in their behalf for the *city's* good.

Sept. 20, the soldiers at *Norwich* were all disbanded, to the great satisfaction of the city and country.

Oct. 13, came two letters from the Council, commanding them to act by their *CHARTERS* as heretofore, upon which, on the death of alderman *Tho. Johnson*, *John Osborn*, who was formerly alderman of *St. Giles's ward*, was restored; and on the death of alderman *Rob. Mingay*, *Mathew Sotherton*, who was ejected for *loyalty*, was restored.

Jan. 9, Alderman *Barnham* informed the court, that the Earl of *Arundel* was restored to be *Duke of Norfolk*, upon which orders were issued to every parish to ring the bells, "to testifye this *CITIES* *rejoycing for the same, out of their respect to that noble family.*"

Jan. 6, a great *insurrection* was made in *London*, by the *Quakers*, *Anabaptists*, and *Fifth Monarchy-men*, who intended the subversion of the *King* and *government*, but were happily suppressed, for which, publick thanks were given on *Sunday, Jan. 13*, in all churches in this city.

Jan. 16, the Mayor, Sheriff *Briggs*, and others, treated with the *dean* and *chapter*, in order to settle all affairs between them amicably.

In 1661, *Apr. 23*, the *King* was crowned at *Westminster*;

"*St. George's day for ever be renowned,*

"*On which our royal SOVEREIGN was crown'd.*"

May 21, the *city* petitioned for a *new charter*, and was answered it should be granted.

Aug. 17, Dr. *Edw. Reynolds*, Lord Bishop of *Norwich*, came first to this city, and preached in his cathedral the 25th, from *Hebrews 3*, v. 21.

Aug. 28, was a dispute between the city and sheriffs, about the *fee farm*.

Jan. 7, all *acts of assembly* made since 1640 were openly examined, and all that were declared void, had the word "*renounced*" wrote over them. An act was also now made concerning *Norwich stuffs*.³

In 1662, the Right Honourable *Hen. Howard*, at his coming to town, gave the city 70*l.* The plague was now here, but did not come to any height.

The King, by commission, impowered the principal gentlemen of the county to execute the powers expressed in the *act*, for the regulating and well governing of *corporations*, deeming it expedient for the publick safety; and accordingly, on the 24th of *July*, *Edm. Burman*, *Tho. Toft*, *Will. Barnham*, and *Adrian Parmenter* were removed from the office of aldermen, by an instrument of that date, signed by

³ Keble, 1202.

Tounsend, Tho. Richardson, John Knevet,¹ Charles Mordaunt, Francis Corie, James de Grey, William Gawdy, Roger Spelman, Philip Woodhouse, Ra. Hare, Rob. Kempe, Will. Doyly, Tho. Rant, E. Walpole, Tho. Tounshend, and Butts Bacon, the King's commissioners for that purpose, and James Long, Mat. Marcon, Henry Woods, and Henry Watts, were sworn in their places.

In 1663, HENRY Duke of Norfolk, and the Honourable Henry Howard, dined in publick with the mayor on the gild-day, the last of which, presented the city with a *bason* and *ewer* worth 60*l*.

This year, the *city* CHARTER, for a fine of 10*l*. was renewed; which, though it was voided by another *charter* of this King's, dated at *Westminster* 22d *March* in the 35th year of his reign,⁴ and by another of King James the Second's, nevertheless by *proclamation* in 1688, Oct. 20, all *corporations* were restored to the same *constitution* they were in, in 1679,⁵ and all such *aldermen* and *common council-men*, as were dead were to be supplied by new ones chosen according to their *old* CHARTER, which was performed at *Norwich* Oct. 30, from which time the *city* always hath been, and still is, governed by this CHARTER, the substance of which here follows,

"Whereas the CITY of NORWICH is an ancient populous *city* and *county* by it's self, formerly incorporated by the name of the MAYOR, SHERIFFS, CITIZENS, and COMMONALTY of the CITY of NORWICH, And as such, enjoyed many *privileges* and *immunities* granted them by former Kings, all which they now enjoy for the better support of the said *city* and *augmentation* of *trades* and *manufactures*, for the publick advantage and benefit of the kingdom of ENGLAND; and the said *mayor*, *sheriffs*, *citizens*, and *commonalty*, having beseeched us to ratify and confirm to their *corporation* or *body corporate* all their ancient *privileges*, and *immunities* whatsoever, by them used, or to them granted heretofore, for the public good, and better government of the *city* aforesaid, and the more easy punishment of offenders and offences, we have thought fit to acquiesce in, and grant such their reasonable requests.

"And do therefore hereby GRANT to the said *mayor*, *sheriffs*, *citizens*, and *commonalty*, that they and their *successours*, shall freely have, use, and enjoy, all manner of "*liberties*, *free customs*, *franchises*, "*immunities*, *exemptions*, *quiet claims*, and *jurisdictions*, belonging to "*the CITY*, and also all and singular *lands*, *tenements*, *marts*, *markets*, "*fairs*, *customs*, *for cattle*, *liberties*, *privileges*, and *hereditaments* "*whatever*," which they ever had granted to them as a *body corporate*, by any of our predecessors Kings of England, by *charters* or *letters patent*, or which they ever used or enjoyed lawfully; "*whither* "*by grant*, *custom*, or *prescription*, or *any other way* whatever, in as "*ample a manner* as heretofore."

"And for the better and more certain use and exercise of such *liberties*, we do constitute John Croshold, Esq. MAYOR of the said *city*, Joseph Paine, Knt. Henry Watts, John Rayley, Barnard Church,

⁴ Pro fine in Hanaperio vjl. xij*s*. iij*d*. F. North cs. per breve de privato sigillo. Pigot.

⁵ Mr. Chapell, town-clerk, Nov. 10 1688, brought from London the CHARTER of K. Charles II. and the surrender

made of it, dated Sept. 29, 1682, which surrender being not inrolled, was cancelled by Sir Thomas Powis, Attorney-general. From the Book of Mayors, &c.

John Man, John Salter, Christ. Jay, John Osborne, Rich. Wenman, Esqrs. Will. Tooke, Will. Heyward, Augustine Briggs, Thomas Wisse, Rob. Bendish, Rich. Coldham, John Laurence, Francis Norris, Henry Herne, James Long, Mat. Markham, Henry Wood, Hen. Watts, jun. and John Manser, ALDERMEN, Francis Cory, Esq. RECORDER, Will. Watts, Esq. STEWARD, and Thomas Balteston, COMMON OR (town) CLERK; to exercise their several offices, as in time past.

“ Further granting, that the *mayor, recorder, and steward*, for the time being, and all such *aldermen* as have born the *office of mayor* of the said *city*, shall be afterwards, so long as they continue *aldermen, justices of the peace in the city and its county*, with the same power as all other *justices of the peace* have, in other *counties* of this realm, with full power to enquire, hear, and determine by the oaths of lawful men of the said *city and county*, of all *felonies, transgressions, regratings, and extortions*, whatever, committed within thier jurisdictions; at which *sessions*, the *mayor, recorder, or steward*, or two of them shall be personally present, who shall also make enquiry, &c. of all *conventicles* or meetings of people, contrary to the King's peace, riots, &c. and to proceed thereupon according to the laws of the land.

“ And every *alderman* that hath not been *mayor*, shall be *justice of peace* in that *ward* only, for which he was chosen *alderman*, and shall be sworn accordingly at his admission, before the *mayor and aldermen*, or at least two of them.

“ And all the *officers* appointed by the CHARTER shall take the oaths of *obedience and supremacy*, to be administered according to the laws and statutes of the realm.

“ And all *officers* and their *deputies, justices, &c.* (except the *justices* for the several *wards* only) shall take all oaths heretofore usually taken, before such persons, as formerly accustomed to be done.

“ And if any person or persons in any *ward*, elected on the *common-council, or livery of the city*, after 10 days notice of such his election, given him by the *mayor*, shall refuse to take the *oaths* belonging to his *office* before the *mayor* or his *deputy*, and refuse at the next *assembly* to show good and sufficient reason for so doing, to be allowed by the *mayor, sheriffs, aldermen, and common council* of the *city*, or the *majority* of them, they shall be compelled to pay such *reasonable FINES* for their contempt, as the *mayor, sheriffs, citizens, and commonalty*, or the *major* part of them, shall set upon them, to be expended in maintaining the *city walls*, or any other *publick* uses, not exceeding 20*l.*

“ And if any person elected, be discharged from the office he was elected to, by the *majority* of the *assembly*, then another shall be elected by the *ward* in his room, at the *Gild-hall*, in like manner as his election was made.

“ And the *SHERIFFS* of the city shall be elected in the following manner, *viz.* the *mayor, sheriffs, and aldermen*, for the time being, or the *majority* of them, from time to time yearly, at any time between the 24th day of *June* and the 1st of *Sept.* following, when and as often as they shall please to meet, shall choose and fix upon a *fit and sufficient* person for one of the succeeding *sheriffs*,⁶ and the *mayor*

⁶ When they have fixed on any person yearly, to signify their choice, to the person they choose. Before this CHARTER

shall summon the *citizens*, inhabiting in the *city* and *county* of the same, to appear at the *Gild-hall* every last *Tuesday* in *August* yearly, when *they*, or the *majority* of them, shall freely *choose* and *fix upon*, another *fit* and *sufficient* person for the *other sheriff*, for the *succeeding* year, which *two* persons so elected, on the 29th day of *Sept.* following, shall take the usual and ancient *oath* for the due execution of their *office* in the *city* and its *county*, for one whole year following, before the *mayor* of the *city*, or his *deputy*, and two or more *justices of the peace*, in the *Gild-hall*, unless sickness or other bodily infirmity hinder their coming thither; and in such a case, they shall take it before the *mayor* or his *deputy* and two other *justices* in any convenient place in the *CITY*, who shall exercise their *office* in all things as their predecessors did.

“ And the *ALDERMEN* for the said *city* shall be elected in the following manner, *viz.*

“ When any of the 24 *aldermen* die, or for any reasonable cause are removed from the place of *aldermen*,⁷ then the *mayor* or his *deputy*, in a convenient time after such death or removal, shall summon all the *CITIZENS* inhabiting⁸ (or *inhabitants* of) the great *ward* or *wards* for which such *alderman* or *aldermen* are to be chosen, and the majority of them so assembled shall *choose* and may *elect* one or more “ of the most reputable and ablest *citizens*, being *freemen* of the said *city*, ”⁹ to be *alderman* or *aldermen* in the place or places of them that are dead or removed. And any person so chosen, shall be sworn to the due execution of his *office*, before the *mayor* and *aldermen*, or such of them as shall be present at a *court* of *majoralty*, which shall be held in the *council chamber* of the *city*, in some *convenient* time after such choice; and after the *oath* taken, they shall be *ALDERMEN* for life, (unless they be removed for a reasonable cause,¹) and if any *refuse to serve*, when *elected*, or if any *alderman* after he is sworn shall leave the *city*, and dwell elsewhere, and neglects his *office* as *alderman*, or shall not return within six months after notice given him in writing, under the hand and seal of the *MAYOR* for the time being, and resume his *office*, the *MAYOR*, *SHERIFFS*, *ALDERMEN*, and *COMMON-COUNCIL*, or the majority of them, in some *publick assembly*, shall *fine* him (any sum not exceeding 200*l.*) who shall so *refuse to take* upon him the execution of the *office*; and him who shall not *return* to exercise his *office* after the *oath* taken, any sum not exceeding 100*l.* which *fin*es shall be laid out about repairing the *walls*, *bridges*, and other *publick* expenses of the *CITY*.

“ And for the better government of the *city*, and of the several *companies* and *trades* therein, and for the better preventing and hindering of frauds and deceits in the *manufactures* of the *city*, and for the publick good of the realm, the *MAYOR*, *SHERIFFS*, *CITIZENS*, and *COMMONALTY*, and the major part of them, with the consent of the majority of the *COMMON COUNCIL*, at any *publick assembly*, may make *LAWS*, *ORDERS*, and *CONSTITUTIONS*, for the better regulating

the *sheriffs* were yearly elected on the day of the *Nativity* of the *Virgin Mary*, *viz.* *Sept. 8.*

⁷ See the late statute for electing *aldermen*, &c.

⁸ Omnes cives inhabitantes.

⁹ De dignioribus et magis sufficientibus civibus vel liberis hominibus de civitate predictâ.

¹ Nisi causa rationabilis amotionis intervenerit.

moderating, and governing the *citizens* and separate COMPANIES of *trades* and *occupations* in the said CITY, which shall be binding under such penalties as shall be fixed, so that they be agreeable to truth and reason, and the common profit of the city of NORWICH, and of the people resorting thither, with power to alter them, as occasion serves, and to levy the penalties upon the goods and chattels of such as offend against them, by *distress*, so that all such *laws, orders, and constitutions*, be not contrary to the *statutes* and *laws* of the realm.

“ Furthermore it was granted, that the MAYOR and JUSTICES, or any *three* or more of them, (so that the mayor always be *one*,) shall have and hold, as they immemorially did, a COURT of EQUITY, by *bill* or *plaint*, exhibited before them, by any *citizens* or *inhabitants* of the *city*, against any persons whatever, (so that any cause for relief in *equity* be made appear, and no remedy to be had by *common law*,²) for and concerning any action, cause, suit, or matter of difference, arising within the city, and to remove all such *pleas* before them, out of the *court* of *pleas* usually held for the said *city*, before the *city sheriffs*: the *mayor*, and *justices*, having full power to examine witnesses, *take depositions*, and make *decrees* in all such cases, according to *law, equity*, and good *conscience*, for the speedy dispatch of *justice*.

“ The MAYOR and *town-clerk*, for the time being, may take *recognizances* in *Norwich*,³ of the *statute staple*, in any sum or sums according to the *statute*, in as ample a form as the *mayors* of *London, York, or Bristol*.

“ And according to the *ancient custom* of the CITY, and the *oaths* taken by the *freemen*, no *freeman* for the time to come, shall be *partner* or *factor* with any person that is not *free of the city*, either in *buying, selling, barginning* for, or *uttering* any *stuffs, stockings*, or other *commodities* or *merchandise*, made, or wrought, in the CITY or its *suburbs*.

“ The SHERIFFS of the city and its county for the time being, may hold their *court* of *pleas* in the *Gild-hall* for ever hereafter, and may there *prosecute* and *try* in the name of the MAYOR, SHERIFFS, CITIZENS and COMMONALTY of the said CITY, any *plea*, in any *personal* or *mixed action*, and any *cause* or *matter, arising* or *happening*, in the said *city* or *county*; and upon every *recovery* or *judgment* given in the SHERIFFS' *court*, they may by their *mandate* issued to any of their *serjeants* at *mace*, or other sworn *officer* of theirs, *levy* DAMAGE given, and *costs* of *suit*, by *distress* on the goods and chattels of such persons against whom judgment is passed; or if they have no goods or chattels in the *city* or *county* thereof, then on those of their *pledges* or *sureties*, or may *attach* their bodies, or their *pledges* or *sureties*, by *execution* or *mandate*, to be served upon them by a *serjeant* or sworn *sheriff's* officer.

“ Further, the King granted to the *mayor*, all *goods* and *chattells* of all such as were found to be *felo de se*, (or *self murderers*,) and all *deodands*, with paying any thing therefore, or rendering any account thereof.

“ CONFIRMING to the city, all their former CHARTERS and

² Unde causa equitatis relevabilis apparet.

³ Recognitiones statuti mercatorum.

GRANTS whatever, on payment of all their ancient yearly *fee-farms*, and sums of money which were heretofore usually yearly paid, in as ample a manner as they ever enjoyed them.

"GRANTING also, that the *chancellor of England, treasurer, judges, commissioners*, and all officers whatever for the time to come, shall on sight of these *LETTERS PATENT*, (or *charter*,) or any *constat* or *exemplification* of the same, under the great seal of *England*, allow, and cause to be allowed to the *mayor, sheriffs, citizens, and commonalty* of the city of *Norwich*, for the time being, and their successors, all and singular the *jurisdictions, liberties, privileges, franchises, powers, authorities, immunities, exemptions, emoluments*, and other grants, without any *writ of allowance*, or any other *confirmation, warrant, dispensation* or *toleration* whatever, to be had or obtained for that purpose.

"Witness our SELF at *Westm.* 26 June, in the 15th year of our reign."

The 11th of *July* following, the King directed a letter to the *mayor, &c.*⁴ telling them that on their complaint of the damage done to the city by the frequency of *lotteries, puppet-plays*, and other *shews*, resorting thither to the decay of *trade*, the meaner sort being diverted from their labours, thereby tempted to a vain expense of time and money, to their great impoverishment, he had thought fit for the time to come, to authorise and empower the *MAYORS, SHERIFFS, ALDERMEN, &c.* and their successors, "to limit and determine the stay and abode of all such *lotteries, puppet plays, and shews*, in that our city, as they shall judge fit and reasonable, that they may not, nor shall not remain any longer in that our city, than you shall permit and allow of, any *licence* or *permission* from us or the *master* of our *revells*, or any other power, liberty, matter, or thing to the contrary in any wise, notwithstanding, which we mean shall not extend or be construed to take away, or derogate from the power hereby given you."

The 5th *Oct.* on an *inquisition* taken, it was found, that *Edward Nuttinge*, Gent. some time since deceased, gave to the city *library 5l.* and ordered *Prudence* his wife to assure an annuity of 10*l.* a year, issuing out of lands and tenements of a reasonable value, to be yearly paid in the *Gild-hall* porch at *Norwich*, to the *MAYOR, &c.* for the following use, *viz.* to every *PREACHER* of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* that shall come to preach in the *cathedral 2s. 6d.*; to the poor people of *St. Saviour's 40s.* a year; to the minister of the parish, being a *licensed preacher, 40s.* yearly;⁵ to a preacher to preach a sermon there yearly on the *Sunday* next following his burial day, 6*s. 8d.*; and the like sum to be distributed yearly after the *sermon* to the poor of the parish that attend there. He gave the city 50*l.* to be lent freely for ever to young *beer brewers* in *Norwich*, by 10*l.* a man, for three years, giving security; and the said *Prudence*, by the name of *Prudence Bloyse*, widow, did bequeath to *Nic. Emmes* and his heirs, a messuage, lands

⁴ Lib. Rub. Civ. (Mingay,) dated at Whitehall, 11 July, 1663, signed, CHARLES Rex. hands of her gift, for which they then paid 22*s. 8d.* yearly to the minister and poor.

⁵ A^o. 1719, there was 27*l.* in trustees

and tenements, in *Hautbois-Parva* in *Norfolk*, chargeable with the said annuity, which after came to *Edward Osborne*, who paid it yearly till 1651, and then ceased, for which reason he was prosecuted for all arrears, and for a conveyance to be made by him, to confirm the said settlement.

In 1664, there passed a *decree* by the *commissioners of charitable uses*, against *Henry King* of *Norwich*, *Gent.* to pay 470*l.* and the interest thereof for some years backward, it having been proved that for 26 years past he had received the said sum of *Sir Thomas Hogan*, *Rich Catlyn*, *Esq.* and other *knights and gentlemen* of the *county* and *city*, given by way of *contribution* to be laid out for buying *impropriations* within the *city of Norwich*, or near there, for the use and benefit of the several ministers and their successours, of the several parish churches in the *city*, for the increasing of their maintenance, all which the said *Henry* withheld, and still continued so to do.

In *Sept.* *Lord Townsend*, *Lord Cornbury*, and many more, came to *town* to compose the differences between the *CITY*, and the *DEAN* and *CHAPTER*, and were grandly treated in publick by the *mayor* and *court*, and the *CITY* agreed to present the *DEAN* and *CHAPTER* with 100*l.* towards repairing the damage done the church in the late troubles.

War was proclaimed here against the *Dutch March* 11, and many *Dutch* prisoners were confined here during the war, and 50 soldiers quartered to guard them.

Feb. 17, 1665, war was proclaimed against the *French*.

And now the *corporation act* and the *act for unions* in *cities* were passed, both which may be seen among the *statutes*.⁶

This year also, notwithstanding all imaginable precaution taken by the magistrates, the *plague* raged here exceedingly, as also at *Yarmouth*, (from whence it was brought hither,) and in many other places; there died in this *city* from *Oct.* 3, 1665, to *Oct.* 3, 1666, 3012, whereof of the *plague* 2251. From 22*d Aug.* to the 29*th*, being only one week, there died 203.

July 26, *ORDERS* were sent by the *court* to all the parish clerks in this *city* "that they do not presume to ring any bell for *any* person, "other than such as shall *die* in the *parish* where they inhabited." It is to be wished that this order had been still obeyed, it being now customary for any friend or acquaintance to set out the bell of their own parish for their deceased friend, by which means oftentimes *all* the bells in the *city* ring at one time for the *same* person, and if not *all*, a great number, sufficient to make any stranger imagine the *city* to be in a very bad state of health, when perhaps it is a very good one; besides which, it is attended with an expense, not only quite unnecessary, but sometimes improper, it being usual to send gloves to all such persons as set out the several bells.

The *plague* continued in 1666, in which year there died 699, and the *city* having been at above 200*l.* a week charge for their poor, and making it appear that they had disbursed above 8000*l.* the *county justices* met at *Wimondham*, and agreed upon a letter to be copied and sent to every *minister* in the *country*, requesting them to publish it in their several churches, and the next day to collect in their parishes

⁶ Keble's Stat. fo. 1318, 1319.

what they could gather for the city poor, and to return it to such person as the city deputed under their *common seal* to receive it; by which means, the poor was supported during the remaining time of the continuance of the distemper. The *market* was removed to the north end of the *Town Close* by order of *court*, on the request of the country *justices*.

June 2, the inhabitants of *Swanton Morley* exhibited their accounts according to the will of *William Small*, Gent. and paid 4*l.* for 4 years at 20*s.* a year, to the *mayor* and recorder for the *city* poor.

John Vaughan, late of *Saxthorp*, clerk,⁷ by will dated Sept. 16, 1666,⁸ gave his houses and land in *Aylesham* to *Ric. Curteis*, on condition he paid to the city 300*l.* to be put out by the *court* to such poor young *tradesmen*, being *free* of the city, as the *court* should approve of, by 30*l.* a man, for *eight* years, free, on good security, no part of the money to be kept in hand by the court above one month, and none to be lent to any person that hath traded for himself for three years before. But all such persons, whose selves or parents were, within one month next before they were bound *apprentices*, *inhabitants* of the town of *Saxthorp*; and also all such persons who shall be sent by *his* executors and *his* heirs, and the vicar, church-wardens, and overseers of that town, to the BOYS-HOSPITAL in *Norwich*, and from thence bound out *apprentices*, shall be preferred before all others in borrowing and having the said sum or sums of 30*l.* apiece.

He gave 260*l.* to the said HOSPITAL, to be laid out by the court within a year and half after his decease, in a purchase to be employed in maintaining as many *boys* in the said *hospital*, as the clear produce will maintain, and then such *boys* shall be bound *apprentices* (according to the custom of the *hospital*) to such *freemen* as the court choose, to learn some *trade* of manufacture. The *first boy* to be put in by the court, the *second* by *John Page* of *Saxthorp*, Esq. and his heirs, the vicar, church-wardens and overseers of *Saxthorp*, or any three of them, by a *nomination* and *presentation* under their hands to the court, and this alternate course of *nomination* to remain for ever.

1667, Sir *Peter Gleane* of *Hardwick*, Knt. was made colonel of the *city* regiment.

Thursday the 19th Sept. was by the bishop's order kept as a publick day of thanksgiving in this city, for the great mercy of the *plague's* being ceased here; a sermon being ordered to be preached in every church.

In 1668, Aug. 15, died Sir *Joseph Paine*, Knt. aged 68, who gave 70*l.* to the *court*, 60*l.* thereof to bind out 12 poor boys for 7 years, 5*l.* to a person to teach them to read, write, and cast up accompts, 15*s.* to a minister appointed by the *mayor* and court to preach a sermon on the 19th day of Aug. after his decease, in the afternoon, in *St. Gregory's* church, from 1 *Tim.* 6 ch. 1 ver.,⁹ 3*s.* to the clerk of *St. Gregory's* for his attendance; 3*s.* more to the town-clerk; 2*s.* to the chamberlain; 2*s.* to the swordbearer; 3*s.* more to two marshals and the bridewell man, to see the 12 boys carry

⁷ He died 11 Oct. and was buried at that day, Saxthorp Oct. 13, 1669.

⁸ He was buried in *St. Gregories* on occasion.

⁹ This is always to be the text at this

themselves soberly at church; 30s. for 12 *psalters* for them; 12s. for making their indentures; 6s. for the refreshment of the masters and their 12 apprentices after church; and 24s. for the refreshment of the mayor, court, and minister that preached, after the sermon. He left 200*l.* to be settled on the city to find the like sum of 70*l.* to be disposed as aforesaid every *seventh* year, on the 19th day of *Aug.* accounting from the first disposition after his death. The mayor and court to appoint the 12 *boys* on *Lady day* before every such seventh day of binding out, and nominate a person to teach them. And an assurance of land for this use was sealed 18 Nov. 1674, and it was agreed that there should be a *boy* taken out of every *ward* to be bound.

In 1669, the *small pox* raged exceedingly; it was reckoned that upwards of 300 families fell down in less than a fortnight.

Nic. Salter of *Norwich*, *Gent.* by will dated *April* 17, gave 50*l.* to *St. Giles's hospital*, to his cousin *William*, son of *John Salter*, *Esq.*; and his heirs, for ever, after his wife's decease,¹ all his houses, lands, and tenements, in *Stonham Aspull* in *Suffolk*, conditionally to pay on every first day of *January* in every *seventh* year, next following (*Jan.* 1, 1671) the sum of 36*l.* to the mayor and court of *Norwich*, &c.; or if the said *Will. Salter* had a desire to free the lands of the gift, then he should pay down 130*l.* to the city, which was done in 1694, and on the 8th of *August* the city took the money to their own use, and settled an estate for the payment of the 36*l.* every *seventh* year as follows, *viz.* 30*l.* to bind out six poor *boys*, to be nominated by the mayor, sheriffs, &c. to some *trade* in the city for seven years, 5*l.* to be paid to a person nominated by the court to take care of the youths for 12 months before they are bound, "that they may be instructed in the principles of the *Protestant religion*, and in the fear of the *LORD*, and also to read and to write, and to cast up accounts, that, "so they may be blessed in their souls, as well as in their bodies, and "may be a blessing to their masters, and may for ever have cause to "bless *God* for the fatherly care of the said mayor, &c. in their "behalf;" 10s. to the minister that preaches a sermon at their binding out; 6s. for their indentures; 1s. for ringing for the sermon; and the other 3s. to the beadles for attending the mayor and court to the sermon, and keeping the boys in good order there, the boys to be always bound, and the sermon kept at *St. Michael's* at *plea* on the 1st of *August*.

An act of parliament was passed for repairing the haven and piers of *Great Yarmouth*, by laying a rate or duty upon all goods imported there, for a certain time, there being 8 commissioners appointed to see the money raised, properly employed, two of which to be named by the bailiffs, &c. of *Yarmouth*, two by the mayor, aldermen, and commons of *Norwich*, two by the justices of *Norfolk*, and two by the justices of *Suffolk*.²

June 30, was an assembly held, to consider of the letter sent from the lord mayor of *London*, to *John Man*, *Esq.* to acquaint him of his being elected sheriff of *London*. He was high SHERIFF of *Norfolk* from 1671, to 1672.

¹ *Eleanor* his wife was buried in the church of *St. JOHN SEPULCHRE* at *Ber-* acts passed in relation to *Norwich*, see *street*, Dec. 22, 1671. *Lib. Bnf.* For *Keble*, fo. 1363, 1415.
² *Ibid*, 1364.

Oct. 4, "Mr. Noel du Faye had license to show a monstrous woman " 7 foot and an half in stature."

Nov. 8, the King granted a *pardon* to the city for all transgressions in general, and in particular for their *coining halfpence and farthings*, by which they had forfeited their CHARTERS, all coinage being determined to belong to the King's prerogative, upon which all of them were called in.

In 1670, the Right Honourable the Lord Henry Howard Baron of Castle-rising, and the Honourable Hen. and Tho. Howard, Esqrs. his sons, were admitted to their freedom, and were discharged of all offices, and of part of the usual oath, this only being administered to them, " You shall swear that from this day forward you shall be good and true to our sovereign lord the King and his heirs, the FRANCHISES and LIBERTIES of this CITY of NORWICH, you shall maintain and sustain with your body and goods, so help you God."

This year the great contest between the mayor and court of aldermen, and the sheriffs of the city, concerning the yearly payment of the FEE FARM RENT, to the King, after many hearings, was fully determined by the Barons of the Exchequer, that the CITY ought to pay that rent, and not the SHERIFFS; but upon this, the court finding themselves worsted by law, applied by petition to the King and council, and by great friends procured an order that the sheriffs should pay the fee farm rent, having the allowance formerly granted other SHERIFFS.

On the 5th of Jan. the Lord Hen. Howard presented the city with a noble MACE of silver, gilt, as a testimony of his great love and regard to it; and had a letter of thanks under the common seal: he also presented them with a crimson velvet gown for the mayor to wear at the King's coming, and upon grand occasions.

In 1671, the KING, QUEEN, Dukes of York, Monmouth, and Buckingham, with many other nobles, entered the CITY on Thursday Sept. 28, being met at Trowse Bridge, the utmost limits of the city that way, by the mayor, with all the regalia, sheriffs, aldermen, and common council, livery, and militia, new clothed in red, and by them conducted to the DUKE's palace, where they lodged, and were magnificently entertained by the Lord Hen. Howard, who was afterwards, in 1672, created Earl of NORWICH, and Duke of NORFOLK. The next day the King went to the cathedral, and was sung into the church with an anthem, and when he had ended his devotion at the east end of the church, where he kneeled on the hard stone, he went to the Bishop's palace, and was there nobly entertained; and returning through the church, took coach at the west door, and came up to the Gild-hall in the market place, and there shewed himself to the people from the balcony, and viewed the trained bands drawn up in the market, whence coming down he rode to the New-hall, and was there feasted by the city, after which they went for Blickling; it cost the city above 900l.

At Blickling his Majesty knighted Mr. Henry Hobart, the eldest son of Sir John Hobart, Bart. who was then about 13 years old.

At even they rode to Oxnead, and supped and lodged at Sir Robert Paston's there.

The next morning the King went to Lord Townesend's at Rainham, where he lodged that night,

But the Queen returned to Norwich to the Lord Howard's, and staid till Sunday about 10 in the morning,

And then rode to the Lord *Arlington's* at *Exston* in *Suffolk*.

When his Majesty was at the *New-hall*, he was earnest to have knighted the *mayor*, who as earnestly begged to be excused; but at the same time conferred the honour on that deserving physician

Dr. THOMAS BROWNE, eldest son of *John Browne* of *London*, *Gent.* descended from a good family of that name in *Cheshire*; he was born *Oct. 19, 1605*, was educated at *Pembroke college* in *Oxford*, where he practised for some time; he accompanied his father-in-law, *Sir Tho. Dutton*, into *Ireland*, and after travelled to *Montpelier* and *Padua*, was made doctor of physick at *Leyden*, incorporated at *Oxford* 1637: by the persuasion of *Mr. Tho. Lushington*, his former tutor, he came to *Norwich*, and practised with great success; in 1642, he published that admirable treatise, intituled, *RELIGIO MEDICI*; afterwards, about 1646, his *VULGAR ERRORS*, a book so well known that it needs no commendation; in 1658, his *HYDRIOTAPHIA*, or, *a Discourse of Urn-burial, &c.* he was made *honorary fellow* of the *COLLEGE of physicians* in *London* in 1665, and was knighted as before; this great man died at his house in *Norwich* (in which *Dr. Howman* now lives) on the 19th of *Oct. anno 1682*, in the 77th year of his age, and was buried in *St. Peter's Mancroft*, to which church I refer you for an account of his monument; he married *Dorothy Mileham*. His only surviving son

EDWARD BROWNE, *M. D. president* of the college of physicians, was also a person of eminent reputation in *London*, having seen the best part of *Europe, France, Italy, High and Low Germany, Croatia, and Greece* as far as *Larissa*; and visited the courts of the *Emperor, France, Pope, and Grand Signior*.³

In 1672, *Mr. Nathaniel* (brother of *Mr. Edm. Cocke*) of *London*, merchant, gave the *city chamberlain* 100*l.* to be freely lent to five honest poor weavers, housekeepers and freemen, without interest, they giving security for the repayment at three years end. He gave also 20*l.* to buy books for the library.

JOHN MAN, *Esq.* one of the aldermen of the city, being now *high-sheriff* of the *COUNTY*, it was thought proper, in respect that the court bears to one of their brethren, that all the aldermen and sheriffs in their proper habits, should attend him to meet the judges at the assizes.

The Lord *Hen. Howard* being created *Earl of NORWICH*, the court in regard to that noble family, who came to their palace here in *November*, agreed that the mayor, &c. should meet him out of *St. Stephen's-gates* in form; that all the bells should ring, the guns be fired, and the whole court wait upon him in order, in one hour after he was got to his palace.

In the act for raising his Majesty 1,238,750*l.* the county paid 3370*l.* 12*s.* and the city 180*l.*

In 1673, an extraordinary deep snow fell *Febr. 24*, and laid till *Easter* following, being seven weeks; and when it thawed, such a flood followed, that *Hellesden, Trowse*, and many other bridges received great damage.

In 1674, *Mr. Elisha Philippo*, soap-boiler, a *Frenchman*, was chosen *high-sheriff* of *Norfolk*, and carried out his office with much reputation.

³ Fasti Oxon. fo. 844, vol. ii.

In 1675, according to custom, the *sheriffs*, *justices*, and *aldermen*, where summoned to attend the corpse of Mrs. *Mayoress* to her interment, on *Sept.* 8, in the afternoon.

This year a ship came up the river to *Conisford* towers.

In 1677, on the *gild-day*, towards evening, justice *Ric. Wenman*, being bed-ridden, and left alone with a candle to light him a pipe, fired his bed, and was burnt to death.

Christopher Jay being now dead, WILLIAM PASTON, Esq. eldest son to Robert Lord Paston, then Viscount, and afterwards EARL, of Yarmouth was proposed to succeed him, whom the different *sectaries* unanimously opposed, and set up Capt. *Augustine Briggs* in opposition to him, notwithstanding the captain utterly refused to stand; upon which, the said right honourable Col. *Will. Paston*, and the honourable *Rob. Paston*, his brother, were sworn *freemen* in the same manner as the Lord *Howards*; this angered the opposite party so, that to carry on their design, they gave some hundreds (who were *free born*) their *freedom*, to vote with them; for on the 9th of *Jan.* only, 330 were sworn *freemen*; and so both sides carried on their interest with great vigour: and though the *Captain* would not appear against the *Colonel*, but protested against it, yet they affirmed, not only to a great number of people, who out of love promised the captain they would be for him if he appeared himself, but told others, that he had granted to appear himself: moreover, before the election day, they had gained over the *mayor*, and most of the *aldermen*, to declare for the *Captain*. Now on the 18th of *Feb.* which was appointed for the election, both parties met in the market, the *mayor* leading up the *Captain's* company from the *Newhall*, but the *Captain* not appearing, Alderman *Mark Cocket* took upon him to ride for him; but upon the *Captain's* declaring against it, and the *Colonel's* appearing himself, he was elected by a majority of 1491 votes; after this, it was discovered that the greatest part of the *aldermen's* places were void in law, for want of such *subscription* as the law had prescribed; whereupon the *freemen*, according to custom when they met in assembly the week before *Palm Sunday* to choose *common council men*, took occasion to elect 11 new *aldermen*, voting off the rest, and re-electing the others; but the *mayor* would take no notice of it, and would not swear the *new ones*, though he had afterwards a *mandate* from the King so to do; upon receiving of which, he posted directly to London, to have the matter decided by his Majesty's council, where it was concluded that there must be a *new choice*, by reason, though the places were void, yet the election was not *legal*, because the *freemen* chose without any summons, and so on the 29th and 30th of *April* there was a *new election*, and all were re-elected but 7; those left out were, Mr. *Rob. Hawes*, and *Tho. Thacker*, who had been *mayors*, and Mr. *Pain*, Mr. *Todd*, Mr. *Wrench*, Mr. *Wenman*, and Mr. *Wigget*, who had been *sheriffs*; the next day, being *May-day*, Mr. *Hugh Bokenham*, one of the new *aldermen* withdrew, and so was not sworn then; and on the death of the recorder, Capt. *Briggs*, was, without any opposition, elected *burgess* in parliament for the city.

June 23, 1677, the will of Mrs. *Eliz. Pendleton* of Norwich, widow, was now first read in court, in which she gave all her houses in *St. Stephen's*, worth 27*l.* a year, and all her houses in *St. Saviour's*, worth

15*l.* to be employed by the magistrates of the city as follows, one half of the clear profits of those in *St. Stephen's*, to clad the poor and needy with *winter garments*, and the other half to *bind out poor lads*; the clear yearly profits of those in *St. Saviour's* to be lent out to *young tradesmen*, by 5*l.* a man for 7 years, free, and upon their single bond, which said money being repaid at 7 years end, each 5*l.* shall never be lent out again, but shall be freely given away by the *mayor* and *court* to such as they shall esteem objects of charity, as to *ministers* widows and children, and to *decayed gentlemen* of the city; she gave many sums to the poor, and the overplus of her personals to the *girl's hospital*.

In 1680, on the 3d of *May*, the *common council* voted off *Francis Bacon*, Esq. their *recorder*, and then elected *Jo. Norris*, Esq. their *steward*, *recorder*, and chose *John Mingay*, Esq. *steward*.

The *well* in the *fishmarket* was now made, and a pump put down.

A blazing star appeared in the west after sunset in *December*, the tail reached several degrees eastward, and it continued till the latter end of *January*.

The counterpart of the settlement of *Mr. Roger Flynt*, clerk, was sealed by the city, by which 10 acres and an half of land in *Antingham* were settled for the *benefit* of the poor of this city. In 1681, 4*l.* 10*s.* was received for the rent, and divided according to the settlement between the poor of *St. Stephen's* and *St. Laurence's* parishes.⁴

This year the *Town-clerk* was ordered to get a transcript of the part of *Bishop Cosin's* will, whereby the city may be benefited, by *nominating* to any *scholarship* in the *University*; and it appears from the book of *benefactors*, and other evidences that I have seen, that *JOHN COSIN* Bishop of *Durham*, born in *St. Andrew's* parish in *Norwich*, was brought up at the *free-school* here, sent thence to *Gonville and Caius College*, where he was *FELLOW*, being educated under the famous *Dr. John Overal*, afterwards Bishop of *Norwich*, to whom he was secretary, and domestick chaplain to Archbishop *Neyle*; A^o. 1624, he was prebendary of the 10th stall in *Durham*, after that archdeacon of the *East-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, then rector of *Branspeth* in the bishoprick of *Durham*, after that, master of *Peter-house* in *Cambridge*, vice-chancellor of the university, dean of *Peterburgh*, chaplain in ordinary to *Charles I.* and *II.* and lastly, after the sequestration and plunder of all he had, and 17 years exile for his loyalty, was consecrated Bishop of *Durham*, Dec. 2, 1660. He died at his lodgings in *Pall-Mall*, (after he had bestowed much *wealth* on pious and publick uses,) Jan. 15, 1671, aged 77, and was buried at *Bishop's Aukland* in his diocese, April 29, 1672, having settled a *rent charge* of 28*l.* *per annum* by his *letters patent* sealed as well with his *palatinate* as *episcopal* seal, issuing out of his lands and tenements in *Great Chilton*, in the *county palatine* of *Durham*, out of which he founded three *scholarships* of 20 nobles apiece for three boys born in *Norwich*, and taught in the *publick grammar school* there, and these to be chosen as often as any place shall be void, by the *master*, with the consent of the *fellows*, or at least of the *deans* of the college;⁵ and upon every vacancy, the master of *Norwich*

⁴ Cur. 22 Sept. 1680.

⁵ "Cum consilio SOCIORUM aut saltem DECANORUM collegij."

school shall have notice of it, unless there be any admitted in the *college* before, and such as the *master* of the *college* shall think fit to be placed or chosen into those vacancies; and if there be none in the *college* that were born in *Norwich*, then those vacancies shall be supplied out of *Norfolk*, as Dr. *Caius* ordained in his fifth *statute*.⁶

In 1681, the small pox carried off abundance of people.

March 10, his royal Highness *James Duke of York* came to the *city*, being invited thither; when he landed at *Yarmouth* as he came from *Scotland*, he was met by the *magistrates* in their formalities about 9 at night, at *Bishop-gate*, where the steward made a speech to him, which was taken well; from thence he was conducted to the *New-hall*, and feasted there; in the mean time, the great guns fired, the bells rang, bonfires were made, &c. he lodged that night at the *Bishop's palace*, and the next morning went for *New-Market*.

This year, "after the *declaration* had been published and read in churches by the King's order, addresses flowed in from all parts, approving the dissolution of the parliament, and in general, the King's whole conduct. Not content with thanking the King, these addresses were even filled with invectives against the house of commons, one of the addresses (that from *Norwich*, which ran the highest for the prerogative) being presented at the *King's Bench* as a publick libel by the grand jury of *Middlesex*, the court took no notice of it. The King received them all very graciously, and distinguished the bringers with particular marks of favour."⁷ But this was not all, for out of an excessive torrent of loyalty

In 1682, at a quarterly assembly held Sept. 21, the mayor was requested to let it be put to vote whether the CHARTER should be surrendered to the King, which he condescended to, and 22 voted for keeping it, and 40 voted to surrender it; but it was so disagreeable a thing to the generality of the *freemen*, that they produced a *petition*, signed by above 900 citizens, desiring the magistrates and common council to keep their LIBERTIES that they had intrusted them with, and not deliver them up; but notwithstanding all the *freemen* could do, the court being *time servers*, on the 11th of Nov. they surrendered their CHARTER, and with it all those liberties the *freemen* had trusted them with, in order to have another with greater liberties, (as was pretended,) but proved nothing but a pretence; for the NEW CHARTER,⁸ which was brought down April 10, 1683, and received, with great acclamations, ringing, bonfires, &c. had nothing more in it than their OLD one, but much less, for thereby the *city* was subjected to a very extraordinary limitation, the KING reserving power to remove all such magistrates as he did not approve of, by his privy seal only: by which, it is evident, that the King became absolute in the *city*, "and by thus restoring its CHARTERS, effectually deprived it of its chiefest privileges," to use the words of *Rapin*⁹ on the same occasion as to the charter of *London*.

This affair was brought about by *Robert Paston Earl of Yarmouth*,

⁶ See *Wood Ath.* fo. 541. Walker's *Suffering's*, &c. part 2, fo. 53. History of his Life by Dr. Basier.

⁷ *Rapin* by Tindal, oct. vol. xiv. p. 902.

⁸ Indorsed. A perpetuity granted to VOL. III.

the mayor, &c. dat. Westm. 22 Martij 35 Reg. per breve de privato sigillo. *Pigot.* pro fine in Hanaperio. vjl. xiijs. iiijd. F. North. Cs. Autog. in le Guild-hall.

⁹ *Rapin*, oct. vol. xiv. p. 320. 3 H

who was waited on at *Ornead* about it, the Lord *Paston* being made recorder by this charter.

March 31, Mr. Mayor received a letter from the Earl of *Yarmouth*, that the new CHARTER would be brought down April 10, about one in the afternoon, by his brothers, and it was resolved that the mayor and court, and waits should meet them at the foot of *Eaton Bridge*, the utmost extent of their county, and every church having five bells, had orders to cause them to be rung; a bonfire was made in the market, and a grand collation, &c. And soon after, the city sent up an address to his Majesty, which was delivered by *Henry Earl of Arundel*, who assured them of his Majesty's favour and protection.

On May 19, 1682, a company of French Protestants came from *Ipswich* to *Onias Phillippo*, who had hired a great house out of *Pockthorp-gates*, and employed them there; this occasioned a mutiny, which came to that height, that the mob brake open one of their houses, and misused a woman so, that she died in two or three days after; the pretence was, that these people would underwork them; however the French that dwelt there were forced to quit the street that night.

A comet appeared in August, and on the 3d of Feb. about 3 in the morning was a violent clap of thunder here and at *Yarmouth*, where the lightning fired the top of the spire, which was with difficulty quenched.

Dr. THOMAS BROWNE died this year, of whom under *St. Peter's Mancroft*, where he is buried.

A boy about 16 years old, named *Hipkin*, condemned for felony, was reprieved by the judge; however, *Allen* the goaler, finding a great resort of people to see him, caused a gallows to be erected, set three several days for his execution; but diappointing them, they pulled down the gallows, and burnt them, brake his windows, and beat him; and if they had not been quelled by reading the proclamation, they had pulled down his house to the ground.

The poor being still discontented at the French which were left in the city, took occasion to assemble at the execution of *Eliz. Brooks* on the *Castle-hill*, and coming in a large body into the market place, declared that the French came to underwork them, and that they would then quit the city of them, and accordingly going to Mr. *Barnham's* in *St. Andrew's* parish, they pulled them and their goods out of their houses, abused their persons, &c. till the trained bands were raised to appease them, when the principals were taken, and made to pay dear for their folly.

In 1683. died the right honourable ROBERT Earl and Viscount of *Yarmouth*, Baron of *Paston*, Lord Lieutenant of *Norfolk* and *Norwich*, and was buried at *Ornead*; his funeral sermon was preached by *John Hildeyard*, LL.D. commissary to the archdeacon of *Norfolk*, and rector of *Cawston*, it was published in q°. at *London*, and dedicated to *Rebecca Countess Dowager of Yarmouth*, whose chaplain he was, in which, at p. 27, we find this, "great was his love to the antient, "loyall, and honourable corporation of NORWICH, because the members of that body (generally speaking) loved the KING, they found "him their friend, and mauger the blasts of calumny, the new charter "shall remain a token of it, he spared no cost nor pains, as themselves "can witness, to make the world believe that he loved them, most of "the tables in his house have been often spread together for their

"entertainment, and all his friends employed to bid them welcome, "nay his very sleep was often broke to find out ways, how best to "serve them, and he commended the care of the CITY, with his last "breath, to all his best friends, and the blessing of GOD." Whatever the *Doctor* might think of it, the effects of the new CHARTER now began to be too visible, Mr. *Nic. Helwys* was chosen MAYOR, and 11 common council, in room of those 11 of the 60 common council appointed by the CHARTER, which were not qualified: but such choice was of no force till confirmed by the King, who sent a letter under the privy seal, dated at Windsor, May 17, signifying by the Earl of Arundel, that he approved of them, and the names of the two elected SHERIFFS were signified to the lord lieutenant, and that they were persons of loyalty, and therefore they desired his lordship to give his gracious Majesty information thereof, "in order to his approbation."

July 19, his Majesty's letters patent under the great seal of England, were read in open assembly, by which the right honourable William Earl of Yarmouth was impowered to appoint a DEPUTY RECORDER for the city, who thereupon nominated under his hand and seal, JOHN WARKEHOUSE, Esq. to be his DEPUTY, but the assembly declared this to be an infringement of the ancient LIBERTIES of the city, and even contrary to the new CHARTER, and that the oath of recorder ministered to the Earl, was not the ancient oath taken by the former recorders of the CITY, but was drawn up by Dr. Hildeyard, against which the whole assembly protested, and appointed a committee to attend the Earl, to use their best endeavours to prevail with his Lordship to resign his recordership, that the city might proceed to elect a person into that office, whereby the great concerns of the city might be transacted, justice duly administered, by holding sessions of the peace, &c. as heretofore; but the Earl insisting on his power to name a DEPUTY by the royal consent, the city petitioned his Majesty for redress, but did not succeed, so that on April 1,

1684, JOHN WARKEHOUSE, Esq. was sworn deputy recorder, and an address was made to his lordship, excusing these proceedings, sealed with the common seal.¹

And on the 20th of the same month, by another instrument under the said seal,² they acknowledged all favours he had conferred upon them, as the serving for one of their burgesses in frequent parliaments, the assisting them in the surrender of their old, and interceding with his Majesty for the new CHARTER, his composing their differences as mediator, &c. beseeching him, in order to clear all scruples concerning the judicial power of his deputy, to obtain of his Majesty a full explanation of such power, as he pleases to confer on him. So entirely dependent did the new charter make the whole corporation.

For the benefactions of Augustine Briggs, Esq. whose will bears date Aug. 19, in this year, I refer you to the account under St. Peter's Mancroft.

On the 16th of February, 1684, died CHARLES the Second, and on the day following

JAMES Duke of York was proclaimed King, by the title of JAMES the SECOND.

¹ Autog. pen. me.

² Ibid.

MAYORS AND SHERIFFS.

1660, <i>Sir Jo. Paine, Knt.</i>	Elias Browne, <i>died Oct. 12, Augustine Briggs, chosen, George Steward.</i>
1661, John Osborne.	Hen. Sidnor, Hen. Herne.
1662, Ric. Wenman.	George Mirris <i>or</i> Mirrice, John Manser.
1663, John Croshold.	Rob. Bendish, Tho. Thacker.
	Francis Cory, <i>Esq. recorder.</i>
	Will. Watts, <i>Esq. steward.</i>
	Tho. Balteston, <i>Gent. town-clerk.</i>
1664, William Heyward, <i>or</i> Howard.	Henry Watts, <i>jun.</i> Tho. Chickering.
1665, Mathew Marcon <i>or</i> Markham.	James De-new <i>a</i> Frenchman, Fra. Norris <i>died</i> , John Richer <i>chosen.</i>
1666, Henry Wood.	Henry Crowe, John Wigget.
1667, Tho. Wisse.	Ric. Wenman, Jehosophat Davy.
1668, Rog. Hawys <i>or</i> Hawes.	Isaac Decele <i>or</i> Disley, <i>a</i> Frenchman, Rowland Cockey.
1669, John Lawrence.	John Wrench, Mark Cockey.
1670, Augustine Briggs.	Will. Crowe, Adrian Paine.
	Daniel Palmer, <i>died March 24,</i>
1671, Tho. Thacker.	John Lowe, <i>chosen in his stead.</i>
	John Toll, <i>died Jan. 25,</i>
	Peter Wigget, <i>chosen in his room.</i>
	John Leverington, Rob. Clayton, <i>died Jan. 4.</i>
1672, Rob. Bendish.	Rob. Freeman, <i>chosen Jan. 6.</i>
1673, Henry Herne.	John Dersley, Hugh Bokenham.
1674, Hen. Watts, <i>jun.</i>	Robert <i>and</i> Thomas Cooke, <i>brothers.</i>
1675, John Manser.	Will. Drake, John Todd.
1676, Tho. Chickering.	Will. Helwys, Will. Parmenter.
1677, John Richer.	Jeremiah Vinne <i>or</i> Vyn, Nic. Helwys.
	Francis Bacon, <i>Esq. recorder.</i>
	John Norris, <i>Esq. steward.</i>
1678, Jehosophat Davy.	Henry Brady, Simon Wissiter.
1679, Henry Crowe.	James Buckden <i>or</i> Brogden, Tho. Seaman.
1680, Rob. Freeman.	Leonard Osborn, Francis Gardiner.
	Francis Bacon, <i>Esq. recorder, displaced.</i>
	John Norris, <i>Esq. steward, made recorder.</i>
	John Mingay, <i>Esq. steward.</i>
1681, Hugh Bokenham.	John Westhorp, Will. Salter.
1682, John Lowe.	Phillip Stebbing, Laurence Goodwin.

1683, Will. Helwys.
1684, Nic. Helwys.

John Lowe, Samuel Warkehouse.
Nic. Morley, Michael Beverley.
John Warkehouse, *Esq. deputy recorder.*

BURGESSES IN PARLIAMENT.

- 1660, Parl. at *Westm.* WILL. BARNHAM, Esq. THO. RANT, Esq. of *Surrey House* in this city, afterwards knighted by King *Charles II.*
1661, *Ditto.* CHRISTOPHER JAY, alderman, FRANCIS COREY, Esq. recorder; both died.
1677, *Ditto.* In *Jay's* place was chosen the honourable WILL. PASTON, Esq. eldest son of *Robert Lord Paston*, Viscount, and afterwards Earl of *Yarmouth.*
Ditto. In *Corey's* place, AUGUSTINE BRIGGS, alderman.
1678, *Ditto.* The two last were rechosen.
1679, *Ditto.* Rechosen again. *Will. Paston* being now Lord *Paston.*
1681, Parl. at *Oxford.* Rechosen again.

CHAPTER XXXII.

OF THE CITY IN THE TIME OF KING JAMES THE SECOND.

JAMES the *Second* was crowned KING, *April 23, 1685.*

This year the well in the middle of the *market*, which was built of freestone, was pulled down, and a pump erected at the east end of the *Gild-hall.*

BARNARD CHURCH, Esq. by will dated *Feb. 16, 1685,* gave the mayor, sheriffs, &c. of *Norwich*, 400*l.* the city giving good security to his executors, that the said sum may be safe, and for ever go to no other but the following uses, *viz.* to be put out by 5*l. per cent.* to able men, till they can find a purchase proper to lay it out upon, and the yearly interest or rent to be disposed of

To find a sermon yearly on the 17th day of *May*, being his *birth-day*, "to excite unto charitable and good works," for which the minister to have 13*s. 4d.* and the clerk of the parish where the sermon is, 3*s. 4d.* to be preached in *St. John Sepulchre's* church in *Berstreet*, (in which parish he lived,) the first year, by the minister of that parish for the time being, if he be a *licensed* preaching minister, and if not, by such a minister as the mayor shall appoint; and the second year in the parish church of *Whinburgh* in *Norfolk*, (where he was born,) by the minister of the parish, if a *licensed* preacher, if not, by one procured by the church-wardens; the third year in *St. John's* church aforesaid, and the fourth year in the church of *Garveston*; alias *Gaston*, near *Whinburgh*, by the minister of the parish, if a *licensed* preacher, if not, one is to be procured by the church-wardens there, and so successively from four years to four years for ever. And when the sermon is at *St. John's*, the two church-wardens and the two overseers, shall have 6*d.* each, the MAYOR 1*s.* to six of the ancientest justices, two sheriffs,

and the two *aldermen* of the *ward*, 6*d.* each, if they be present; to the *town-clerk*, *chamberlain*, *sword-bearer*, and three other *officers* attending the *mayor* 6*d.* each; to four *officers* attending the *sheriffs*, to the *master* of the house of *correction*, and two other *beadlemen*, which shall be present, 4*d.* each: and when at *Garveston* or *Whinburgh*, besides the 13*s.* 4*d.* for the minister, and 3*s.* 4*d.* for the clerk, the two church-wardens and two overseers shall have each 1*s.* and 9*s.* 4*d.* to be divided equally among the poor of the *parish* present at the *sermon*; and on the 15th of *January* the following sums shall be yearly paid by the *CITY*, *viz.*

20*s.* to the poor of *Whinburgh*; 20*s.* to the poor of *Garveston*; 10*s.* to the poor of *St. Laurence's* parish in *Norwich* (where he served his apprenticeship); and 10*s.* to the poor of *St. Edmund's* (where he lived some time); 20*s.* to the poor of *St. George* of *Colegate* (where he also lived); 20*s.* to the poor of *St. Austin's*; and 20*s.* to the poor of *St. John Sepulchre*; 10*s.* to the poor prisoners in the *city goal*, to be equally divided among them; 10*s.* to the poor prisoners in the *castle*, to be equally divided; 50*s.* to the *master* of the *Old Folks hospital*; to be spent over and above the ordinary allowance in a dinner among the poor old people there, in such provision as four of the *ancientest* old poor men and four of the *ancientest* old poor women shall best like of. And also the *master* of the *Boys hospital* to have other 50*s.* towards the better maintenance of the *boys* there. Other 50*s.* to be paid to the *master* or *mistress* of the *Girls hospital*, for the better maintenance of the *girls* there; 20*s.* to be spent in a friendly meeting of the *mayor*, *justices*, *sheriffs*, and *aldermen*, yearly on their *court day*, next before the 15th of *January*, when they are to take "*especial care concerning the gifts and payments aforementioned*," all overplus to go to the *hamper box* in the *council chamber* for the relief of the necessitous poor in their necessities, according to the discretion of the *mayor* for the time being; he gave also 50*l.* to be freely lent by the *MAYOR* and *aldermen*, for five years to five poor tradesmen, *worsted weavers*, "*of honest lives and good conversations, such as the HEADMEN, WARDENS, and other CHIEF OFFICERS of the COMPANY of WORSTED WEAVERS shall nominate and approve of*," to each 10*l.* on security given for the repayment, and so to continue to five fresh ones every five years for ever.

He gave also 9*l.* to nine ministers in the city and country, and to the poor of divers parishes about, 20*l.*

In 1668, the city settled an estate for these uses.

In 1686, on *May-day*, the *freemen* assembled to choose a *new-elect*, and presented Mr. *John Wrench*, the youngest *alderman*, and *Robert Bendish*, (that had been *mayor* and was now unqualified,) to the *mayor* and court, who because they could not take their choice, neither of them being eligible, they went home, and so none was chosen; whereupon by order from the *KING*, the *freemen* were summoned the last of *May*, and Mr. *Will. Salter* was chosen. *Will. Doughty*, *Gent.* by will dated *April 25*, 1687, founded an *HOSPITAL* here, of which see under *Doughty's HOSPITAL*.

In 1687, the *King* suspended all *penal laws* that respected religion, and gave free *liberty* to all *Papists* and *sectaries*, to exercise their own way of worship without control; upon which the *Papists* had the *granary* granted them at the *New-hall*, over the *sealing-hall*, for their

publick *chapel*, which they made very handsome; it was opened on *Sunday Dec. 11*, publick mass and a sermon being performed there by Mr. *Acton*.

The PRESBITERIANS built a *meeting-house* from the ground over against the *Black-boys*.

And the INDEPENDENTS repaired a house in *St. Edmund's* that had been formerly a *brew-house*.

By the KING's mandate 19 of the *common-council* were turned out, and 10 *aldermen*, one of which was *sheriff*, viz.

Aldermen turned out.

Augustine Briggs.
Laurence Goodwin.
Rob. Bendish.
Will. Helwys.
Nic. Helwys.
Francis Gardiner.
Francis Osborn.
Rich. Brockden or Brogden.
Nic. Bickerdyke, *sheriff*.

Aldermen placed in their rooms.

John Wrench.
Tho. Seaman.
John Wigget.
Rob. Cook.
Tho. Cook.
John Leverington.
John Dersley.
John Rarnham, Will. Barnham.
Timothy Wenn, *sheriff*.

Common-Council ejected.

John Hall, John Thompson.
Tho. Hunting, Gamaliel Sugden.
Will. Brereton, John Ransom.
George Bennet, Aug. Corteis.
John Seaman, Laurence Bond.
Will. Hare, Aquila Crusoe.
John Norgate, Peter Scot.
Rich. Sterling, Tho. Furman.
John Freeman, Henry Prattin.
Elias Norgate.

New Common-Council.

John Wall, Roger Salter.
John Wigget, *jun.* Rob. Scoulden.
Isaac Paine, Isaac Decelè.
Walter Rayner, Tho. Wasey.
Will. Nockold. Will. Newman.
Anthony Thacker, Peter Castle.
John Man, *jun.* Tho. Parsley.
Rob. Emperor, Stephen Buttolph.
John Browne, Walter Long.
Tho. Andrews.

But in 1688, *Oct. 20*, came down a *proclamation* to restore *corporations* to the same *constitution* they were in, in 1679; which, on *Oct 30*, was performed at *Norwich*, when all that were cast off by their *new CHARTER* took their places again, and the *old CHARTER* brought down by the Duke of NORFOLK, was restored, and is now in use.³

³ There is a common tradition that the CHARTER when it was returned, was found thrown by in a coal-hole, much blêmished by its lying there: the origin of which story proceeded from the misunderstanding of the words wrote on the margin of the court-book, against the *surder* of the CHARTER; where the words NIGRO CARBONE are written with a black lead pencil, by some just observer on that action, alluding without doubt to divers passages in the *classicks*, as that of

Illa prius cretâ, mox hæc carbone notasti?

Juvenal, Satr. v. lin. 108.

or that of *Horace*,

— Creta an carbone notandi?

Satr. iii. lin. 246.

Meaning, that that action ought to be stigmatised as wholly unwarrantable and unjust, and as such to be marked, according to the custom of the ancients, with a black coal, who when they would express a fortunate or lucky day, or a commendable action, did it with CHALK,

On July 25, came an order from the KING to admit 30 Quakers freemen, without taking the oaths; but they were refused by a great majority, 39 voting against their admission, and only 8 for it.

Seven of the bishops were sent to the Tower June 8, for denying to authorise their parochial clergy to publish his Majesty's DECLARATION for liberty of conscience, or a general toleration, in their several parish churches, they were brought to be tried at the King's Bench bar June 15, their trial was put off to the 29th, and they were then acquitted to the great joy of the kingdom in general, "at Norwich particularly the joy was excessive."⁴

Dec. 1, HENRY Duke of Norfolk rode into the market place at the head of 300 knights and gentlemen, and declared for a free parliament, where the mayor and aldermen met him, from the Gild-hall, and consented with him.

Dec. 7 and 8, the rabble assembled in a riotous manner, pulled down and burned all the furniture of the Popish-chapel lately opened at the New-hall, pillaged several houses of the Papists in the city, but were dispersed by the trained bands; but getting together again on the Friday and Saturday following, they grew so insolent as to threaten to plunder the Bishop's palace, and some of the chief citizens houses, but several being taken up on Monday and whipped, and others imprisoned, and after punished, they ceased from such actions.

Nov. 5, WILLIAM Prince of Orange, arrived at Torbay, and on Dec. 16 came to St. James's.

Dec. 23, JAMES II. went into France.

Feb. 13, King WILLIAM and Queen MARY were proclaimed at London, and on the 18th at this city.

MAYORS AND SHERIFFS.

1685, Francis Gardiner.	Tho. Blofield, Augustine Briggs.
1686, Will. Salter.	William Guybon, Rich. Brockden or Brogden.
1687, Philip Stebbing.	Nic. Bickerdyke turned off by the King's mandate. Timothy Wenn put into his place. John Ward.
1688, John Wrench.	Thomas Postle, John Atkinson. Rob. Davy, Esq. recorder. Rob. Ward, Esq. steward.

BURGESSES IN PARLIAMENT.

1685, Parl. at Westm. Honourable ROBERT PASTON, Esq. brother to the Earl of Yarmouth. Sir NEVILLE CATLYN, Knt. of Kirby-Cane in Norfolk.

which makes a white mark, the usual colour or token of innocence and virtue; and contrarywise to express an unfortunate or unlucky day, or a wicked action,

did it with CHARCOAL, which makes a black mark, the usual colour or token of guilt and vice.

⁴ Rapin, vol. xv. p. 144.

1688, Parl. at *Westm.* Sir NEVILLE CATLYN, Knt. ROB. DAVY, Esq. these two were elected *Jan. 7*, by the King's writ, and on *Jan. 11*, were elected.

Ditto. THOMAS BLOFIELD, alderman, Sir NEVILLE CATLYN, Knt. by the circular letter, for the *convention*.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

OF THE CITY IN THE TIME OF QUEEN MARY THE SECOND
AND KING WILLIAM THE THIRD.

WILLIAM and MARY, KING and QUEEN of *England*, began their reign *Feb. 13*, 1688, and were solemnly crowned *April 11*, 1689, by the Archbishop of *York*.

In 1691, four *boys* of the name of *Crowe* were bound apprentices, by the gift of Mr. *Roger Crowe*, and another boy

In 1692; in which year a soldier was shot to death for desertion, in *Chapel Field*.

Mr. *John Larwood*, an *independent*, was nominated SHERIFF, by the court, but would neither *fine* nor *serve*; upon which he appeared at the board of *privy council*, and declared that he had never received the sacrament according to the church of *England*, and would not, and therefore insisted that he was not qualified by law, so that they were ordered to sue out a *mandamus* to choose another *sheriff*, and *Gamaliel Sugden* was chosen thereupon.

Sept. 8, at two in the afternoon, an earthquake was sensibly felt all over *London* and many miles round, it was perceived at *Norwich* and in that neighbourhood, but not much.

In 1693, *coals* were sold in *Norwich* at 3*l.* a chaldron.

The court chose Mr. *Wasey*, and the commons Mr. *Pinder*, (both dissenters,) for *sheriffs*, who refused to serve as Mr. *Larwood* did, so that there were no *sheriffs* till *Nov. 9*, when by a *mandamus*, *Christ. Statham* and *Rob. Bene* were chosen, but after *Christmas*, Mr. *Wasey* and *Bene* were willing to *fine*, and paid 60*l.* apiece, and Mr. *Larwood* was *fin*ed by the judges 5 marks, and left to be *fin*ed again by the court at *Norwich*, if he refused serving, on being chosen again.

Oct. 25, a conveyance was made by Mr. *Stevenson*, heir to alderman *Tooley*, of all his interest in the two closes without (*St. Giles's-gates*) of the gift of Sir *John Pettus*, to the 12 youngest aldermen, which closes were then leased at 20*l.* per annum.

In 1694, Queen *Mary* died of the small-pox at *Kensington*, *Dec. 28*; her funeral was on *March 5*, when by command the great bell of every parish throughout all *England* was tolled three several hours, viz. from 9 in the morning to 10, from 2 to 3, and from 5 to 6 in the evening.⁵

On the 24th of *August*, the court acquainted the executors of Mr. *Rich. Ireland*, clerk, that they had resolved to sue him for the money given to the city and hospitals by his will.

⁵ Mss. Johnson.

MAYORS AND SHERIFFS.

1689, Tho. Cook.	John Yallop, John Drake.
1690, Jeremiah Vynn.	John Arbore or Albrew, Thomas Turner.
1691, Tho. Blofield. ⁶	John Freeman, Roger Salter.
	ARTHUR BRANTHWAIT, <i>Esquire</i> , STEWARD, chosen in the room of ROB. WARD, <i>Esq. deceased</i> .
1692, Michael Beverly.	Gamaliel Sugden, Peter Thacker.
1693, Robert Cook.	Edw. Clark, John Hall.
1694, John Ward.	Christ. Stallon or Stalham, Rob. Bene.

BURGESSES IN PARLIAMENT.

- 1688, Convention at *Westm.* THOMAS BLOFIELD, Esq. Sir NEVILLE CATLYN, Knt. dissolved *Feb. 6.*
- 1689, Parliament at *Westm.* THOMAS BLOFIELD, Esq. HUGH BOKENHAM, alderman, sat on *March 20.*
- Dec. 1694*, JOHN WARD, Esq. *mayor*, chosen to serve in parliament in the room of *Hugh Bokenham*, Esq. deceased.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

OF THE CITY IN THE TIME OF KING WILLIAM THE THIRD.

IN 1695, a discharge was sealed for 200*l.* given by Prebend *Loveland*, of which the *treasurers* of the *Boys hospital* received 100*l.*

In 1697, the *coin* was new regulated, the old money being taken in, and new coined; for which there were *mints* erected in divers places, among others, one at this CITY, which began to work in *September*, and in this and the next year, coined 259,371*l.* the quantity of coin and plate brought in here to be coined, was 17,709 ounces.

It began to rain *Oct. 4*, at night, and continued without intermission (except a few hours on the 6th day) till the 10th at noon, which caused such a rage of waters as overflowed the lower part of the city, and did much damage, it broke down *Trowse*, *Harford*, and *Bungey* bridges.

The *clavers* had orders to receive 100*l.* given by *John Man*, Esq. deceased, to be lent out to four *weavers* for five years, interest free.

PEACE was proclaimed here *Oct. 25*, between *England*, *Holland*, and *France*, with great pomp and splendour.

The *water-works* at the *New-mills* were begun, and brought to perfection in 1699.

In 1698, wheat was sold in the city at 44*s.* a comb; the winter was long and tedious; there was much snow on the 3d of *May*.

⁶ He gave by will 10*l.* per annum to the poor of Colgate ward, of which he was alderman.

In 1699, the Duke of Norfolk altered the *trained bands* from six to seven *companies*.

In 1700, the EXCHANGE was begun, the *mayor, aldermen, &c.* went in form with musick before them from the market to the New-hall, and there proclaimed a *publick EXCHANGE*, to be held every day from eleven to one of the clock holidays, and such other times as the *hall* should be used for publick business, being excepted.

Tho. Seaman, Esq. died Aug. 18, and gave 20*l.* a year for ever for the binding out two boys, and 5*l.* a year for ever to bind out two girls, out of the parishes of *St. Bennet's, St. Swithin's, St. Margaret's* or *Heigham*.

Jan. 7, *Rob. Watts*, weaver, cut his wife's throat, for which he was deservedly executed before his own door in *St. Austin's* parish, Aug. 30.

1701, in which year the ART of *printing*, which had been discontinued many years, was again introduced by *Francis Burges*, who opened an office for that purpose near the *Red Well*.

Mr. *Tho. Lombe* was appointed *undertaker* to set up *lamps* to enlighten the city,⁷ according to a late *act of parliament*,⁸ for enlightening the streets of the said city: and in the 10th of *Queen Anne* it was confirmed and enacted, that every householder, charged with 2*d.* a week to the poor, whose dwelling-houses adjoin to any *market places, streets, publick lanes, or passages* within the said city, shall yearly every night from *Michaelmas* to *Lady day*, as it shall grow dark, set or hang out on the outside of their respective houses, towards such streets, &c. *candle, or visible and convenient lights*, and continue the same until 11 o'clock at night, for enlightening the streets, &c. for the conveniency of passengers, under 2*s.* penalty for every neglect, to be levied by distress on the offenders goods, by warrant under the hands and seals of the *mayor* and two *justices of the peace*, to be disposed of by the *mayor* and court of *aldermen*, as they shall think proper, in support for the lights aforesaid, provided that all such persons as by the approbation of the *mayor* and court of *aldermen*, shall agree to contribute to maintain, and continue *lamps* instead of *candles*, to be placed near the houses of such contributors, and at such distances as shall from time to time be appointed by the order of the *mayor* and court of *aldermen*, so long as such lamps shall be continued in use, shall be discharged from such forfeiture, upon paying his respective share and contribution money according to that agreement.⁹ By virtue of which ACT the *streets* are enlightened with *lamps*, which being of the old fashion, and not globular, and standing at a great distance from one another, do not well perform their design; there is a *committee* nominated by the court of *majoralty*, to manage this affair, who depute a *collector* of the money to defray the charge, which is raised by a rate settled by the *committee*.

In 1701, a *writ of oyer and terminer* was brought down, and the expense was *allowed* by the *assembly*, but it was not afterwards put in execution.

⁷ Cur. 23d Oct. 1700.

⁸ In the 11th and 12th of King Will. III. an act passed for confirming a lease, and certain indentures between the city of Norwich, and Richard Barry, Esq.

George Sorricold, Gent. and Richard Soame, merchant, &c. for enlightening the streets of the said city.

⁹ It is a clause in the Workhouse Act, fo. 12.

There was also an act passed for erecting a court of CONSCIENCE in this city, which sets forth the advantages the city of *London* received by such a court, by preventing many charges of arrests, and other proceedings in law. And that the city and county of the city of *Norwich* being very populous, &c. divers vexatious suits for several debts were daily commenced, more expensive to the parties than the debts, &c. for which they sue, to the ruin of their families, and filling the prisons with miserable debtors, and creating great charges to the several parishes wherein they were inhabitants, for their support and maintenance. It enacted therefore, that there should be a court of request or CONSCIENCE, for the relief of the poorer sort of people in small debts, erected and established: and that the persons for that purpose hereafter named, should be commissioners for hearing and determining all such matters and causes as by that act are appointed to be heard and determined in the said court of conscience, (that is to say,) the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the said city for the time being, or any three or more of them, whereof the mayor or one of the aldermen for the time being, to be one of the said three, who are hereby authorised and empowered to execute the powers and authorities of the ACT, in such manner as is therein expressed. And before any one of the commissioners shall execute any of the authorities of the act, he shall take the oath following before the mayor or steward, as follows,

I A. B. do promise and swear, that all such matters and causes as I shall order and determine by virtue of the act, I will order and determine with justice and equity, according to the best of my knowledge and understanding. So help me God.

And it was enacted, that to prevent defrauding or oppressing the poor, either plaintiff or defendant, that the costs of suit, and number of officers to the said courts, and the fees to the said officers for dispatching the business of the said courts be such, and no other, than what are hereafter mentioned, (that is to say,) for every plaint 2d.; for every order 4d.; for every precept, or warrant to commit to prison, 6d.; for every search 2d.; for every satisfaction acknowledged on the order 4d.; for every warrant for levying the debt by sale of goods 6d.; to the beadle attending the court for warning every person 4d.; for serving every precept or warrant 4d. And Thomas Steward, gentleman, was appointed register and clerk of the said court of conscience, to continue as long as he well and truly demeaned himself in the execution of his office; and in case of misdemeanor, the said commissioners are authorised to remove and displace him, the said register or clerk, for such misdemeanor, and appoint such other person or persons, to execute and supply the said offices and places of him that shall so misdeemean himself: and for the execution of the matters in the act contained, the said Thomas Steward is register and clerk of the court of conscience, who is to nominate his deputies and beades for the said court, to be approved by the commissioners, and in case of removal upon lawful conviction of any misdemeanor, or decease, of the said register or clerk, the said respective commissioners, upon such removals or death, are to nominate and appoint other persons as they shall think fit, for the supply of such vacancies as shall happen.

And it was further enacted, that the said commissioners, or any three or more of them so appointed as aforesaid, are authorised and required

to meet and assemble themselves together on *Monday* in every week, and oftener, if they shall think fit, in such place as shall be appointed by the said commissioners for the time being, or the greater number of them then present, to hear and determine all such matters of debt or actions on the case, upon any *assumpsit* for the recovery of any debt not amounting to 40s. brought before them according to the true intent and meaning of the act. And every person inhabiting, or that shall inhabit within the said city and county of the said city of *Norwich*, and the parishes and liberties thereof, being a tradesman, victualler, labouring man, or other person, which hath, or shall have any debt or debts owing unto him, her, or them, by any person or persons whatsoever, being a tradesman, victualler, or labouring man, or other persons inhabiting, or that shall inhabit within the said city or county of the city of *Norwich*, and the parishes, places, and liberties thereof, being under the value of 40s. shall and may cause such debtor or debtors, to be warned by the *beadle* of the court of *conscience*, or his agent or agents, by writing, left at the house or place of abode of such debtor or debtors, to appear before the said commissioners; and the said commissioners, or any three or more of them, have power and authority, by virtue of the act from time to time, to set down such order, and orders, to be made between such party and parties complainants, and his, her, or their debtor or debtors, defendants, touching such debts, not amounting to the value of 40s. before the said commissioners as they shall find to stand with equity and good conscience in a summary way, with or without adjournment, not tying themselves to the exact forms and methods of the common law, or other courts of justice; which said order or orders shall be final and conclusive, to all persons therein concerned, their executors and administrators; nor shall any *writ of error*, *certiorari*, or process of law or equity lie, for the removal, stay, or reversal of the same, all such their *orders* are to be registered in a book or books fairly written, to be kept in the said court, and as well the *plaintiff* as *defendant* shall observe and keep the same in all points; and for the due proceeding therein, is lawful for the said commissioners of the said court, or any three or more of them, to minister an oath to the plaintiff or defendant, and also to such witnesses as shall be produced on each party if the said commissioners or any three or more of them shall so think meet.

And it was further enacted, that if any such creditor or debtor, after warning given, to him, her, or them, as aforesaid, by any officer of the said court of *conscience*, shall without some just and reasonable cause or excuse to be allowed of by the said court, refuse to appear in the said court, that then it shall and may be lawful for the officer or officers of the court, by order of the commissioners, or any three or more of them, to carry and convey such party or parties to some prison in the said city and county of the city of *Norwich*, there to remain without bail or mainprize until he, or they, perform and fulfil the order of the court; and in case any creditor or debtor, plaintiff or defendant, do not, or shall not, obey and perform such orders or decrees, as the said court shall make, set down, or direct, in, for, and concerning such debt or debts, or the payment or allowance of any costs or damages for, or in respect of the same, that then it shall and may be lawful to, and for the said officer and officers of the said court, by the order or warrant of the commissioners, or any three or more of them, to levy

such debt or debts, damages or money, by the commissioners awarded, out of the goods and chattles of such creditor or debtor plaintiff or defendant, by sale of the same, returning the overplus, if any be, to such party or parties, and if sufficient goods and chattles of such party or parties cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the court, whereby or whereout such debt or debts, costs or damages so awarded, shall and may be levied, raised, and satisfied, that then it shall be lawful for such officer or officers of the court, by the order or orders of the commissioners, or any three or more of them, to carry such party and parties to some prison within the said city and county of the city of *Norwich*, there to remain without bail or mainprize until he, she, or they, do and shall perform and obey such order, orders, or decrees of the said court; and if any person or persons being qualified as aforesaid, and inhabiting in the said city, shall at any time next after the 1st day of *August* in the year of our *Lord* 1701, commence and prosecute any action in any of his Majesty's courts at *Westminster*, against any person inhabiting or residing within the said city and county of the city of *Norwich*, and places before mentioned, for any debt or sum due upon contract, promise, specialty, or otherwise, which upon the trial shall be found not to amount to the full sum or value of 40 shillings over and above costs, no judgment shall be entered upon record, upon any such verdict, and if any judgment shall be entered thereon, then such judgment shall be, and is declared null and void; and also the defendant in every such action shall have his costs in the said suit, to be taxed by the said court or their proper officer, where such action shall be tried, and paid him by such plaintiff in the said cause, any law or custom to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And it was further enacted, that if any person or persons shall at any time be sued or prosecuted for any thing by him or them done or executed by the authority in pursuance of the act, he and they shall and may plead the general issue, and give the said act, or any other special matter or thing in evidence, for his or their defence, and if the plaintiff or plaintiffs be non-suited in any such action, or forbear further prosecution, or suffer discontinuance, or upon trial a verdict shall pass against him or them, then such defendant or defendants, shall have treble costs to him or them awarded against such plaintiff or plaintiffs, and such execution and means to recover the same as in other cases where costs by law are given to the defendants. And it was provided, that this act should not extend to any debt for rent, upon lease for lands or tenements, or any other real contracts, nor to any other debt that shall arise by reason of any cause concerning a testament or matrimony, or any thing concerning, or properly belonging to the *ecclesiastical* court, albeit the same be under 40 shillings.

And it was further enacted, that if any person or persons, should at any time be prosecuted for any thing by him or them done, or executed by the authority, or in pursuance of the said act, he and they shall and may plead the general issue, and give the said act or any special matter or thing, in evidence for his or their defence, and if the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall be non-suit in any such action, or forbear further prosecution, or suffer discontinuance, or upon trial a verdict shall pass against him or them, then such defendant or defendants shall have treble costs to him or them awarded, against such plaintiff or plaintiffs; and such execution and means to recover the

same as in other cases where costs by law are given to defendants, provided that nothing in the act should extend to the limits of the palace of the Bishop of *Norwich*, or the precincts of the cathedral church of *Norwich*, or to any other person or persons which shall be at any time residing within the said limits or precincts, or either of them, as long as they shall continue there to reside.

Sept. 15, died King JAMES II. at *St. Germain's* in *France*.

March 8, died King WILLIAM III. at *Kensington*.

MAYORS AND SHERIFFS.

1695, Augustine Briggs.	Samuel Moulton, Ric. Pitcher.
1696, Nic. Bickerdyke.	Will. Blüthe, Christ. Gibbs.
1697, Laurence Goodwin.	John Cook, Augustine Metcalfe.
1698, Samuel Warkehouse.	George Jynn or Gynn, William Cook.
1699, Tho. Turner.	Peter Seaman, Tho. Palgrave.
1700, Edw. Clark.	John Covel, Tho. Dunch.
1701, John Hall.	Mathew Hall, Tho. Havers.

BURGESSES IN PARLIAMENT.

1695, Parl. at <i>Westm.</i>	FRANCIS GARDINER, alderman, THO. BLOFIELD, alderman.
1698, <i>Ditto.</i>	ROBERT DAVY, Esq. recorder, THOMAS BLOFIELD, Esq.
1700, <i>Ditto.</i>	They were rechosen.
1701, <i>Ditto.</i>	EDW. CLARK, alderman, ROB. DAVY.

CHAPTER XXXV.

OF THE CITY IN THE TIME OF QUEEN ANNE.

ANNE Queen of *England*, &c. was proclaimed at *London*, *March 8*, 1701, being *Sunday*, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon; King *William* dying that day about 8 in the morning; and on the 12th following, at this CITY: and was crowned *April 23*, 1702, which day was celebrated here with extraordinary expressions of joy.

May 23, WAR was proclaimed here against the *French* and *Spaniards*.

At an assembly held on *St. Matthias's* day, the EXCHANGE was voted down, and was shut up the 15th of *March* following.

In 1703, *HARDLEY cross*, the utmost limits of the jurisdiction of the CITY upon the river, was new repaired by the CITY.

Nov. 25, in the night, was a great tempest; and on the 26th a most prodigious hurricane of wind, which did abundance of damage both in town and country, by blowing down houses, chimneys, &c.

In 1704, there were great disputes about electing an alderman in the room of *Augustine Briggs*, Esq. deceased, for the great ward of

Conisford and *Berstreet*, the court swore *Benjamin Austin*, who was displaced in 1706, by *Thomas Dunch*, who had the majority at the election, and obtained a *mandamus* to be sworn in *Austin's* place.

Waller Bacon, *John Chambers*, *Tho. Blofield*, and *Tho. Palgrave*, Esqrs. were candidates for members of parliament; the two first had an evident majority, but not being *freemen*, the SHERIFFS made a double *return*, but after a full hearing, the two first were declared duly elected, it being alleged that whether *cives* meant *freemen* only, or no, it mattered not, because the *citizens* electing them made them such.

About this time, *Will. Blithe*, Esq. MAYOR, was committed by the parliament to the custody of a *serjeant* at arms, for irregular proceedings in the late election.

In 1705, the *WEAVER's Hall* was broke open, and the books burnt, since which time, there hath been no *sealing* of stuff, &c. used in this city.

In 1706, in *November*, were two great floods.

In 1708, *Oct. 23*, died Prince GEORGE of DENMARK, royal consort to the Queen, aged 55.

The *Shire-house* on the *Castle-hill* was altered, and made in the present form.

In 1709, the *market cross* was repaired, and the *new mills* built.

Wheat was sold at 40s. a comb.

Peter Seaman, Esq. who had been *mayor*, and was now *colonel* of the city company, was made *high-sheriff* of Norfolk.

In 1710, the *small-pox* raged, and carried off great numbers.

On the 5th of *Dec.* at noon, was a great tempest of thunder and lightning, with a storm of hail; the lightning entered a pantry joining to a house just out of the walls by *St. Austin's-gates*, melted part of a pewter bason, and parts of four or five plates, but did no other harm.

In 1711, on the 13th of *April*, from 9 to 11 in the morning, was a violent tempest of thunder, lightning, and hail.

An *address* was presented to her Majesty, by Justice *Blithe* and Justice *Peter Seaman*, the last of which had the honour of *knight-hood* conferred upon him.

Oct. 3, 20 persons were drowned on *Braydon*, in a *wherry* coming from *Yarmouth*.

This year was an *act* passed, to erect *WORK-HOUSES*, and a COURT of GUARDIANS to take care of the poor: by this *act*, the whole county of the city of NORWICH was made *one parish* as to the poor, which are maintained and provided for in the *work-houses* in the city, one of which is at the *New-hall*, another in the remains of the DUKE's palace, and the third, commonly called the *Infirmery*, is on the right hand of the road out of *St. Austin's-gates*.

The *act* took place on the first of *May*, 1712, by which the *mayor*, *recorder*, *steward*, *justices* of the *peace*, *sheriffs*, and *aldermen* of the city for the time being, and 32 other persons, chosen out of the most honest, discreet, and charitable inhabitants of the said city and county, and *liberties* thereof, in the four great *wards* of the said city, viz. eight out of each of the great *wards*, to be elected every 3d of *May*, or three days after, at an *assembly* of the said city for that

purpose to be held,¹ by the votes of the *mayor, sheriffs, citizens, and commonalty*, or the major part of them then present, and such other charitable persons as shall give 50*l.* or more towards the *work-houses*, all which may be elected *guardians*, over and above the 32 persons aforesaid, at any *court* where 33 *members* are present, so that the majority of them approve thereof, are constituted a *corporation and body politic* for ever to endure, by the name of the *governour, deputy governour, assistants, and guardians of the poor in the city and county of Norwich, and liberties of the same*. By which name they may sue and be sued, and without license in *mortmain*, may purchase, take, or receive, any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, and any goods and chattels whatever, for the use and benefit of the said corporation.

The *guardians*, or the majority of them, are to appoint a clerk to attend their courts at the cost of the corporation, and to provide books for such clerk to enter all their choices in.

And that all persons qualified for *guardians* may in their turns have opportunity to be chosen, the first four persons, for each *great ward* entered in the books, shall yearly be declared off, and four others chosen in their rooms; the first four persons so declared off being capable of being rechosen the next year, if the majority of the *assembly* shall do so, and they will accept it, and not otherwise. On the 7th of *May*, or any other convenient time, this *corporation* must meet in the *Gild-hall*, and elect out of and from among themselves, one *governour*, one *deputy governour*, one *treasurer*, and 20 *assistants*, to continue in their offices one year, and no longer; and in case of death or removal, to meet and constitute others in the vacant rooms for the rest of the year: the majority of the corporation having power at all times to remove any *officers*, and put others in their rooms; any person chosen *governour*, and refusing to serve, is to be fined any sum not exceeding 20*l.* nor less than 10*l.*; every *deputy governour's* fine is not to exceed 15*l.* nor be less than 7*l.*; every *treasurer* 20*l.* not less than 10*l.*; and every *assistant* and *guardian*, not exceeding 10*l.* nor less than 5*l.*; such fines to be set by the majority then present, and to be applied to the use of the corporation.

The *governour, deputy governour*, or, in their default, four *assistants*, are enjoined to hold a *court* the first *Tuesday* in every *kalendar* month, of 21 of the said *guardians* at least; the *governour* to hold it between two and three in the afternoon; and in his default, the *deputy governour* or four *assistants*, after three; to which *court* the members must be warned at least two days before, and in case of any emergency, 20 of the *guardians* signifying it to the *governour* under their hands, that they desire a *special court*, the *governour* shall be obliged to hold it at such a time as the 20 *guardians* shall so desire, and if he refuses, the *deputy governour*, and if he refuses, any four *assistants* shall and may hold it: at which *special court*, every member of the corporation must appear, and not depart without license of the *court*, or the major part of them, under penalty of being fined any sum not exceeding 10*s.* a man.

They have power to summon any of the inhabitants of the said city and county, to answer to all matters relating to the corporation, upon

¹ In case of death or removal, the notice at least two days before, and others mayor or his deputy, in 10 days after, to are to be chosen by the majority, as hold an assembly, of which he must give those on the 3d of May are.

oath to be administered by any justice of the peace, or alderman of the city, and to fine every person so summoned, any sum for non-appearance, not exceeding 10s.

They have power to have a common *seal* or *seals*, and to ordain *by-laws*, *rules*, and *ordinances*, for the better government of the *corporation*, and the *poor*, or any *trade* or *business* that shall be set on foot by the corporation for employing the poor, with power to purchase, buy, or erect, any *hospital* or *hospitals*, *work-house* or *work-houses*, *house* or *houses of correction*, in the said city or county; and to provide all convenient necessities to set on work, and employ the poor of what age or sex soever they be, with full power and authority to compel idle or lazy poor people, begging or seeking relief; or any other poor who receive *collection money* of their respective parishes, to dwell, inhabit, or to work in such *work-houses*; and to set all persons sent to such houses of *correction*, at work, and to detain and keep at work in the service of the corporation till they be 16 years of age, all poor children of the said city and county, begging relief, or which ought to be provided for by any parish, with power to bind them out at 16 or before, by indenture under their common seal, for any term not exceeding seven years; with power to punish and correct all such poor persons in the *work-houses*, &c. that shall not conform to the established rules and ordinances of those houses, or shall misbehave themselves in the same.

They had power to raise 5000*l.* the first year, and to set mulcts on every parish for the perpetual maintenance of the poor, to the payment of which all persons are to be rated in every parish for all lands, houses, tenements, tithes impropriate or appropriate, stocks and personal estates, in the city and county, or liberties of the same, or having money out at interest, in equal proportion as near as may be, according to their several and respective values and estates.

With power to distrain for non-payment of such moneys so assessed, and if there be no distress, to commit their persons to prison, which assessments are to be made by the church-wardens and overseers of the poor of each parish, or such other person or persons, as the said *guardians* shall appoint in every respective parish, by warrant under their hands and seals, and if any be unequally taxed, they may appeal to the *justices of the peace* at the general quarter sessions, or any adjournment thereof, who have power to redress any error, and do what to them shall seem reasonable, and if the officers refuse to gather, they forfeit 40s. for every such offence;

With power to hinder all persons not legally settled, from residing in the *city*, and to take up all rogues, vagrants, sturdy beggars, idle, lazy, or disorderly persons, and commit them to any *work-house* or *house of correction*, and there make them work any time not exceeding three years; and any *constable* refusing to serve any warrant to take up any such, forfeits 10s. for each offence.

This *act* does not extend to give this *corporation* any power over any *alms-house* or *hospital*, or any other charitable gift or usage in the said city or county, already given, used, settled or erected. The *treasurer* and all other officers, are to account at all times on reasonable warning given them by the *governour* or *deputy governour*, or *corporation*, and if they refuse so to do they may be committed to gaol by the *mayor*, or any two of the said *aldermen*, being *justices of*

the *peace*, there to remain without bail, till they pass a true account, and pay all that remain overplus in their hands, or give such security for it, as the majority of *this* corporation approves of.

No poor child who doth not legally belong to the *city* or *county*, shall be taken apprentice by any journey-man weaver inhabiting in the said city or county, without the consent of the *governour* or *deputy governour*, and two *assistants*, and all indentures to the contrary are void, and the *mayor* or *justices of peace* may by order remove all such persons to the last place of their legal settlement, notwithstanding such indentures.

No person is to be chosen *guardian*, unless he be rated at 12*d.* a week at least, to the relief of the poor, or dwell in a tenement of the yearly rent of 10*l.* or give 50*l.* to the benefit of the *corporation*. If the *mayor* or his deputy do not at any time call a *court* in 14 days time after it be demanded by the major part of the *guardians*, in order to elect any *guardians* or *officers*, in case of death or removal, then the major part of the *guardians* may hold such court, and do all things as well as the *mayor* or his *deputy*.

The *mayor*, *sheriffs*, *citizens*, and *commonalty* of *Norwich*, in *council* assembled, may convey and assure, for so long time as they shall think fit, *all* the *Town-close*, or any *part* thereof, as a security for any sums of money that they shall borrow at any time, for, and towards the charge of setting the poor at work.

Nothing in the *act* is to extend to the limits of the *palace* of the *BISHOP* of *Norwich*, or any of the precincts of the *cathedral church*, and it is to be taken as a publick *ACT*, and all judges and justices are to take notice of it without pleading the same.

The *act* is not to extend to, or charge any of the present members of the *Walloon*, *French*, and *Dutch* congregations in the said *city* or *county*, or such *aliens* as shall hereafter become members thereof, with any charge other than, and except to the poor of the respective parishes, where they respectively dwell, and that for the houses and grounds they occupy only, provided the said congregations for ever hereafter, do with their stocks, estates, and values, provide for their own poor as formerly.

1713, *May* 11, *peace* was proclaimed with much pomp and great joy, between *Great Britain* and *France*.

The *DUKE* of *Ormond* was made Lord *Lieutenant* of *Norfolk* and *Norwich*, and the Lord *Viscount Townshend* displaced.

Feb. 15, a violent wind (though it lasted not long) did great damage by sea and land, as did such another storm on the 23*d.*

March 8, *peace* was proclaimed here between *Great Britain* and *Spain*.

In 1714, *Aug.* 1, about seven in the morning died the gracious and pious *QUEEN ANNE*, in the 50th year of her age, and 13th of her reign, to the great sorrow of all her good subjects.

To save her country, *twice* she try'd,
First she fought and then she dy'd.²

² *Mss.* Johnson.

MAYORS AND SHERIFFS.

1702, John Atkinson.	Nic. Helwys, John Goose.
1703, John Freeman.	Edw. Bayspool, Will. Cockman.
	Steph. Gardiner, <i>Esq.</i> RECORDER, on Davy's death,
	Arthur Branthwait <i>resigned his</i> place of STEWARD.
	Rich. Berney. <i>Esq.</i> chosen in his room.
1704, William Blithe.	John Riseborough, Ben. Austin.
1705, Peter Thacker.	Will. Brereton, John Norman.
1706, Will. Cook.	Peter Attlesey, Anth. Parmenter.
1707, Peter Seaman, <i>Esq.</i>	Rob. Chickering, James Daniel.
1708, Tho. Havers.	Tho. Monsey, Will. Rogers.
1709, Mat. Nall.	George Vertue, Thomas Bubbin.
1710, Rob. Bene.	Hen. Shardelow, George Gobbet.
1711, Will. Cockman.	Anthony Ransom, Rich. Manby.
1712, John Goose.	Joseph Wasey, Jehosaphat Postle.
1713, Nic. Helwys.	† Tho. Vere, † Tho. Harwood. ³
1714, John Norman.	Joseph Burton, Rich. Lubbock.

BURGESSES IN PARLIAMENT.

1702, Parl. at <i>Westm.</i>	ROB. DAVY, <i>Esq.</i> recorder. THO. BLOFIELD, Esq. alderman.
1703, <i>Ditto.</i>	At <i>Davy's</i> death THO. PALGRAVE, <i>Esq.</i> elected.
1704, <i>Ditto.</i>	WALLER BACON of <i>Earlham</i> , <i>Esq.</i>
	JOHN CHAMBERS of <i>Norwich</i> , <i>Esq.</i>
	THO. BLOFIELD, <i>Esq.</i>
	THO. PALGRAVE, <i>Esq.</i>
1707, <i>Ditto.</i>	The two last members rechosen.
1710, <i>Ditto.</i>	ROBERT BENE, mayor, RICHARD BERNEY, <i>Esq.</i> steward.
1713, <i>Ditto.</i>	Rechosen.

} Double return.
The two first
served.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

OF THE CITY IN THE TIME OF KING GEORGE THE FIRST.

GEORGE the *First* was proclaimed KING of *Great Britain*, &c. *Aug.* 1, 1714, the same day the QUEEN died; and in this CITY on the 3d of *August*, being solemnly crowned on the 20th of *Oct.* when there were great rejoicings here.

Febr. 1, a great storm of *wind* from the west did much damage.

In 1715, *Dec.* 17, Mr. THO. HALL, late of *London*, merchant, som

³ All having this † mark are now [1742] living.

of *John Hall* of *Norwich*, Esq. lieutenant colonel of the militia regiment, justice of peace, and late mayor, was interred at *St. George's* of *Colgate*.

Before the corpse went 34 boys clothed at the expense of his executors, being the number of the years of his age; they were followed by most of the city clergy; the pall was supported by six bachelors, the artillery company,⁴ near 100 in number, all in black cloaks, laced hats, swords, white gloves, and silk knots, (given at the funeral,) closed the procession. The Rev. Mr. *John Clark* preached his funeral sermon from *Revelations* xiv. v. 13.

He gave for erecting a monthly lecture, (now called by his name,⁵) in the city of *Norwich*, 200*l.*

Towards the maintenance of *Bethel hospital* (or *Bedlam*) 200*l.*

To the charity schools in the city of *Norwich* 100*l.*; 50*l.* to those of the church of *England*, and 50*l.* to the Protestant dissenters.

An 100*l.* to be laid out in a gold chain, to be worn by the mayors successively, with which the present [1742] gold chain, to be worn by the mayors was purchased, which weighs 23 ounces and 6 penny weights; Mr. *Aug. Metcalf* was the first that put it on, on the *Gild-day* when he was sworn.

Sir PETER SEAMAN, Knt. died in *January* this year, and was buried in a vault made for him in *St. Gregory's* by the north chancel door; he left provision by will, to bind out two poor lads yearly for ever; the first year, out of *St. Gregory's* parish, and then year by year out of all the parishes in *East-Wimer ward*, (of which he was alderman,) in their several turns, and then to revert again to *St. Gregory's*, &c.

On the 6th of *March*, about 7 at night, appeared a very strange and unusual sight in the north, a little above the horizon, which surprised many; several of the same nature (though not so fierce in appearance) having been since seen, make these *auroræ boreales* common, and consequently not taken much notice of.

In 1717, two mayors died in less than four months time.

In 1720, on the 20th day of *Sept.* a great riot happened, under pretence of destroying callicoes, as pernicious to the trade of *Norwich* stuffs; the rabble cutting several gowns in pieces on women's backs, entering shops to seize all callicoes found there, &c. beating the constables that endeavoured to apprehend them, opposing the sheriff's power to such a degree, that the artillery company was forced to be raised, upon the approach of which, they instantly dispersed.

In 1722, an ACT passed for the better qualifying the manufacturers of stuffs and yarn, in the city and liberties thereof, to bear offices of magistracy, and for regulating the ELECTIONS of such officers. It took place on *Midsummer day*,

1723, and sets forth, that whereas anciently the chief manufactures of the city were russels, sattens, sattens reverses, and fustians, the makers of which, by an ACT of 1st and 2d of *P.* and *M.*⁶ were obliged to become freemen, by means of which the city had a constant supply of

⁴ This company was erected this year, Mr. WILL. HALL was their CAPTAIN, who was succeeded by Mr. † TIMOTHY BALDERSTONE.

⁵ HALL's Sacramental Lectures are to be

preached in one or other of the churches in the city, the preacher to be appointed by the court, and paid 1*0l.* per annum.

⁶ See p. 270.

able magistrates, but those manufactures being disused, and others introduced in their stead, the good designs of the said ACT were wholly lost; to remedy which, this ACT obliged all manufacturers or makers of any sort of *stuffs* made of wool, or wherein there is any mixture of wool; and all makers of wool into yarn, who are not journeymen or servants for hire, master-weavers, and master wool-combers, and persons dealing or trading as such, or employing servants or journeymen in any such manufactures, or having any interest, stock, share, or partnership, in any such manufactures, inhabiting or living within the said city of *Norwich* and county of the same, to be made *free* of the said city, and admitted *freemen* thereof. All persons then in trade were obliged to take up their *freedom*, paying a *guinea* each, before *June 24, 1723*, and all future manufacturers being *foreigners*, upon their request at any publick assembly, were to be admitted and made free of the city, paying any sum not exceeding *5l.* and taking the usual oaths.

Every person exercising any of the said manufactures, and refusing so to take up their *freedom*, upon a prosecution commenced within six months after such fact committed, shall forfeit *10l.* every *kalendar* month so long as he shall use the said manufactures contrary to this ACT.

And for the better qualifying persons for to bear office of magistracy, and to prevent false *polling*, it was enacted, that if any person elected *sheriff*, at any court of mayoralty between the 24th of *June* and 10th of *August* following, shall within 14 days after notice in writing given him of his being elected, make oath, or if a *quaker*, solemnly affirm, that he is not at that time worth *2000l.* in the world, his debts being paid, every such person shall for that turn be excused serving the office, gratis; and any person that shall in like manner swear himself not worth *3000l.* shall be excused serving the office, if he pays a fine of *50l.*; and if under *4000l.* he shall be excused serving the office for *80l.*; but no person worth above *2000l.* shall be excused from serving for above one year, without the consent of the *mayor, sheriffs, citizens* and *commonalty*, in common council assembled.

After the first of *May, 1723*, at every election of *mayor, sheriff, alderman, or common-council-man*, the *mayor*, or presiding officer, in case a *poll* be demanded by any of the *candidates*, or any three or more of the *electors*, shall appoint a convenient number of *clerks* to take the *polls*, which clerks shall be sworn indifferently to take the *poll*, and set down the name of each *voter*, with his addition and place of abode, and for whom he shall poll, but shall not admit any one to poll, unless he first swears (or being a *quaker* affirms) that he is a *freeman* of the city of *Norwich*, (and in case of an election for an *alderman, or common-council-man*,) that he is an *inhabitant* in the *ward* for which such election is made, and hath not been polled at that election. And at every election, on closing the polls, the number of voters in each poll shall be publickly proclaimed; and if a *scrutiny* be demanded by or in behalf of any candidate, or by any three or more of the *electors* voting at such election, within 24 hours after closing the polls, or proclamation made of the numbers as aforesaid, such scrutiny shall be proceeded in by the *mayor* or presiding officer, who within seven days after demand, shall deliver to the person or persons requiring such scrutiny, or some of them, under *500l.* penalty,

a true copy of the *polls*, paying only reasonably for writing the same, not exceeding the rate of 6*d.* for the names and additions of 20 voters, and such *scrutiny* shall begin within 12 days, and not less than 10 days after closing the poll, and shall be publickly proceeded in at the place of *election*, without any unnecessary delay.

And whereas it hath sometimes happened, that at the death of an *alderman*, the *election* of another hath been long deferred, it is enacted, that after the 25th of *March* 1723, upon the death or removal of any *alderman*, the *mayor* or his *deputy* appointed by him, shall within the space of five days at the longest, and not sooner than two days after such death or removal, and the said *mayor* or *deputy* have notice thereof, proceed to elect a new *alderman*, giving twenty-four hours notice of such *election*, to the *freemen* of the *ward*.

It is to be taken as a publick act, and all *judges*, *justices*, &c. are to take notice of it as such, without specially pleading the same.

And it is in no wise to extend to the *palace* of the *BISHOP*, or the *precinct* of the *CATHEDRAL*.

About this time was passed an ACT also,⁷ for clearing, depthning, extending, maintaining, and improving the *haven* and piers of *Great YARMOUTH*, and for depthning and making more navigable the several rivers, emptying themselves in the said town: and also for preserving ships wintering in the said *haven*, from accidents by fire;

By which the channels of that part of the river *Yare*, leading from *Great Yarmouth* to *Norwich*, called *Braydon*, and that part lying between the new mills in *Norwich*, and *Hardly-cross* in *Hardly*, and also the rivers *Waveny*, and *Bure*, commonly called the *North River*, are to be depthned and made more navigable for boats and keels, for which the following duties shall be paid for 21 years to come, and to the end of the then next session of parliament, computing from *Lady-day* 1723, for all goods unladen in *Yarmouth haven*, or in the sea called *Yarmouth Road*, extending from the south part of *Scratby* town in *Norfolk*, to the north part of *Corton* town in *Suffolk*, viz. every chalder of coals, *Winchester* measure, last of wheat, rye, barley malt, or other grain, weigh of salt, every tun of other goods or merchandise whatever, (fish only excepted,) such sum or sums of money (not exceeding the sum o 12*d.*) as the *mayor*, *burgesses*, and *commonalty* of *Great Yarmouth* in common council assembled shall from time to time order and appoint, the produce of the said duties to be applied to the said uses in the following proportions, such part not exceeding the sum of 6*d.* for the town of *Yarmouth*, for their *haven*, &c. and three-pence, other part of the said duties, shall be paid by the *chamberlains* of *Yarmouth*, every *Midsummer* day, viz. one penny halfpenny to the *chamberlain* of *Norwich*, to be applied in cleansing and depthning the river from the *New mills* to *Hardly cross*, and for such other purposes as the *mayor*, *sheriffs*, *citizens*, and *commonalty*, in common council assembled, shall appoint; and one halfpenny of each 3*d.* shall be paid to such person or persons as shall be yearly appointed by the *justices* of peace at the quarter sessions held at *Norwich castle*, to be applied towards depthning and clearing the river *Bure*, or *North River*, or such other purposes as the *justices* shall appoint, one other

⁷ Statutes at large, vol. v. fo. 459. 9 George I.

halfpenny to such persons as the *Suffolk* justices shall appoint at *Beccles* sessions for the river *Waveney*, or such other purposes as they shall appoint; and the other halfpenny to such persons as the corporation of *Yarmouth* shall appoint towards repairing the bridge and public keys there, or for such other purposes as the said corporation shall appoint, and the other three-pence in the shilling, or so much thereof as shall be thought by the 12 commissioners, or any seven of them, necessary to be raised by this act, to be applied in the effectual clearing and depthning the channel in *Braydon*, in such manner as shall be ordered by the majority of the commissioners, at their meeting at *Yarmouth*; and the overplus, if any be, to be applied by the majority, to such other uses as they think convenient.

The last three-pence is not to be raised, but upon notice, signed by seven of the commissioners, at their meeting at *Yarmouth*, acquainting the mayor there, that it is necessary to raise it, and for what purposes.

The justices of *Norfolk* may allot part of the money belonging to the river *Bure*, for depthning that branch of the said river leading from *St. Bennet's* abbey, to *Dilham* in *Norfolk*.

Yarmouth corporation is to nominate collectors and receivers, who are to pay the money into the chamberlain's hands.

There are 12 commissioners to have the inspection and take account of the money, &c. (except the three-pence paid to *Norwich*, *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Yarmouth*, as aforesaid.)

Three of which to be nominated every year, by the mayors, burgesses, and commonalty of *Yarmouth*, in common council assembled.

Three others by the city of *Norwich*, in common council assembled.

Three by the justices of peace for *Norfolk*, at their Christmas quarter sessions.

And three other in like manner by the justices of *Suffolk*; which commissioners, or any number of them, five being of *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Norwich*, may act, &c.

The mayor of *Yarmouth*, or his deputy, is to swear the collectors and receivers, who are to be allowed any sum not exceeding 6d. in the pound, and to remove them, &c.

The commissioners are to meet at *Yarmouth* every year, on or before the 20th of May, after their nomination, any two of the commissioners of *Norwich* or the counties, giving the mayor of *Yarmouth*, or his deputy, fourteen days notice of such their meeting; and if five commissioners of the city and counties do not meet, the mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of *Yarmouth*, in common council assembled, may execute the powers given by the act.

All goods that are exported out of *Yarmouth* haven, upon oath made before a receiver, are to have the custom paid by this act allowed them again.

Watchers are to be appointed by the mayor, on the key, to take care of fire in ships, &c. from Nov. 1, to March 1, and each ship lying one month in the harbour, between those days, are to pay a halfpenny a ton towards finding them, and to forfeit 10s. for each fire or candle seen in their ships laid up to winter in the haven, and the watchers are to enter and extinguish them, such ships as have custom-house officers on board, only excepted.

The city of *Norwich* may assign over their part of this tonnage, by

indenture under their *common seal*, as security for money borrowed by them for the said uses, and so may the *justices* of *Norfolk*, or the major part of them, at any quarter sessions.

This is to be deemed as a publick ACT, and taken as such without special pleading the same.

In 1724, the *statue* of *Justice* was placed on the hall in the market place, and the *sheriff's* *office* rebuilt.

In 1725, on *Monday, Oct. 4*, the *court*, attended with near 200 *gentlemen* and principal *tradesmen*, passed through the market to the *NEW-HALL*, which was then opened, and solemnly proclaimed an *EXCHANGE*, to be kept from 11 to one of the clock every day, (except *Saturdays* and *Sundays*,) for the dispatch of business between merchants and tradesmen.

This year a *PETITION* of the *mayor, sheriffs, citizens, and commonalty*, of the city of *Norwich* in common council assembled, was presented to the *house* and read, setting forth, that the greatest part of the city of *Norwich* is encompassed with thick stone *walls*, wherein are 12 large *gates*, and there are also six large *bridges* over the river, running through the same city, also divers publick wastes, stathes, and wharfs, which are become very ruinous and out of repair, and that the revenues of the corporation of *Norwich* are so exhausted, that they are not able any longer to support the charge of the same : and likewise the roads leading from *St. Stephen's-gate* in the said city, towards *Eaton*, to the end of the *Town Close*, and from the said gate towards *Hartford bridges*, to the end of the said *Town Close*, being the great roads to *London*, are in a very ruinous and dangerous condition, and it is not known what towns or parishes ought to repair the same, and that it will require a large sum of money to defray the charges of the said several reparations; and therefore praying that leave may be given to bring in a bill to relieve the petitioners in such manner as the house shall think meet and convenient. Which was accordingly granted, and an ACT thereupon passed, which commenced *May 1, 1726*, by which there were laid divers *tolls* or *duties* upon all goods or merchandises brought up the river, higher than *Thorp-hall*, in *Thorp*, viz. every chaldron of coals *Winchester* measure, to pay 4*d.* every last of corb, malt, or grain, 4*d.* ; every 3 hogsheads of sugar, tobacco, melasses, or hogsheads packed with dry goods, 4*d.* ; every 3 puncheons of liquor, 4*d.* ; every 8 barrels of soap, raisins, oil, pitch, tar, or packed with dry goods, 4*d.* ; every whole butt or two half butts of currants, 4*d.* ; every two pipes of *Smyrna* raisins, 4*d.* ; every 24 bags of nails, 4*d.* ; every 60 bars of iron, 4*d.* ; every 50 pieces of iron called shortboards, 4*d.* ; every 8 pigs or a fodder of lead, 4*d.* ; every *Peak* milstone, or pair of *Cologne* milstones, 4*d.* ; every 40 firkins of butter or archel, 4*d.* ; every 22 hundred weight of cheese, 4*d.* ; every 20 square feet of stone, 4*d.* ; every thousand pantiles, 4*d.* ; every 80 single deals and 40 double deals, 4*d.* ; every 50 square feet of fir or other timber, 4*d.* ; every two bags of hops, 4*d.* ; every 8 horse packs of any sort of goods, 4*d.* ; every ton of all other sorts of goods, 4*d.* ; to be computed according to the custom of ship or water tonnage, and so in proportion for every greater or lesser quantity, which shall be water born or brought up the river higher than *Thorp-hall*, to be paid to the *mayor, sheriffs, &c.*

or the *collectors* by them appointed; and when received, to be by them applied towards rebuilding or repairing the *walls* and *bridges* aforesaid, and towards amending, repairing, and maintaining the *gates*, *wastes*, *stathes*, *wharfs*, and *highways* or *roads* aforesaid, and other *publick works* within the said *city*, and to no other purpose whatsoever.

Every one giving a false account more than of three tons of the number of tons of his lading, to forfeit 20s.

An *office* to be erected somewhere between *Thorp-hall*, and *St. Anne's stath* in *Norwich*, where a *collector* or *receiver* shall constantly reside for receiving such *duties*, from five in the morning to eight at night, from the 10th of *March* yearly, to the 10th of *Sept.* and from seven in the morning to five in the afternoon, during the rest of the year.

And if the city erects a *boom*, they shall place near it an *office* as aforesaid, and an *officer* shall attend day and night and let pass all *boats*, *wherries*, *keels*, &c. on their giving an account of their lading, and paying the *duty*, and let all pass at all times down to *Yarmouth* without interruption; and if any be voluntarily stopped above half an hour, the *officer* so offending shall for every half hour forfeit to the person so aggrieved, 2s. 6d. to be levied by any *justice of peace* in the city, on the oath of the party aggrieved.

The *city* under their *common seal*, may borrow money, and assign over the produce of the *customs*, or part thereof, to repay it with legal interest.

The *act* is not to lessen or take away any *duties*, which before the making of it were due and payable to the *mayor*, *sheriffs*, &c. at their *common stathe*, or any other *stathes*, in the city, but they are to continue in like manner as they were before the *act*.

And whereas the inhabitants of *Norfolk* must necessarily bear some share of the *duty* arising from this *act*, and to put an end to all disputes between the *county* and *city*, relating to the repairing, amending, or rebuilding the bridges called *Trowse* bridges, *Harford* bridges, *Cringleford* and *Earlham* bridges, the *city* agreed to pay yearly for *bridge-money*, to the *treasurer* of the *COUNTY* of *Norfolk*, 30l. towards the charges of the said bridges, every 25th day of *March*, for which all the said *bridges* are to belong to the *county* of *Norfolk*, in the same manner as other *publick county bridges* do.

The *act* is to be deemed and allowed as a *publick act* in all *courts*, without specially pleading the same.

In 1726, *Berstreet* gates and *Brazen* door were rebuilt.

In 1727, the *fish-market* was new paved, and the stalls built.

The extreme heat in *July* and *August* occasioned many to be carried off with fevers and agues; and the contagion was general.

On *Sunday* the 11th of *June*, about three in the morning, died King GEORGE I. at the palace of the Bishop of *Osnaburgh*, in *Germany*.

MAYORS AND SHERIFFS.

1715, Peter Attlesey.	† Jacob Robins, Sam. Freemoult.
1716, Augustine Metcalfe.	Tho. Newton, Ric. Mott.
1717, Richard Lubbock, <i>died</i> } July 26.	Edm. Hunton, Edw. Colebourn.
Tho. Bubbin, <i>died</i> Oct. 30.	
Ant. Parmenter.	
1718, Ric. Mott.	† Ben Nuthall, John Osborn, <i>died</i> Aug. 27.
	Daniel Meadows.
1719, John Hall, 2.	Dan. Fromanteel, † Rob. Marsh.
1720, Edw. Colburn.	John Croshold, John Harvey.
1721, † Ben. Nuthall.	† Tho. Harmer, † Tim. Balderstone.
1722, Tho. Newton.	† John Pell, Nat. Paul.
1723, Edm. Hunton.	Francis Arnam, Tho. Tawell, <i>died</i> May 4.
	† John Custance.
1724, John Croshold.	John Black, † Philip Meadows.
1725, Daniel Fromanteel.	† Will. Clarke, † John Langley.
1726, † John Custance.	Jeremiah Ives, Abraham Yestis.
1727, John Harvey.	Sept. 23, Sam. Morgan <i>died</i> , and Will. Pearce <i>was elected for the</i> <i>remaining five days of Mr. Mor-</i> <i>gan's year.</i> † Rob. Harvey.
	June 7, <i>died</i> Steph. Gardiner, <i>recorder, and on the 14th.</i>
	Ric. Berney, <i>Esq. was chosen.</i>

BURGESSES IN PARLIAMENT.

- 1714, WALLER BACON of *Earlham*, Esq. † ROB. BRITIFFE of *Norwich*, Esq.
 1722, They were re-elected.
 1727, They were chosen the third time.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

OF THE CITY IN THE TIME OF KING GEORGE THE SECOND.

GEORGE the *Second*, King of *Great Britain*, &c. was magnificently crowned, with his royal consort, Queen CAROLINE, on the 11th of *October*, 1727.

In 1728, was renewed and published the TABLE to show what HABITS the right worshipful Mr. MAYOR, JUSTICES, SHERIFFS, and ALDERMEN of the city of NORWICH, and such as have been SHERIFFS, are to wear upon all *festival days*, and at other meetings.

On *Christmas* day, the *mayor justices*, and *aldermen*, in scarlet; the

sheriffs in violet: and in the afternoon, the *mayor* and *justices* in cloaks of justice.

The same on *Twelfth* day; (when Mr. *Anguish's* commemoration sermon is at St. *Edmund's* in the afternoon;) *Palm-Sunday*, *Easter-day*, *Wednesday* in *Easter* week, (when the court is at St. *Helen's* church in the afternoon;) *Ascension-day*, (at Archbishop *Parker's* commemoration;) *Whit-Sunday*, *Trinity-fair-day*, (to go at 10 o'clock through the FAIR in procession;) *Trinity Sunday*, and *Sunday* in *assize week*, (to wait on the judges.)

The MAYOR in scarlet, the *justices*, *sheriffs*, and *aldermen* in black, on St. *Stephen's*, St. *John's*, and *Innocent's* days, St. *Matthias's*^a and *Midsummer* days, if *Sundays*.

The MAYOR in scarlet, the *justices*, *sheriffs*, and *aldermen* in violet, on *New-year's* day,^b *Easter Monday*, *Whitsun Monday*, St. *George's* even and *Holy-mass* day, if *Sunday*.

Mr. MAYOR, *justices*, *sheriffs*, and *aldermen* in black, on the 30th of *January*, *Good-Friday*, *Rogation Sunday*, *Monday*,^c *Tuesday* and *Wednesday*.

Mr. MAYOR in violet, the *justices*, *sheriffs*, and *aldermen* in black, on *Candlemas* day, *Easter Tuesday*, and *Whitsun Tuesday*.

The MAYOR, and *justices* in scarlet, the *sheriffs* and *aldermen* in violet, on *May* day,^d and *Michaelmas* day.

The MAYOR and *aldermen* in scarlet, and the *justices* to have their scarlet cloaks brought to the *New-hall* before morning, at St. *GEORGE's* feast, or the *GILD-DAY*.

The MAYOR in velvet, the *justices* and *aldermen* in scarlet, the *sheriffs* in violet, on the 29th of *May*, the *coronation* day, and the 5th of *November*.

The MAYOR in scarlet, *justices* and *sheriffs* in violet, and *aldermen* in black, on the last *Tuesday* in *Aug.*^e

At SESSIONS, the MAYOR, the three first days in scarlet, the *justices* and *sheriffs* in violet.

On COURT days the MAYOR and *sheriffs* in their gowns.

Commemoration SERMONS, at which the court attend, besides those mentioned, are, Sir *John Pettus's* at St. *Simon and Jude's* church, in the afternoon, on the first *Sunday* in *August*.

Sir *Joseph Payne's* at St. *Gregory's*, *August* 19, once in seven years; preached in 1738.

Mr. *Maulthby's* at St. *Mary's*, *October* 28, in the afternoon.

Lady *Suckling's* at St. *Andrew's* on Friday after St. *Simon* and *Jude*.

Sir *John Suckling's* there the *Sunday* after.

Mr. *Codd's* at St. *Peter's* per *Montergate*, on *Sunday* before St. *Thomas*.

The MAYOR and *justices* to wear *English* gowns faced with furs, from *Holy-mass* to *May* day.

^a The general quarter assembly is held on this day.

^b In the afternoon at St. *Michael's* of *Coslany*, being Mr. *Fawcet's* commemoration sermon.

^c The master and usher to bring their boys to the *New-hall* on *Monday*, to attend the court to St. *Peter's* of *Man-*

croft church, on *Tuesday* to St. *Andrew's*, and on *Wednesday*, to be ready at school to go to the cathedral.

^d Mr. *Church's* commemoration sermon at St. *John's Sepulchre's*, once in two years *May* 17, preached in 1727.

^e The day for electing *sheriffs*, and commemorating *Ket's* rebellion.

When the *mayor* and *aldermen* wear scarlet, such as have been *sheriffs* wear violet; but when the *aldermen* wear violet, such as have been *sheriffs* wear black.

At ASSEMBLIES, the *mayor* and *aldermen* are to wear their gowns, and such as have been *sheriffs* are to be in *English* gowns and silk *tippits*, and all the *commoners* in their gowns and hoods.

And whenever the *MAYOR*, *justices*, and *aldermen* wear scarlet, the *sword*, *cap* of maintenance, and *maces* are to be born.

In 1729, was an ACT passed for the better regulating of ELECTIONS in the city of *Norwich*, and for preserving the peace, good order, and government of the said city, which took place *April* 25, 1730, by which it which it was enacted, that at every election for *BURGESSES* in parliament, every one that votes must swear, that he hath been admitted to his *freedom* 12 *kalendur* months before that *election*, and that he hath not been polled at that election before, or (in case of an election for two members) but for one person.

And in all elections for *mayor* or *sheriffs*, instead of the oath required in the ACT made in the 9th of *George* I. each shall swear, that he hath not only been a *freeman* as aforesaid, but that for six *kalendur* months last past, he hath been an *inhabitant* within the *liberties* thereof.

And in elections for *aldermen* or *common-council-men*, each man shall swear, that for six *kalendar* months last past (he) hath been an *inhabitant* within the *ward* for which the *election* is.

And all persons in *work-houses*, *hospitals*, or *prisons*, are to poll in that *ward* in which they inhabited the last six *kalendar* months before their entering such places, the truth of which they must also swear.

And if any refuse to take such oaths, which are to be administered by the *mayor*, his *deputy*, or such *sworn clerks* as shall be by himself or deputy appointed, such person's votes are to be rejected and disallowed.

In all elections a *check*, and one of the *sworn clerks*, shall be admitted to the *common gaol*, to take the votes of those confined there, and the *sheriffs*, *gaoler*, or *prison keepers*, are to admit them for that purpose, under 50*l.* penalty for refusal.

At all elections, every person, if required by any one of the *clerks* at any *poll*, must first take the *oaths* appointed by the act of 1 *George* I. or else their vote to be disallowed, and the *presiding officer* or the *sworn clerks* refusing to administer such oaths, forfeit 50*l.* besides costs of suit.

And if any person takes the *oaths* appointed by this *present act*, wilfully, falsely, and corruptly, if they be convicted by information or indictment, they shall incur all such penalties as persons convicted of wilful corrupt perjury are liable to by common law.

There are to be no more than three *common-council-men* for each *great ward* yearly elected by the *freemen*, upon the days appointed by the *CHARTERS*, and the three so-elected for each *great ward*, or the major part of them, shall within 48 hours after their *elections*, or within six days after such *scrutiny* as shall be demanded on their polls are finished, upon notice thereof from the *mayor* or his *deputy*, elect and fill up the remaining number of *common council-men*, directed to be elected by the *CHARTERS* of the said *city*, for each *great*

ward, under 50*l.* penalty, and all such named by the three are to be as effectually *common council-men*, as if elected by all *freemen*; and if any person elected by the *common council* as aforesaid, shall refuse to serve, or happen to die, the three *common council-men* entered in the *assembly book* for that *ward* where such vacancy is, who shall be then living, shall in 48 hours after notice from the *mayor*, &c. fill up such vacancy by electing others to serve in their stead the rest of the year.

The *MAYOR*, or his *deputy*, appointed under his hand and seal, or in case of the *mayor's* death, the surviving *justice* of the *peace*, who last served the office of *mayor*, shall be the *PRESIDING OFFICER* at every *election* of *mayor*, *sheriffs*, *aldermen*, and *common council-men*, and of such *scrutinies* as shall be demanded thereupon.

And no person shall be subject to be elected into the office of *sheriff* of the city of *NORWICH*, who is not an *inhabitant* thereof, at the time of such *election*.

No *ACT*, *ORDER*, or *ORDINANCE* whatsoever, at any time from and after the 25th day of *April*, 1730, shall be made or passed in the *common council* or *assembly* of the representative body of the said *city*, without the assent of the *mayor*, *sheriffs*, and *aldermen* present at such *common council* or *assembly*, or the major part of them, nor without the assent of the *commons* present at such *common council* or *assembly*, or the major part of them.

The *MAYOR* elect, and the *MAYOR* for the time being, to nominate and appoint, for the time of his *mayoralty*, a *SWORD-BEARER*, two *ward officers*, and such other inferior *officers*, as have been customary for them to nominate and elect.

The *MAYOR* shall summon the *sheriffs*, *aldermen*, and *common council-men*, to meet at the *quarterly assemblies* according to *custom*, and if one of the *sheriffs*, and the major part of the *aldermen* or *common council-men*, shall neglect to meet at the *Gild-hall* at the time appointed for holding an *assembly* upon notice left in writing at their several houses 24 hours before the time fixed, each so absenting shall forfeit 5*s.* over and above such prosecutions as they may be subject to by law, and one of them that shall depart from any assembly without consent of the *mayor*, shall forfeit 10*s.* to be paid to the *chamberlain* for the *city*, over and above such prosecutions as they may be subject to by law.

All penalties (except the 5*s.* and 10*s.*) shall be recovered by action of debt in any of his Majesty's court of record at *Westminster*, in the name of the *chamberlain* of the *city*, and when recovered, shall be for the benefit of the *city*, and the 5*s.* and 10*s.* shall be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods, by warrant of two *justices* of *peace* of the said *city*, and paid to the *chamberlain*, returning the overplus, if any be, to the offenders.

The *act* is to be taken and deemed a *publick act*, and be *judicially* taken notice of as such by all *judges*, *justices*, and *courts* whatsoever, without specially pleading the same.

In 1730, the right honourable the Lord *LYNN*, lord *lieutenant* for the county of *Norfolk*, and county and city of *Norwich*, sent down new *commissions* for Capt. *Balderstone*, and the rest of the *officers* of the *artillery company*.

In 1731, the market place began to be new paved.

October 30, a large *sturgeon* taken in a poor fisherman's nets at

Sheringham, was brought hither, being 12 feet long; the liver weighed five stone and an half.

At the quarterly *assembly*, on *St. Matthias's* day, were 161 persons admitted and sworn *freemen*, and a committee appointed for that purpose, reported that they had treated with *St. George's* company, who agreed to resign their books, charters, and records, into the hands of the *city*, which was done, and that *company's* power suspended, and the following procession agreed upon for the *gild* day,⁴ instead of the said *company's* viz.

At nine in the morning, the SHERIFFS, JUSTICES, and ALDERMEN, shall attend the *new-elect* MAYOR at his house, and with him wait on the old MAYOR, and go thence to the *Gild-hall*, where the *common council* are to be ready in their *black* gowns, whence they are all to proceed to the *cathedral* as follows.

Two trumpeters, a standard-bearer, two blue-coat officers with staves, the *common council-men* as elected for the great *wards* two abreast, the *speaker* of the *commons* alone, a standard, the *city musick*, the *city officers*, the MAYOR and MAYOR-ELECT, the RECORDER and STEWARD, the *justices*, the *sheriffs*, and *aldermen*, all in their usual habits, the whole being closed by four SHERIFF's officers.

After divine service, they are to proceed from the *cathedral* in like manner (the ORATOR and SPEECH BOYS following the *court*) to the *Gild-hall*, and after the MAYOR is there sworn, they are to go in manner aforesaid to the *New-hall*, where before dinner (if there be time) the orator and *speech boys* are each to make their speech, and after the feast, the *justices*, *sheriffs*, *aldermen*, and *common council-men* (following then the *aldermen*) are first to attend the NEW MAYOR home, and then the OLD MAYOR.

And the *company* of the *feast* of the *mayor*, *sheriffs*, *citizens*, and *common-council*, commonly called *St. George's* COMPANY, being laid aside, together with the *procession* on the day of *swearing* the MAYOR, it was ordered, that for the future, every *mayor* should be excused making a *GILD* breakfast, and holding any *mayor's* feasts in *May* or *August*, and that in lieu thereof, the *new-elect-mayor* shall make a *feast* on the day he is sworn at the *New-hall*, and there entertain the *recorder*, *steward*, *sheriffs*, *justices*, *aldermen*, and their *ladies*, and *common council-men*; and every MAYOR that makes such a *feast*, he, his executors, or administrators, shall be entitled to an allowance or grant of one hundred pounds, to be paid by the *chamberlain* of the *CITY*, immediately after making the said *feast*, and the further sum of 50*l.* shall be paid by the *chamberlain* to such person as shall be MAYOR of the *city* on *Christmas* day next ensuing such feast.

This year, 487*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* was collected in the *city*, for the sufferers by fire in *Blandford*, *Tiverton*, and *Ramsey*.

In 1732, there was great damage done by mad dogs, many beasts perishing thereby; Mr. Reeve of *St. Peter's* of *Hungate* died by a bite of his favourite dog, as was said. The year was very sickly.

Sherer's Cross, commonly called CHARING CROSS,⁵ which was a

⁴ Printed by Will. Chase, 1732.

⁵ So called from *sheremen* or *cloth-cutters*, who lived chiefly hereabouts; the

corner house in Edward the Second's time, was owned by Christopher Sherehill, or at the Sherer's Hill.

neat ancient stone pillar, was taken down this year, and the *market cross* also.⁶

A new silk damask gown was bought by the corporation, to be worn by the *speaker* of the *common council*, on all publick occasions, and was first worn on the *gild-day*, by Mr. *Tho. Johnson*, then *common speaker*.

In 1733, *July 11*, at an *assembly* then held, the right honourable Sir *Robert Walpole* was complimented with his *freedom*, and sworn in person in the *Gild-hall*, and was then presented by the *mayor* with the copy of his *freedom* in a gold-box, after which he made a short speech, thanked them for the honour they had done him, and assured them of his endeavours at all times to promote the city's welfare.

Tombland was paved, and the front of *St. Stephen's* gates beautified.

In 1734, a new silver *mace*, weighing 168 ounces, *gilt* and finely *enchased*, was presented to the city by the right honourable Sir *Rob. Walpole*; on the cup part of it are Sir *Robert's* arms, and the arms of the city; it was first carried before the *mayor* on the 29th of *May*.

On the 31st of *Dec.* was the greatest flood known since 1696; all *Heighan* was under water, and several streets in the lower part of the city, so that boats rowed in them.

In 1735, the *artillery company* presented a picture of their *Capt. Timothy Balderstone, Esq.* to be hung in the *New-hall*.

In 1736, a picture of *Tho. Harwood, Esq. treasurer* of the *charity schools*, was hung up in the *New-hall*, being presented by a subscription of the trustees of the said schools,

And another of *Tho. Vere, Esq.*

Hoghill was paved this year, and the city was much visited with the small pox.

In 1737, *Oct. 4*, was a very great flood.

A picture of *Benj. Nuthall, Esq.* was hung up in the *New-hall*.

The GILD was kept this year according to the *ancient* custom, with *hangings, pictures, &c.*

Nov. 20, died her most sacred majesty CAROLINE Queen of Great Britain, &c. and was interred *Saturday, Dec. 17*, when at six in the evening, the great bell of every church in this city began to toll, and continued tolling till 11 at night. The *mayor* and court appeared in deep mourning at church on *Sunday*. Of whom the following deserved *encomium* was then made :⁷

When as Heaven's gift, the crown she wore,
None e're deserved it, none adorn'd it more,
Belov'd and honour'd thro' each various scene,
As friend, as wife, as mother, and as Queen :
Her life, of all the learned the esteem,
The maid's example, and the matron's theme :
Her death, the wish and comfort of the wise,
Religion's honour, and great vertue's prize.

Mrs. *Anne Havet* of this city being indisposed and let blood, had a living worm about three inches long come out of the orifice of her vein, while she was bleeding; she did not live long after.

⁶ See p. 131.

⁷ See the Gentleman's Magazine, 1737, p. 713.

In 1738, the ditches on the southern part of the Castle-hill were levelled, and now the MARKET for cattle is kept there.

In 1739, Oct. 30, being the King's birthday, WAR was proclaimed against *Spain*, by the court, on horseback, in six different places of the city; the two sheriffs appeared then first with their *gold-chains* on, which were given by *Tho. Emerson* of *London*, a native of this city, to be worn by the *sheriffs* for the time being; they cost 100 guineas each.

The GILD was kept as anciently, with hangings, garlands, pictures, &c.

This winter was extremely cold and sharp, a deep snow fell about *Christmas* day, and laid till *March*, and when it brake up, was a prodigious flood; it exceeded the coldest days in the sharp winters in 1708, and 1715, and continued so long, that had not the poor in this city, and other places, been generously relieved by the wealthy, many must have perished.

In 1740, wheat was above 20s. a comb, and other corn very dear. The season held so cold, that on the 5th of *May* in the morning, it snowed so much, that at 10 o'clock, the snow hung on the cathedral spire, from its top to the second windows.

Nov. 8, was a violent hurricane of wind, but not altogether so high as in 1703.

This year, on pretence of the scarcity and dearth of grain, there was much rioting throughout the kingdom, and at most of the principal places in *Norfolk*, as *Yarmouth*, *Lyn*, &c. at *Wisbitch* assizes fourteen were found guilty, but were not all executed; in *Norfolk* two were convicted and executed accordingly. There were none executed for the riot in this city, which came to such a height, that the magistrates were obliged to seek for assistance from the soldiers quartered here, whose commanding officer, fired upon the populace in order to quell them, by which means several unconcerned persons were accidentally killed, and only one of the rioters, who was said to be the chief ringleader: a lad, who was shot in the knee, died of the wound, and was said in the publick papers to be the 7th person that lost his life by this riot.

In 1741, at an assembly held *May* 3, it was ordered, that no person for the future, being a *foreigner*, should be permitted to exercise any trade in the city longer than six months, without taking up the *freedom* of the city.

MAYORS AND SHERIFFS.

1728, † *Tho. Harwood*.

1729, *John Black*.

1730, † *John Bell*.

1731, † *Rob. Marsh*.

1732, *Francis Arnam*.

1733, *Jeremiah Ives*.

1734, † *Philip Meadows*.

† *John Press*, † *John Spurrell*.

† *Tho. Maltby*, † *Edw. King*.

Samuel Eakins, died Sept. 16, and

† *John Nuthall* was chosen in his room, † *Samuel Lillington*.

† *Rob. Blyford*, *Joseph Brittan*.

† *John Brown*, † *Barth. Balderstone*.

† *John Fromow*, † *John Simpson*.

† *Robert Stileman*, † *James Nash*.

1735, † Tho. Vere.	† Ric. Humphry, † Will. Wigget
1736, † Tim. Balderstone.	† Tho. Johnson, † Simeon Waller.
	† Edm. Hooke <i>chosen speaker of the commons and coroner, in Sheriff Johnson's stead.</i>
1737, † John Spurrel.	† Charles Maltby, † Nat. Roe.
1738, † Rob. Harvey.	† James Barnham, † John Black.
1739, † Will. Clarke.	† Abraham Larwood, † Henry Spark Patteson.
1740, † John Nuthall.	Charles Lay <i>died</i> March 30, † Tho. Harvey <i>in his place</i> , † John Wood.
1741, † Edw. King.	† John Calver, † Will. Crowe.

BURGESSES IN PARLIAMENT.

- 1727, † ROBERT BRITIFFE, Esq. WALLER BACON, Esq.
 1734, † HORATIO WALPOLE, WALLER BACON died, and
 † THO. VERE, Esq. was chosen in his room.
 1741, HORATIO WALPOLE, Esq. and THO. VERE, Esq. are the present members.⁸

And thus I have brought down the HISTORY of this CITY from its rise to the present year 1742,

September 29, when the whole CORPORATION, consisting of the MAYOR, SHERIFFS, RECORDER, STEWARD, JUSTICES, ALDERMEN, COMMON COUNCIL-MEN, and other officers, are as follow,

The right worshipful WILLIAM WIGGET, Esq. MAYOR,⁹ who was chosen *alderman of Coslany ward*, July 11, 1733.

WILLIAM GREENAWAY, Esq. } SHERIFFS.¹
 THOMAS WIGG, Esq. }

ROBERT BRITIFFE, Esq. *recorder*,² chosen May 3, 1737, on the resignation of Richard Berney, Esq.

WILLIAM BROOKE, Esq. *steward*,³ chosen June 14, 1727, on the resignation of Richard Berney, Esq.

⁸ They are chosen by the freemen and freeholders of the city and county of Norwich.

⁹ The MAYOR is always elected by the freemen on May-day, and sworn into his office on the gild day, which is always the Tuesday next before Midsummer-day, except when Midsummer-day falls on a Wednesday, and then the GILD is kept the Tuesday sevennight before Midsummer-day: he is chosen out of the 24 aldermen, is justice of the quorum during his mayoralty within the city and its county, and is afterwards justice of peace during life, if not lawfully removed from his aldermanship. The mayor and sheriffs keep their courts

on Wednesdays and Saturdays, to hear complaints, and manage all things for the peaceable government of the city.

¹ The SHERIFFS are chosen on the last Tuesday in August, one by the court of aldermen, the other by the freemen, and are sworn into their office on Michaelmas day. In their court they try actions of debt and trespass between party and party.

² The RECORDER assists in the mayor's court as chief judge, and must be a barrister, is always justice of the quorum, and one of the council for the city.

³ The STEWARD assists in the sheriffs' court as chief judge, must also be a barrister, is always justice of the quorum, and

The *Aldermen*⁴ past the chair, and consequently *justices of peate*, in the whole city and county thereof, are,

Edward King, Esq. sworn alderman of Colgate Ward	- - - - -	May 30, 1733.
Benjamin Nuthall, Esq. of Middle-Wimer ward	- - - - -	Mar. 4, 1718.
John Custance, Esq. of East-Wimer	- - - - -	April 24, 1724.
Tho. Harwood, Esq. of Mancroft	- - - - -	Jan. 19, 1718.
John Pell, Esq. of Middle-Wimer	- - - - -	Nov. 18, 1723.
Rob. Marsh, Esq. of Berstreet	- - - - -	May 12, 1724.
Philip Meadows, Esq. of Fybridge	- - - - -	Dec. 15, 1727.
Tho. Vere, Esq. of South-Conisford	- - - - -	Aug. 28, 1722.
Timothy Balderstone, Esq. of St. Giles's	- - - - -	Oct. 27, 1725.
John Spurrel, Esq. of South-Conisford	- - - - -	Nov. 10, 1726.
Rob. Harvy, Esq. of West-Wimer	- - - - -	Jan. 31, 1729.
William Clarke, Esq. of Fybridge	- - - - -	May 7, 1729.
John Nuthall, Esq. of West-Wimer	- - - - -	Mar. 6, 1732.

The *Aldermen* below the chair, who are *justices* in their own *wards* only, are,

Mr. Edward Weld, sworn alderman of St. Stephen's ward	- - - - -	Aug. 7, 1722.
Will. Lovick of the same ward	- - - - -	April 19, 1737.
James Nasmith of North-Conisford	- - - - -	July 19, 1737.
John Black of Coslany	- - - - -	Sept. 8, 1737.
Simeon Waller of East-Wimer	- - - - -	July 14, 1738.
John Wood of Colgate	- - - - -	Febr. 20, 1738.
Will. Crowe of Berstreet	- - - - -	Jan. 9, 1741.
John Goodman of Mancroft	- - - - -	Mar. 24, 1741.
Barth. Harwood of St. Giles's	- - - - -	April 9, 1742.
Thomas Harvey of North-Conisford	- - - - -	Oct. 13, 1742.

The CITY is divided into *four* GREAT WARDS, out of which 60 of the chief *commoners* are yearly elected COMMON COUNCIL-MEN,⁵ to be of the *assembly* to join with the mayor, sheriffs, &c. to consult, advise, determine, and enact, any thing concerning the state of the city, *viz.*

The great ward of *Mancroft*, which elects 16 common council.
of *Wimer*, which elects 20.
of *Conisford*, which elects 12.

And that beyond the water, or Northern ward, which elects 12.

the other council for the city, and on any other emergency, the sheriffs and steward are called into the mayor's court.

⁴ The 24 aldermen are chosen for the 12 wards, two for each ward, and they are particularly concerned to prevent disorders, and keep the peace in their own wards; when any die, or be displaced, another must be chosen in his room within five days after, by all the freemen belonging to *that* great ward for which he is to serve.

⁵ The common council-men are always elected in the week before Passion-week, by the freemen residing in each of the four great wards, separately by themselves, *viz.*

Conisford great ward, on the Monday, Mancroft on the Tuesday, Wimer on the Wednesday, and the Northern ward on the Thursday, and this week is called the *cleansing-week*. They choose a *SPEAKER* yearly, who is called the *speaker of the commons*.

And these four, are subdivided each into three small or petty wards, viz.

Mancroft contains *Mancroft*, *St. Stephen's*, and *St. Giles's*.

Wimer contains *East-Wimer*, *Middle-Wimer*, and *West-Wimer* wards.

Conisford contains *South-Conisford*, *North-Conisford*, and *Berstreet* wards.

The Northern ward contains *Fybridge*, *Colgate*, and *Coslany* wards.

And each of the petty wards have two aldermen to serve for it, elected by the freemen of the great ward that it lies in.

COMMON-COUNCIL-MEN.

For *Mancroft* great ward.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Dan. Ganning. | 9. Fran. Procter. |
| 2. James Elmy. | 10. Thomas Colton. |
| 3. John Aldridge. | 11. Isaac Schuldham. |
| 4. Hen. Crosgrove. | 12. Edmund Clarke. |
| 5. Timothy Ganning. | 13. Tho. Craske. |
| 6. Mark Addy. | 14. Edward Appleby. |
| 7. Timothy Money. | 15. John Nickalls. |
| 8. Robert Francis. | 16. Jeremiah Berry. |

For *Wimer* great ward.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. John Simpson, plumber. | 11. John Simpson, glover. |
| 2. James Barnham. | 12. John Shilling. |
| 3. Edmund Hooke.* | 13. Jolland Leach. |
| 4. William Chase. | 14. James Holland. |
| 5. John Hoyle. | 15. Elisha D'Hague. |
| 6. William Woods. | 16. John Gay, junior. |
| 7. Robert Rushbrooke. | 17. Samuel Mottram. |
| 8. John Webb. | 18. Joseph Chamberlain. |
| 9. † Robert Wingfield. | 19. William White. |
| 10. John Turner. | 20. William Clarke. |

The *Conisford* great ward.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. George Hainsworth. | 7. Townsend Sheringham. |
| 2. Will. Sherringham. | 8. George Sharpen. |
| 3. William Lincolne. | 9. Benjamin Pendleton. |
| 4. William Tuck. | 10. Will. Pearson. |
| 5. James Merry. | 11. Samuel Tooke. |
| 6. Richard Phillips. | 12. Tho. Simpson. |

The *Northern* great ward.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Richard Humfrey. | 7. Samuel Harvey. |
| 2. Ambrose Gedge. | 8. John Wigget. |
| 3. Robert Mott. | 9. John Day, junior. |
| 4. Abraham Larwood. | 10. Joseph Hardingham. |
| 5. Thomas Hurnard. | 11. Charles Buckle. |
| 6. Peter Colombine. | 12. Ralph Smith. |

* Speaker of the commons.

Mr. Nehemiah Lodge, *town-clerk*, elected June 20, 1730.
Mr. John Ewan, *foreign-receiver*,⁷ and *deputy-clerk*.

Officers annually elected at the assembly held May 3, are,

Coroners, Alderman John Wood.⁸ Mr. Ambrose Gedge.⁹
Chamberlain, Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick.
Sub-chamberlain, Thomas Burrage.

Twenty-four *constables*, for the twelve wards, two for each.
Thirty and two *guardians*, according to the workhouse act.

Officers attending the Mayor are,

Mr. John Hilyard, <i>sword-bearer</i>	William Smith, <i>bellman</i> .
and <i>water-bailiff</i> .	John Tuck, <i>charcoal-man</i> .
Henry Harper and Mathew Baltis,	John Weston, John Tyler, Will.
<i>officers at mace</i> .	Reeve, Sam. Cooke, and Isaac
Thomas Kemplin and Thomas	Lawes, <i>wayts</i> .
Hovell, <i>marshal-men</i> .	

The other officers are,

Under-sheriff, Mr. Dan. Negus. *Gaoler*, Aaron Fromow.

Serjeants at mace to the Sheriff's are,

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Henry Stone. | 6. Richard Harvey. |
| 2. Daniel Peachman. | 7. Will. Ducket. |
| 3. Henry Wharton. | 8. John Allam. |
| 4. Tho. Rawlins. | And Tho. Jackson and Joseph |
| 5. John Simpson. | Nevill were sworn at large. |

⁷ His office is to receive all *finer* for freedoms, &c.

The junior *alderman* used formerly to be elected in course, but now the *alderman-coroner* often continues till elected

mayor or sheriff.

⁸ He was first chosen in 1736, when Mr. Hooke resigned.

⁹ He died, and John Baldy was sworn in his place.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

OF THE BISHOPRICK.

THE EASTANGLES were first converted to the *Christian faith* by FELIX, a *Burgundian*, whom King SIGEBERT brought with him from *France*, and encouraged to preach the Gospel to his subjects; which had good success, for he brought the whole *province* (according to the signification of his own name¹) to the knowledge of true and eternal *happiness*, upon which account he was made the *first Bishop* of his own converts, and placed his see at DUNWICH, then a most populous, but now almost a desert place; so great was the service, and so much good did he by his life and doctrine, that he was canonized the first *saint* of these parts, by the name of *St. Felix, Bishop and Confessor*; Capgrave, in his *Life*, tells us,² that he was a man every way learned, and what he daily taught, he carefully practised by his holy conversation, and charitable good works; he was consecrated by *Honorius* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and having governed his *see* seventeen years, died the 8th of *March*, (on which day his *festival* is celebrated,) in the year 647, and was buried at *Dunwich* in a church of his own foundation; but after a time, his bones were taken up and conveyed to *Soham* in *Cambridgeshire*, and solemnly incoffined in the chancel of the church there, (which he likewise built,) for fear the *Danes* should get them from *Dunwich*, which was near the sea; here they rested till King *Canute's* time, and then were taken up by *Etheric*, a monk of *Ramsey*, where, by *Ethelstan*, then abböt of that monastery, they were solemnly enshrined; of whom *Hardyng* in his *Cronicle* in *metre*, cap. 91, hath this,

At Dunmök than, was Felix first Byshop,
Of Estangle, and taught the Chrysten Faith,
That is full hve in Heven I hope.

He was succeeded by,

2. THOMAS, his deacon, who was born in the *Fens* near *Ely*,³ being trained up in the *Christian* doctrine, under *Paulinus* Archbishop of *York*, and served in the church as one of his deacons, till the death of King *Edwin*; but then *Paulinus* being driven thence, *Thomas* came to the *Eastangles* to *Felix*, and there served him in the same office to his death; having sat five years, he died in 653.

¹ *Felix* signifies happy.

² Weever, 868.

³ Ex *Girviorum* provincia oriundus, says *Cotton*, the monk of *Norwich*.

3. *BONIFACE* was successour to *Thomas*; he is called by some *Bersigel*, by *Bede*, *Berchtgist*, by *Florence of Worcester*, *Bertgil*, by the Monk of *Rochester*, *Beortitgil*, and by *Godwin*, *Bregil*; he was born in *Kent*, was a priest of the church of *Canterbury*, was consecrated by *Deus-dedit*, Archbishop there,⁴ sat Bishop 17 years, and died in 669; in which year,

4. *BISUS* was consecrated by *Theodore* Archbishop of *Canterbury*. He is called *Bosa*, by some writers; about 673, growing very old and sickly, he divided his *diocese* into *two*, as *Bede* says, *one* he continued at *DUNWICH*, and the *other* he placed at *NORTH-ELMHAM* in *Norfolk*, whose jurisdiction extended over *that* county, as the other did over *Suffolk*.

BISHOPS OF DUNWICH,

WITH THEIR SEVERAL NAMES AS MENTIONED IN HISTORY.

1. *ETTA*, *Acca*, *Ecci*, *Heta*, consecrated in 673.
2. *ASTWOLPH*, *Easculph*, *Astulf*, *Esculf*, and *Æscwulf*.
3. *EADFERTH*, *Eadfred*, *Ealdbercht*, *Edred*, and *Heardelf*, by which name he signed at the synod of *Clovesho*, A°. 747.
4. *CUTHWIN* or *Guthwine*.
5. *ALBERTH*, *Albert*, or *Albrith*.
6. *EGLAF*, *Algar*, *Elgar*, or *Ecglaf*.
7. *HEARDRED*, *Hardred*, *Eudred*, *Erdred*; *Godwin* says, he may be the same that is called *Hardulf* in 747.
8. *ALSIN*, *Aelphun*, *Allum*, *Halim*, and *Alfin*.
9. *TIDFERTH*, *Cedferth*, *Tedfrid*, *Titefert*, *Titfrid*, *Hidferth*, *Widfrith*, Bishop in 787; and was alive and Bishop in 816.
10. *WEREMUND*, *Wermund*, *Warmund*; he died in 870.
11. *WIBRED*, *Wyred*, and *Wildred*, who, according to *Wharton* in his *Anglia-Sacra*, vol. i. fo. 404, at the death of St. *HUMBERT*, was Bishop of both sees, which he united and fixed at *ELMHAM*. *Godwin*, p. 480, says, that by reason of the *Danish* incursions, both sees were void near 100 years, but *Wharton*, with much more reason, observes that as it is certain that *Humbert* and *Weremund* died about 870, and that *Wildred* succeeded them; if he lived to be old, there is no occasion to suppose any such vacancy, for we meet with Bishops at *Elmham* agreeable to the time a man may be supposed to have lived, including the time that *Theodred* might have been Bishop before 945.

BISHOPS OF NORTH-ELMHAM,

WITH THEIR SEVERAL NAMES AS MENTIONED IN HISTORY.

1. *BEDWINUS*, *Baldwinus*, *Beadwine*, *Eadwine*, consecrated in 673, and in 675 he and *Acca* veiled St. *Osith*. He died in 679, being

⁴ *Prideaux's History of East-Anglia*, fo. 151.

a man of great virtue and learning, for though his works are lost, *Pitts*, p. 826, says, he wrote several treatises, and by solid arguments confirmed many in the *Christian faith*.

2. NORTHBERT, *Northhert*, and *Rothbert*.

3. HEADULAC, *Heatholac*, *Etelat*, *Netholac*, *Hadulac*, *Hathelac*; he was Bishop in 731, when *Bede* finished his *History*.

4. EDELFRID, *Ethelferth*, or *Ethelfrith*.

5. LANFERTH, *Lamferth*, *Lamferd*, *Tanfrid*, and *Eanfrith*.

6. ATHELWOLF, *Ethelwolf*, *Athewlf*, and *Athelwulf*: he sat in 811, for then he witnessed the CHARTER of *Kenulph* King of *Mercia*, of the foundation of *Winchcomb* monastery.⁵

7. UNFERTH, *Alberð*, *Alherð*, *Ealherd*: he was Bishop about 787, when King *Offa* fixed a bishoprick at *Litchfield*, and was at *Clovesho* synod in 803: *Godwin* calls him *Alcar*.

8. SIBBA, *Sigge*, *Sibban*, and *Sigar*; he sat in 816.

9. HUNFERT, *Alherd*, *Halard*, *Huferd*, *Hufred*, and *Hunferth*, was consecrated by *Wilfred* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and was living in 824.

10. St. HUMBERT, *Humbrict*, *Humbric*, *Humbernt*, and *Numberch*, was consecrated about 826: he crowned *Edmund* King of the *EAST-ANGLES*, 25 Dec. 856, and with him was martyred by the *Danes*, Nov. 20, 870, or 871, of whom *Draiton* in his *Polyolbion*, cant. 24, hath this,

Into our *bed-roule* here, her *Humbert* in doth bring,
(A counsellour that was, to that most martyred King,
Saint *Edmund*) who in their rude massacre then slaine,
The title of a *Saint*, his martyrdome doth gaine.

BISHOPS OF ELMHAM

AFTER THE UNION OF THE SEES.

1. *THEODRED* the *First*, or *Tedred*, is misplaced in the *catalogue* by all authors, for the *Life of St. Edmund* in *Register Curteys*, fo. 213, says, that in 945, (which according to the common account was in the time of *Athulph*,) *Theodred* Bishop of *Elmham* was an eye-witness of *St. Edmund's* body being uncorrupted, for having fasted three days, he opened the coffin, and not only touched, but washed the *saint's* body, and putting him on new garments, repositied him in his coffin. He was succeeded by,

2. *THEODRED* the *Second*, the same person that was surnamed the *Good*, who was first a long time Bishop of *LONDON*, afterwards of *ELMHAM*, both which *sees* he held till after 962, and is also misplaced in the printed catalogues, for he succeeded *Theodred* the *First*, and preceded *Athulf*.⁶ Of this *Theodred* there is much extant in the

⁵ Atkin's Gloucestershire, p. 830.

⁶ Wharton owns that the exact time of the two *Theodreds* being Bishops of *Elmham* was not known, Ang. Sacra,

vol. i. fo. 405. It is plain that *ALFRIC* or *ALFRID* was after *THEODRED*; his will is in the *White Register* after *Theodred's*.

White Register of Bury abbey, to which he was a great benefactor; the first mention that I find of him there is,⁷ that in the time of King Edmund, father of St. Edith the Virgin, and of Theodred Bishop of London, Earl Alfgar, after the death of Ethelfled his daughter, gave his manor of Cokefield in Suffolk to that abbey; and then King Edgar gave to the said Ethelfled, Chelesworth manor, which she gave, together with Cokefield, to the abbey, according to her father the Earl's will;⁸ and in the same Register, there is a grant,⁹ by which King Edmund, father of King Edgar, gave to this Theodred the island of Sutherey in Norfolk, in the 3d year of his reign, and in the year of our Lord 962, in which it seems the said Bishop died, for his will immediately follows the aforesaid grant,¹ which being so very remarkable both for its antiquity, and the language of that age, I shall transcribe it *literatim*, from the said Register.

" In nomine Domini nostri Jesu Christi. Ic THEODRED, Biscoph, wille biquithen mine quide mines er fes pat ic begiten hadde 7 get bigete Godes pankes and hise halegen for mine Soule and for mine Loverdes² 3 ic under begat. 7 for mine Elderne. and for alle pe Mannes Soule 3 ic fore pinge. and ic almosne underfongen hadde. and me sie richlike for to bidden pat is pan erst pat he an his Loverd his herigete. pat is panne tueie hundred pundes of Goldes. an tue Cuppes Silverene. and four Hors so ic best hadde. an to Swerde so ic best hadde. 7 foure Childe and foure Spere. and pat Lond 3 [ic] hadde at Dukesworth. and pat Lond pat ic hadde at Ilsington. and 3 Lond pat ic hadde at Carmigton. and ic an EDGIVE³ mi Levedi⁴ fifti Marc of rede Goldes. and into Seinte Paules Kyrke mine to beste Messe hakelen. 3 ic hadde mi3 alle pe pinge pe pere to bere3 mi3 Calice and on Cupe. and mine beste Masseboc. and alle mine Relikes. 3 ic beste hadde into Seinte Poules Kyrke. and ic an pat Lond at Tid into Seinte Poules Kirke 3en howen to Bedlonde mi3 al pat 3er on stant. boten pe Men 3e 3er aren Fremmen alle for mine Soule. and ic an 3 Lond at Surreie (Sutherey) mi3 alle pe Fis-coden 3o 3er to bire3 3en howen into Seint Edmunde Kyrke. and Fremmen 3o Men for 3e Biscopes Soule. and Theodred Biscop an pat

⁷ Fo. 20, b. 21.

⁸ The will and deeds are there extant.

⁹ Fo. 21, b. Ego EDMUNDUS Rex Anglorum, gentiumque circumstantium prepotens almificus rector, cuidam meo S. Pontifici Londoniensis cathedre mihi dilecto nomine Theodredo—ipsam insulam quam solicole consueverant rusticana locutione Sutherie appellare, nunc et tunc paludibus aquosis piscosisque fluctibus aquarum circumvallatam, dedi, &c.

Hec autem prefata donatio firma permaneat, quam diu Christianitatis in gente Anglorum aut ecclesijs Dei electorumque ejus ecclesiastice normule fulgeant mentibus fidelium. Hancce vero prenotatam munificentiam incipiente anno tercio Regni mei roboravi atque confirmavi. Si quis benevola mente augere voluerit,

* Elnham was not named, because that see was inferiour much to London.

author supernorum civium et gubernatorum terrestrium retributionem in eternis habitaculis dignetur concedere, siquis autem contra hoc decretum incessus fuerit, in examine tremendi judicii sciatur se demoniacis agminibus ad tartara subtrahi, et demersum in eternis Stygis ferventis Orti, nisi prius singultacionibus sue temeritatis, audaciam emendare curaverit.

¹ Regr. Alb. fo. 21, 2.

THEODRED Londoniensis* Episcopus dedit Sancto Edmundo, Neutone, Hornigesheth, Ixwrthe, Wepsted, &c.

² Loverd is lord, King Edmund was his lord.

³ Ego EDGIVA Reg. mater consignavi, &c.

⁴ Levedi is lady; she was King Edmund's mother.

" Lond at *Tilingham* into *Seinte Paules* Kyrke þe howen to here &
 " *Fremen* þo *Men* for mine Soule. and ic an þat Lond at *Dunmowe*
 " over mine Dai into *Seinte Poules* Kyrke þen howen. an ic an þ
 " Lond at *Mendham*. *OSGOTH* mine Suster Sone over mine Day.
 " buten ic wille þar þe *Ministere* and hise *Londes* at *Myndham* to
 " pere Kyrke. an ic an þ Lond at *Scotford*. (*Shotford* in *Mendham*)
 " an *Midicaham* into *Myndham* Kyrke þe *Godes* howen. and ic an
 " *OSGOT* þ Lond at *Silham* and at *Istede* (*Irstede*) and at *Chickeringe*,
 " 7 at *Asfield* and at *Wrinham* (*Wrentham*) and alle the smale Lond
 " þ þerto bereth. and ic an þat Lond at *Horham* and at *Elington*
 " into *Hoxne* into *Seinte Ethelbrichtes* Kirke þer *Godes* howen. and
 " ic an þ Lond at *Luthinglond* (*Lovingland*) *OFFE* mine Suster Sune
 " and is Brother and *Fremen* þo men halve and at *Myndaham* also
 " for the *Bischopes* Saule. and ic an *OSGOT* mine Meý *EDULUES*
 " Son þat Lond at *Bertone* and at *Rucham* (*Rougham* in *Suffolk*)
 " and at *Pakenham*. and ic an þat Lond at *Neutone*. and at *Hornige-*
 " *sherðe*. and at *Ikworthe* and at *Whepsted* into *St. Edmundes* Kyrke
 " þen *Godes* howen. to are for *DEODRED* *Biscopos* Soule. and ic an
 " þ Lond at *Waldringfeld* *OSGOT* mine Sustres Son. and min Hage
 " þ ic binnen *Gýpeswich* (*Ipswich*) bouthe. and ic an *WLSTAN* þ
 " Lond at *Wortham* so it Stant. and ic an þ *Men dele* at mine *Bis-*
 " *COPERICHE* binnen *LONDONE* and buten *London*.⁵ x pund for
 " mine Soule. and ic an þ at *HOXNE* at mi *Biscoperiche* þ *Men dele*
 " x pund for mine Soule. and ic wille þat *Men* meine þat or fe þat at
 " *Hoxne* stant. þ ic þer to bigeten habbe. and dele it *Man* on to.
 " half into the *Ministere*. and þe togerdel dele for min Soule. and
 " lete *Men* stonden so michel so ic þer on fond an fre *Man* þo men
 " alle for min Soule. and ic wille þ men lete stonden at *Laundone* býri
 " so mikel so it þer found. 7 mine þ ic þer to bigat. and dele on to.
 " half into þe *Ministere*, and half for mine Soule. and fre men alle
 " þe men. 7 so men þ ilke at *Wunemannedune*. (*Windham*) 7 on
 " *Steou*. (*Stow*) 7 lete men stondon at *Fullenham* so it nu stant.
 " buten hwe mine *Manne* fre wille 7 on *DONESIGE*⁶ (*Dunwich*) let
 " stonde so mikel so ic þer on fond. and dele it man in to. half into
 " the *Ministere*. and half for mine Soule. and ic an in to *Glastingbýri*
 " (*Glastenbury*) v pund for mine Soule. and ic an *Deodrad* min wýte
 " *Messe* hakele þe ic on pani bouthe. and al þat þer to bireð. and
 " *Simbel* 7 *Calice* 7 pere *Messebok* þe *Gosebrich* me biquath. and
 " ic an *ODGAR* þe *Gelewe* messe hakele þ is þ ic on pani bouthe.
 " and þ þer to bireð. and ic an *GUNDWYNE* þ oðer gelewe *Messe*
 " hakele þ is mi gereuað 7 þat þer to bireð. and ic [an] *SPRATACHE*
 " þe rede *Messehakle*. 7 al þ þe þer to bireð. and who so mine
 " quithe offer. God him offer *Hevene Riche*, buten he it er is ende
 " it beter."

He was succeeded by,

⁵ Ten pounds given to be distributed for his soul, among the poor of his bishoprick of London, and ten pounds more, among the poor of his bishoprick at *Hoxne*, where the bishops of *Elmham*, *Thetford*, and *Norwich*, always had a grand palace, till *Henry the Eighth's* time; all his men, lands, and goods,

that he found at *Hoxne*, or added there, half he gave to be distributed to the poor for his soul's health, and in like manner he did at his bishoprick of *LONDON*.

⁶ The Bishops always had a palace or residency at *DUNWICH*, and it is plain that this Bishop kept chiefly there and at *Hoxne*.

3. *ATHULF*, *Adulf*, or *Eadulf*; (who is placed in the catalogues before the *Theodreds*;) ⁷ in the year 963,⁸ he signed King *Edgar*'s charter to the church of *York*, and constantly resided at *Elmham*, according to *Weever*, (fo. 875,) and could be Bishop no long time,⁹ for in 966,

4. *AILFRIC*, *Alfric*, or *Alfrid*, the first of that name, surnamed *the Good*, confirmed King *Edgar*'s charter to *Croiland* monastery; he was formerly a monk of *Glastenbury*, (as Bishop *Theodred* seems to have been, by his bequest to that abbey,) and had his *obit* kept there, on the 5th of *April*, that being the day on which he died. He is misplaced in the catalogues, being put after *Athulf* and before the *Theodreds*; he died in King *Edgar*'s time, for,

5. *EDELSTANE*, *Athelstane*, or *Elstan*, lived in King *Edgar*'s time, and so must be consecrated some time before 975, in which year that King died: *Thomas* the monk of *Ely* says, that he outlived the year 981, and at his death was buried in *Ely* monastery, to which he was a great benefactor.

6. St. *ALGAR*, or *Algare*, was priest and confessor to St. *Dunstan* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and was remarkable for his morals and learning, at that Archbishop's death A°. 988. He succeeded *Adelstane* in this see, in 1012, and subscribed King *Atheldred*'s charter to the church of *Rochester*, and that of King *Canute* to the church of *Canterbury*, in 1018; the book of *Ely* says, he resigned the bishoprick, and lived till his death in that monastery, which, according to most accounts, happened on the 24th day of *Dec.*¹ 1021, on which day his *festival* was kept in that monastery to its dissolution.

7. *ALWIN*, *Ailwin*, *Alfwin*, *Elfwin*, *Helfwin*, *Aldwin*, and *Ealdwin*, succeeded in 1021. It seems he was first a monk of *Ely*, afterwards of *Bury*, for in the year 1010, he being then a monk there, translated the body of St. *Edmund* from *Bury* to *London*, for fear of *Turkill* Earl of *Denmark*, who then infested the *Eastangles*;² but three years after, he was brought back again; and then the said *Alwin* was deputed by the bishop (his predecessor, who had then all *spiritual* jurisdiction over that monastery,) to be *custos* or keeper of that saint's body, by reason of the pretended insolence and irregularity of the clerks of that monastery, who the very year that *Ailwin* was consecrated, were ejected thence by King *Canute* at his request, and monks introduced, he favouring them, having been brought up a regular himself, which seems to be the true reason of the ejection of the *seculars* there: as soon as they were introduced, he was so weak,

⁷ Wharton observes, that he is said to have been consecrated by Odo Archbishop of *Canterbury*, which could not be; he gave the third part of *Palegrave*, *Wirlingworth*, *Saham*, *Rungton*, *Thorp*, *Westle*, *Sichwold*, part of *Brockford*, and *Bradefeld* to *Bury*. *Mon. Ang.* vol. i. p. 292.

⁸ *Monastic*. tom. iii. p. 128.

⁹ A°. 963; temporibus *Ædgar*i et *Sci.*

Dunstani Archi-Presulis, et *Ædulfi* Presulis *Elmhamensis* *Wulstanus* Comes dedit Sancto *Edmundo* *Palegrave*, R. Alb. 24.

¹ The *Annals* of *Peterburgh* say on the 25th of *Dec.*

In anno 1021, obiit *Ælfgar* Episcopus. SE *ÆLMESFULLA*, (elemosinis plenus) in diluculo diei natalis Christi. (*Annales Sax. Petroburgh.*)

² *Mon. Ang.* vol. i. p. 293.

as to grant the *abbot* and *monks* exemption from all *episcopal* and *spiritual* jurisdiction of his *see*, not only within the precinct of the monastery, but all the *inhabitants* of the *town*, and a *mile* round it, were exempted and subjected solely to the monastery; by which means he saddled his successors with the burthen of an *exemption*, which continually harassed them to the dissolution of that monastery, which had no sooner got such *exemption*, but they set out their jurisdiction by erecting four crosses, a mile distant from each part of the town, and getting it confirmed by the *Pope*, and afterwards by *Hardicnute* son of *Cnute*, *Agelnoth* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Alfric* Archbishop of *York*, and all the nobles of *England*, 30 *talents* of gold (which is about 10,000*l.*) being added as a penalty upon any one that should so much as attempt to break their privileges; which sum, *Will. Bateman* Bishop of *Norwich* was condemned by the King to pay for so doing.³ Immediately after the *monks* introduction, the Bishop began to build the church of *St. Edmund* the *King* and *Martyr*, in the very same place where *Sigebert* heretofore had built his monastery, in which he lived in the time of Bishop *Felix*; the charge of building the church was paid in the following manner; when the people of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* fled to *St. Edmund* as their patron, from the cruelty of *Swain* the *Dane*, that saint killed the *Dane*, and delivered his country;⁵ upon which, the people voluntarily granted their protector 4*d.* a year for ever, out of every *carrucate* of land in both counties,⁶ towards building this church; with this, and other benefactions it was begun, and finished in 12 years time; and in 1032, was consecrated by *Agelnoth* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in honour of *St. Mary* and *St. Edmund*; and thus this Bishop was a great benefactor to this and *Ely* monasteries, to which last he retired after he had resigned his bishoprick, and died there, if we may credit the *Ely* historian;⁷ *Mr. Willis*, in his *History of mitred Abbots, Priors, &c.*⁸ says that *Adelstan* and *Alwyn*, Bishops of *Elmham*, were buried in *Ely* cathedral, their pictures being painted on the wall of the choir there, next the great cross isle, whose bones are said to be there included: it seems as if he resigned in 1032, soon after the consecration of *Bury* church, at which time he was bishop.

8. *AILFRIC*, *Alfrik*, *Elfric*, *Aluric*, and *Elric*, the second of that name, surnamed *the Black*,⁹ died in 1038; he seems to have been a monk of *Bury*, by the great benefactions he gave to that monastery, viz. his part in *Brockford*, *Wirlingworth* *Hunstanton* cum *Holme*, and as much land in *Tichwell* and *Dockynge*, as would sell for 60*l.*¹ His will is extant in the *White Register* of *Bury*, fo. 22, b. and is this:

³ From the registers of *Bury* abbey. *Curteys*, fo. 189, 211, 12, 13, &c. *Album*, &c. *Mon. Ang.* vol. i. 294. *Leland Coll.* vol. i. 217.

⁵ A^o. 1014. non. of Febr. *St. Edmund* is said to appear to *Swain* King of *Denmark*, and to pierce him through with a lance, and kill him. *R. Curteys*, fo. 213.

⁶ This payment was after called *CARRVAGE*, or *CARRUCAGE*, from *carruca* a

plough, a carrucate being as much land as a plough could till in a year, and consequently more or less according to the quality of the land.

⁷ *Alwyn* died at *Sudbury*, is buried at *Dunwich* as the *Saxon Annals*. *Alfhunus*. *Explicatio Verbor.* p. 23.

⁸ Vol. i. p. 266.

⁹ *Regr. Pinchebek*, fo. 322.

¹ *Mon. Ang.* vol. i. 294.

" þin swýteleþ on þis write ihu ALFRÍK Biscop wille his aþe beten
 " þe he under Gode ernode and under CNUT King his true Loverd
 " and Sithen haveð rithlike healden under HAROLD King, þ̅ is
 " þanne erst þ̅ ic an þ̅ Lond at *Wirlinworth* into Seinte EDMUNDE
 " for mine soule. and for mine *Loverde's*, so ful and so forth so so he
 " it me to hande let. and ic on þ̅ Lond at *Hunstanestune* be esten
 " broke and an mið þ̅ Lond at *Hulme* into Sancte EDMUNDE. and
 " ic wille þ̅ þe Monekes on *Biri* tellen sixti Pund for þe Lond at
 " *Tichewelle* & at *Dockynge*. and þ̅ þep to bireð. and ic an LEFSTAN
 " Dýakne þ̅ Lond at *Grimistone*, so ful and so forth. so ic it achte.
 " and ic an mine kine *Loverd* HAROLD ij. Marc Goldes. and ic an
 " mine *Leuedi* i. Marc. Goldes. and listeman AILRICH iiij pund
 " mine fat Silvere. 7 sellen Men mine cuthes þo mine *Stywardes*
 " wyten. xl pund. 7 v. into *Ely*. 7 v. pund into *Holm*. (*St. Bennet's*
 " in the *Holm* in *Norfolk*.) and v. pund WLUUARD MUNET mine
 " meý. and v. Pund AELFETHE mine Sescemaistre. and ic wille þ̅
 " Men sellen þ̅ Lond at *Walsingham* so Men best mai and rekne Men
 " ihunge brun an Marc on Goldes 7 mið þa laues sette Men mine
 " Burges. and ic an ALFWÝNE mine Prest at *Walsingham* xxx acres
 " at *Egemere*. and OUI min Prest habbe þer oþer Acres. and ic an
 " EDWÝNE Monek þe Milne at *Goysete* þ̅ RINGWARE hachte. and
 " ic an AYLWIN Prest þ̅ Lond at *Reydone* þe ic bouchte to LEOF-
 " WINE. and ic an þe Milne þ̅ WOLNOTH haute into Seint *Edmunde*.
 " an ic an SIBRICHT þ̅ Lond þ̅ ic bouchte on *Multone*.² and ic an þ̅
 " Fen þa ÐURLAC me selde into ELMHAM þo Prestes to fede.³ and
 " ic an into HOXNE þo Prestes an Thusand Werdfen. and ic an þ̅
 " Fen þ̅ ALFRÍK me selde into HOLM. and ic an þan Hage (*Hagh* or
 " *Hawe*) býnnen NORWIC for mine Soule and for alle þ̅ it me
 " vthen into Seint *Edmunde*. 7 ic an þan Hage into Seinte *Petere*
 " binnen *London*.⁴ and ic an ihUNGERE BRUN þ̅ halfe susand fen."⁵

9. AILFRIC, the third of that name, succeeded; he was sirnamed *the Little*, was Prior of *Ely*, and sat not long here; for at his death in 1139.⁶

10. STIGAND, who was the first chaplain to Queen *Emma*, and afterwards to King *Harold Harefoot*,⁷ having gained the bishoprick by simony, succeeded;⁸ and for siding with the interest of the said King, after his death, when *Hardicnute* obtained the crown, was ejected from this bishoprick in 1040, by

11. GRIMKETEL, *Grinketel*, *Griketel*, or *Grunketel*, who held

² Multon-Parva, or Moulton.

³ So that here were a number of priests attending on the Bishop at his see.

⁴ Of Westminster.

⁵ The rubrick to the will is this, "Temporibus CANUTI Regis, et filij ejus HAROLDI, Ailfricus ESTANGLIE Episcopus, dedit Sancto EDMUNDO, Wirlingworthe, Hunstanestune cum Hulmo, et lx. libr. de Tichewelle et Dokkinge vendendis, capiendas, et

Grimestone LEFSTANO Dyacono, et molendinum Wolnothi et mansuram apud NORWYCUM, viz. ubi modo est ecclesia Sci' Laurentij, que reddit per annum unum lastum de allece.

⁶ Regr. Pinchebek, fo. 322; these three are confounded by most authors with one another.

⁷ Dart's Hist. Cant. fo. 115.

⁸ Qui prius (datâ pecuniâ) fuerat Episcopus Helmhamensis. Mat. Paris.

it with the bishoprick of the *South-Saxons*:⁹ *Hardicnute*, who succeeded his brother *Harold* in that year, turning out most of his brother's friends: but he dying in two years time, the scene was changed, *Hardicnute's* friends were ejected, and *Harold's* restored; when, *Grimketel* being turned out,

12. *STIGAND* was restored and made *Edward the Confessor's* chaplain; for in a register of *Bury* it is said, that *St. Edward the Confessor*, in the first year of his reign, came to *Bury*, and then gave *Mildenhall* manor to that monastery; soon after which, *Stigand* his chaplain was made Bishop of the *Eastangles*, to whom they granted the said manor for life, and he held it all the time he was bishop, and after he was Archbishop of *Canterbury*; he by way of retaliation, got the bishoprick of the *South-Saxons* to be taken away from *Grimketel*, and the administration of it committed to himself, and so governed both sees to 1047, and then at the death of *Alwin* Bishop of *Winchester*, he took that see, leaving this to his brother *Egelmare*; he sat at *Winchester* five years, and then *Robert* Archbishop of *Canterbury* being banished, he seized that see in 1052, *Robert* being alive and not deposed, and held it with *Winchester*. *Godwin* says, he was a man of a very great spirit, though very illiterate and exceedingly covetous; for after *Robert's* death he held both sees till *William the Conqueror* conquered all the land except *Kent*, the people of which county, by *Stigand's* advice, assembled together, and every man taking a bough in his hand, surprised the King at *Swanscomb*, as he passed through that county and forced him to promise them that they should be governed by their ancient laws and customs, which he performed, but did not forget *Stigand*, though he dissembled his anger at that time, and seemed to be his great friend for some time after:² he first showed it by being crowned by the Archbishop of *York*, instead of *Stigand*; and when he went into *Normandy*, under pretence of doing him the greater honour, he took him with him, but the truth was, he was afraid to leave him at home; and after he had settled every thing in *Normandy*, and was come home, he thought of nothing more than to degrade him; and in order thereto sent privately to the *Pope*, who sent three cardinals into *England*, to examine, place, or displace the Archbishop, and the rest of the *English* clergy; upon which *Stigand*, fled into *Scotland*, and after that, hid in *Ely* monastery; at last a general synod of the clergy being called at *Winchester*,³ A°. 1070,⁴ he was not only deprived, but even degraded of all his orders, and condemned to perpetual imprisonment, for these three crimes, (or rather pretences,) first, because he held two bishopricks, which was no more than what *Dunstan* and *Oswald*, two of the *Pope's* saints, had

⁹ Primo enim a Grimketello Seolesieni Episcopo ejectus, &c. Wharton Ang. Sacr. vol. i. 406. In the Sacrist's register of *Bury* abbey, fo. 21. b. he signs *HARDICNUTE's* charter to that house thus, Ego *Grimketel* Suth-Sex Episcopus consignavi. He was Bishop in the beginning of the first year of *Edward the Confessor*, whose charter then made to *Bury* begins thus, *Edward* King gret *Grimketel* Biscop, &c.

¹ Mon. vol. i. p. 296.

² Brady, in his History, p. 189, &c. says that *STIGAND* took part with the Earls *Edwin* and *Morcar*, and others of the nobility, who had designed *Edgar* *Etheling* their King, but repented, and followed Duke *William* to *Wallingford*, and there made peace with him. But this was not forgotten.

³ Brady's History, 213. Hol. p. 829.

⁴ According to *Godwin*, 1069.

done before. The second was because he took it unjustly when *Robert* was alive, who could not enjoy it when he was banished, neither could he have kept it against the King's will. The third and true reason why the Pope was so unmerciful to him, was, because he received the *pall* at the hands of Pope *Benedict* the Eighth, whom the *cardinals* had deposed, and would not take it again of *Leo* the Ninth, or any other lawful Pope.⁵ From the time of his deprivation, he was kept his whole life a close prisoner at *Winchester*, where he lived very meanly, wanting even common food, being so covetous that he would advance no money out of his vast treasures, which at his death were found under ground, and seized by the King, and carried to the treasury.⁶ He was buried at *Winchester* in a lead coffin placed on the top of the wall, on the north side of the *presbitery*, thus inscribed,

Hic jacet STIGANDUS Archiepiscopus.⁷

He died the same year he was deprived, not without suspicion of bad usage as to his life.

13. *EGELMAR*, *Ailmar*, or *Almer*, brother to *Stigand*, succeeded him in 1047, and was deprived by the *synod* at *Winchester*, in 1070, on account, most likely, of being *Stigand's* brother.⁸ He gave to *Bury* abbey, *Hindringham*, *Langham*, *Hindolveston*, and *Swaneton*; and 60 marks of silver.⁹ His will is recited at large in the *Sacrist's Register* of *Bury* Abbey, fo. 49. This *Ailmar* was a married man, and had the manor of *Blofield* with his wife, as her portion,¹ before he was bishop, and left it to the bishoprick.

BISHOPS OF THETFORD.

1. *HERFAST*, or *Arfast*, the Conqueror's chaplain, was made Bishop about *Easter*, 1070, at *Ailmer's* deposition; and in 1075, by order of the Council held by *Lanfrank* Archbishop of *Canterbury*,² which appointed that all bishops *sees* should be removed from *villages* to the most eminent *cities* in their dioceses, he removed his *see* from *ELMHAM* to *THETFORD*.³

This man was a *Norman* by birth, Chancellor of *England*, and in great favour with the Conqueror:⁴ he attacked the abbot of *Bury* in relation to his *exemption* from his *episcopal jurisdiction*, and not only endeavoured to set *Ailwin's exemption* aside, but relying on his interest with the King, would have removed his *see* and fixed it at *Bury*, great part of the revenues of that monastery being given, as he said, by his predecessors, from the *see*;⁵ the contest at last was given by the King

⁵ He was excommunicated by the Pope, when the Conqueror was crowned, which that King made use of, as a pretence for his not crowning him.

⁶ Tirel's History, p. 29.

⁷ Godwin, p. 84. Willis's History of Conventual, &c. i. part, 296.

⁸ Brady, 213. ⁹ Regr. Alb. 23, 4.

¹ Domesday, 151.

² Ex decreto Concilij Londinensis A.^o 1075. Sedem ex villâ de Helmham ad locum celebriorem Thetfordiam trans-

tulit, que olim urbiculum solio Regum Estanglorum et octo simul monasteriis emicuisse fetrur. Dugd.

³ See Hist. Norf. vol. ii. p. 48.

⁴ Coke's Inst. iv. fo. 78. Hol. vol. ii. fo. 1273.

⁵ Locum nimis obscurum indignatus, sedem suam ad Sti. Edmundi fanum transferre voluit, *Baldewynus* autem abbas Romam profectus ecclesie suae libertati et prece et pretio consuluit. Mon. Ang. tom. ii. p. 288.

and nobles against the *Bishop*, A°. 1081.⁶ He sat bishop till the year

⁶ Ut ecclesia Sancti EDMUNDI libera sit ab omni jurisdictione omnium Episcoporum ESTANGLIÆ, in perpetuum.

Wills. Rex Anglorum, Princeps Normannorum atque Cenomanensium, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Comitibus et ceteris suis fidelibus. Quum nos ad regni fastigia, Dei miseratione propectos esse credimus, oportet de prospera stabilitate plebis nobis subjecte et maximè eorum qui in Domini servitio, die ac nocte desudant vigilare, curemus. Igitur notum facimus fidelibus regni nostri, presentibus et futuris, quod *Arfastus* Episcopus, ecclesiam Beati *Edmundi*, in quâ ipse venerabilis Rex et Martir incorrupto corpore diem expectabat beate resurrectionis, suam *episcopalem* esse sedem, eciam nobis et multis alijs referebat. Unde inter *Baldevinum* abbatem predictæ ecclesie, et ipsum *Episcopum*, per multum tempus, factâ quam maximâ altercatione, consilio archiepiscoporum, episcoporum, et aliorum multorum nobis fidelium, ut utrorumque super hijs ratio in nostrâ discuteretur curia, dignum censuimus, qui dum die statuto coram nobis adessent, *Episcopus* suum satis facundè fecit clamorem, sed scriptis et testimonijs omnino vacuum. Abbas verò e contrâ; quomodo *Cnutus* Rex à predictâ ecclesiâ, cum omni consilio archiepiscoporum, episcoporum, et optimatum suorum, *presbiteros*, qui inibi inordinate vivebant, eiecerit et *monachos* posuerit, quodque postmodum ipsam ecclesiam *Egelnothus* Archieps. *Cant.* jussu prelibati Regis dedicaverat, atque primum abbatem loci illius Episcopus *London.* secundum, Episcopus *Winton.* Ipsum etiam et *Baldevinum*, qui tercius est abbas, Archiepiscopus *Cantuariensis* sacra-verit, ac per liij annos sine alicujus jamdicti *Arfasti* antecessoris contradictione, *monachi* illius loci, à quibus voluerunt episcopis, ordines susceperint, ex ordine luculenter enarravit, ostendit denique etiam precepta, viz. *Cnuti* Regis, atque gloriosissimi Regis *Edwardi*, in quibus ab omni dominatione omnium episcoporum comitatus illius funditis sepredictam ecclesiam perpetualiter ipsi regis esse concesserunt quod *Cantuariensis* Archiepiscopus *Lamfrancus*, et *Thomas Eboracensis* Archiepiscopus, et *Odo Bathoniensis* Episcopus, frater meus, et Comes *Cantie* eciam plurimique alij episcopi *Robertus* que filius meus, atque ceteri principes regni nostri, qui aderant audientes consueverunt [consenserunt] tanti loci tantam auctoritatem inviolatam usque in finem seculi debere permanere, quorum irrefutabili iudicio, prout dignum fuit,

assensi et consensum prebeo, placuit ergo nobis, consilio archiepiscoporum, episcoporum, comitum aliorumque multorum nobis fidelium, atque benigna petitione *Baldevyni* abbatis, qui nostram humiliter requisivit serenitatem, antecessorum nostrorum *Anglie* Regum. Sc. *Edmundi*, *Cnuti*, *Hardecnuti*, atque illustris *Edwardi*, cujus miseratione Domini, genere, et dono, in regno sumus heredes, precepta, que jam sepredicti ecclesie contulerunt, nostro roborare precepto, ex hoc ut ab *Arfasti* Episcopi, omniumque sibi perquam succedentium *episcoporum* dominatione, ipsa ecclesia et villa, in quâ sita est eadem ecclesia, sit libera, et ut hec auctoritas nostris et futuris temporibus circa ipsum sanctum locum perheniter firma et inviolata permaneat, manus nostre subscriptione cartam hanc decrevimus roborare, et sigilli nostri impressione firmare.

† Ego *Wills.* Rex Anglorum hoc preceptum jussi scribi, et scriptum, cum signo dominice Crucis confirmando impressi feliciter. Amen.

† Ego *Matildis* Regina corroboraui.

† Ego *Lamfrancus Cantuariensis* Archieps. confirmavi.

† Ego *Tho. Eboracensis* Archieps. roboravi.

† Ego *Odo Batoniensis* Episcopus assensum dedi.

† Ego *Godefridus Constanciensis* Eps. consignavi.

† Ego *Hugo Lond.* Eps. sensi.

† Ego *Walkelinus Wintoniensis* Eps. conclusi.

† Ego *Wlstanus Wygorniensis* Eps. assensum prebui.

† Ego *Remigius Lindifarnensis* Eps. non renui.

† Ego *Stigandus*. † ego *Petrus*. † ego *Arfastus*. † ego *Gundulfus Roffensis* Eps. laudavi.

† Ego *Osmundus Herfordensis* Eps. consensi.

† Ego *Robertus* Regis filius, et Com. roboravi.

† Ego *Henricus* filius Regis, assensum prebui.

† Ego *Mauricius* Regis Cancellarius, relegi. et sigillavi.

† Ego *Bernardus* Regis Capellanus.

† Ego *Scotlandus Sancti Augustini* Abbas, consignavi.

† Ego *Wilimoldus* Abbas. ego *Vitalis* Abbas. ego *Egelnothus* Abbas. ego *Rogerius* Comes. ego *Hugo* Comes. ego *Albericus* Comes. ego *Alanus* Comes. ego *Rob. de Bello-Monte*. ego *Hugo de Monte-Forti*. ego *Ric. Gilberti* Comitis

1084, and was then buried in this cathedral at *Thetford*,¹ leaving *Richard*, his eldest son, his chief heir.² He was succeeded by,

2. *WILLIAM GALSAGUS*,³ *Belfagus*, *de Bellofago*, or *Beafo*,¹ who was nominated to the see on *Christmas* day, 1085, by the King, at *Gloucester*, and the year following was consecrated by *Lanfrank* Archbishop of *Canterbury*; he was excellent both for learning and conduct, and though he was exceeding wealthy, is nowhere (that I have met with) branded either with pride or covetousness; he was the King's chaplain, and Chancellor also, in such favour with the Conqueror, that he gave and confirmed to him and his heirs above 30 manors in fee, in this county, besides lands and rents in above 40 other towns, most of which he left to the *see* at his death, being the greatest benefactor that ever this *see* had from its first foundation to the present time:² he died about 1091, leaving his *family*, as well as *see*, very rich, and so it continued many ages, at *Herling*, and elsewhere in this county.³

In his time *Domesday* Book was made, in which is an exact account of all that belonged at that time to the *bishoprick*, (at fo. 143,) and all that belonged to the said *William* in fee and inheritance, either of the Conqueror's gift, or otherwise, (at fo. 148,⁴) much of which he left to the *see*, so that thereby appears most of the ancient revenues of the *bishoprick* in this county, all which *Henry VIII.* took away at the exchange; an account of which may be seen under the *revenues* and *liberties* of the *see*.

BISHOPS OF NORWICH.

1. *HERBERT LOSINGA*, or *Losing*,⁵ Prior of the monastery of *Fiscamp*⁶ in *NORMANDY*, and as some say, Prior of *Bec*, in that dukedom;⁷ was in great favour with *William Rufus*, who brought him from *Normandy*, made him his *Chamberlain*, and kept him in his

filius. ego *Baldewynus* frater ejus. ego *Hen. de Ferarijs.* ego *Hugo de Grente-Maysuil.* ego *Matheus Giffard.*

Dat. pridie kal. Junij, A° xv°. regnante *Willo.* rege gloriosissimo, ab incarnatione *Domini* M°lxxxi. indictione iiij. a. Acta apud *Wynton.* palacio regio, in Dei nomine feliciter. Amen. (*Regr. Album*, fo. 36.)

⁷ See *Hist. Norf.* vol. ii. fo. 48. *Hist. Thetford*, q°. p. 62.

⁸ *Mon. Ang.* tom. i. p. 665. *Filium* habuit *Ricardum* (tunc enim temporis matrimonium vel *Episcopis* honestum) qui jure hereditario terram et tenementum in *Tedford* infra *Burgum* et extra, possedissememoratur.

⁹ *Hist. Norf.* vol. ii. p. 49.

¹ He is called *Beaufewe* in *Binham* Chetlary, and corruptly by some *Velson*.

² *Hol.* vol. ii. fo. 1273.

³ *Hist. Norf.* vol. ii. p. 49. *Ralf de VOL.* 111.

Bellafago sheriff of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* in *Henry the First's* time, seems to be his son.

⁴ *Domesday* was made A°. 1085, according to the *Saxon Chronicle*.

⁵ *Losinga*, a liar, flatterer, &c. he had this surname on that account. *Caius*, in his first book of the Antiquity of *Cambridge*, page 193, speaking of him, hath this, "*Gul. Malmesburiensis* in vitâ *Gul.* " *Rufi* vehementer reprehendit juven- " tem *Herberti Norvicensis Episcopi*, " cognomento *LUSINGI*, seu ut in veteri " exemplari, *Losingi*, propter adulatio- " nem (nam *Lusingare* *ITALIS*, idem " est, quod *Adulari*, *LATINIS*) cujus " tanem senectutem propter pietatem, " et duo monasteria condita, alterum " *Norwici*, alterum *Thetfordi* in *Nor-* " folciâ, magnis laudibus extulit."

⁶ In the account of him in the *History* of *Thetford*, q°. p. 63, and in *Hist. Norf.* vol. ii. fo. 50, I followed *Pitts*,

court; Bale says, "First was he here in England by fryndeshyp made abbot of Ramseye, and afterwarde by-shop of Thetforde by flattery, and fat payment, in the yeare of our Lorde 1091, for the which he is named in the chronicles to this day, the kyndelyng match of SIMONY, and that noteth him no small doar in that feate;" for he gave no less than 1900*l*.² (a prodigious sum at that time) for this see, and had, during his intimacy with the King, amassed such a sum, that he bought for Robert de Losing, his father, the abbacy of Winchester for 1000*l*.¹ notwithstanding he so repented of that *simony*, (they say,) that he designed to go privately to the Pope to obtain absolution for it, for which he was stopped by the King, and deprived of his pastoral staff:² but not long after, with his leave, he went thither in 1093,³ and resigning up his ring and staff to the Pope, was enjoined to build certain churches and monasteries as a penance, which he performed in a most sumptuous manner, as the cathedral, St. Nicholas's in Yarmouth, St. Margaret's at Lyn, the church of St. Mary at North-Elmham, and that of St. Leonard's on the Hill, and the church of St. Mary in the Marsh, over against the cathedral, sufficiently testify.⁴ When he was there, he obtained license to remove his see, and accordingly at his return, on the 9th of April, 1094, translated it from THETFORD to NORWICH, and was there consecrated by Thomas Archbishop of York, on the same day;⁵ most probably in the church of St. Michael on Tombland, which was then the head church of the city, and belonged to Roger Bigod Earl of Norfolk, of whom he procured in exchange not only the said church and churchyard, but all the land and revenues belonging to it,⁶ and those of the Earl's thereto adjoining;⁷ and also purchased of the King and citizens, a certain place by Norwich castle called Cow-holm, then a pasture belonging to the manor of Thorp, the inhabitants of which place had

in making him a native of Orford in Suffolk, but now think A. Wood much more in the right, in saying he was born "in pago Oximensi in Normannia," (Ath. Oxon. vol. i. fo. 406,) which may easily be accounted for, Oximensi, in the old abbreviations, being near Oxoniensi, and that near Orfordiensi, the *x* and the *r* in the old hand being so much alike. Cotton and Godwin make him an Oxford man.

¹ Mss. in Off. Armor. Philpot's B. Norf. page 109.

² Bale's English Votaries, fo. 44.

³ Weever, fo. 786.

⁴ Tirrel's History of England, part 2, fo. 89.

⁵ Bale, &c. Ibid. Tirrel, &c.

⁶ Bale hath it, by error, 1094.

⁷ Cotton apud Wharton, fo. 407, vol. i.

⁸ Cron. Bromton, col. 999.

⁹ The churchyard and land of St. Michael is now called Tombland, it being the chiefest burial place in the city at that time: it extended from the south side of St. Cuthbert's churchyard, all along by Conisford-street; by

the middle of the King's high-way north, as far as a wooden cross which stood on Tombland opposite to the charnel-house or free-school. To this church belonged the manor of Taverham, &c. which came thus to the bishoprick. The Bishop gave the Earl for them, a carrucate of land at Sileham in Suffolk, and another in Wykes, both which he gave to his monks at Thetford. Book of Pleas in the Guild-hall, fo. 58. And that the Bishop's title might be the more secure, the Earl released them to the King, and he gave them to the Bishop.

⁷ The palace stood at the south end of Tombland, where now the Popinjay, &c. stand, being then bounded by St. Cuthbert's churchyard south, Tombland north, and the street of Conisford west; it was after called Ratton-rowe, and the only part that remained of it, stood by the monastery gates, and was called the Stone-house; the outworks of the castle came to the south-west corner of his Palace Yard, which was placed so as to be guarded by it on any occasion.

their sacraments and burial at *Thorp*, and answered before the King's *justices*, with the men of the hundred of *Blofield*, as *Thorp* did; as far as a certain way on the north part called *Holm-street*, though the extent of the whole of *Cow-holm*, began where now is *St. Martin's bridge*, and extended to the *river* as far as *Lovel's stath* southward, and then came by the lane (now called *St. Vedast's* or *Faith's-lane*) leading to the common street of *Nether Conisford*, and so through the site of the *Minor Friars*, and by *Newgate-lane*,⁸ joined to the site of the *Earl's* palace, and passing by it as the monastery walls now stand, extended to the wooden cross which stood on *Tombland*, opposite to the *charnel-house* or *free-school*, and then went by the corner of the monastery wall directly to *St. Martin's bridge*, including all *St. Martin's plain*; all which precinct, the Bishop got confirmed both by King and Pope, and privileged and exempted, from all *spiritual* and *temporal jurisdiction* whatever, the whole being reserved to himself and his successors; and on this land, in the year 1096, he began to build his CATHEDRAL, laying the foundation stone in the name of the HOLY TRINITY, on which this was cut,

DOMINUS EPISCOPUS HERBERTUS POSUIT PRIMAM
LAPIDEM, IN NOMINE PATRIS ET FILII,
ET SPIRITUS SANCTI. AMEN.

Lord Bishop HERBERT laid the first stone,
In the name of the Father and of the Son,
And of the Holy Ghost. Amen.⁹

Which church Pope PASCHAL constituted the *mother church* of all *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*.

The Bishop built his *palace* on the north side, and the *monastery* or *monks* houses on the south, and had so far perfected them, that in the year of our Lord 1101, having got together 60 monks, he placed them in his monastery,¹ and in *September*, sealed their FOUNDATION deed,² thereby ascertaining the *possessions* of the *see*, and the property of his successors, as well as that of the succeeding priors and monks.

Before this time, the clergy attending the Bishop were *canons*, in in whose places he was licensed by Archbishop *Anselm* to substitute *monks*,³ "dyspossessynge the prestes and theyr wyues, and placynge "the monkes in their roomes, to make that church a Sodome," saith *Bale*. It is plain he joined strenuously with that Archbishop, in his project of *priests divorces*, but found a general opposition in his diocese, for his clergy would keep their wives, and in spite of all he could do, the married *priests* traversed their cause with *scripture* and *reason*, and desired nothing but *justice*; but *justice* making more use of her *sword* than *balance* in this case, not *weighing* their arguments, peremptorily enjoined them to forego their wives; but the *Norfolk-men* (always remarkable for their subtilty in the law, as *Fuller* saith) were not so easily ejected out of that whereof they had long pre-

⁸ Newgate-lane was the upper part of *St. Faith's-lane*, which went between the *Friar Minors* south, and *St. Cuthbert's* churchyard north.

⁹ Weever, fo. 788.

¹ Barth. Cotton.

² The foundation deed see in the Revenues of the Prior and Chapter.

³ Mon. Ang. tom. iii. fo. 7.

scription and present *possession*, no wonder therefore if they stickled for their *wives*, and would not let go a *moiety* of themselves; + besides, it was strange that *Herbert*, who was himself an *abbot's* son, and whose predecessor *Arfast* was a married man, should be such a stickler against lawful matrimony: however, it is plain that this very thing made him generally hated by the *secular* clergy, who took care to remember his faults so much, that though great suit was made by the *monks* of *Norwich* to have had him canonized and made a *saint*, such impediments were always in the way, that it could not be obtain'd; ⁵ for many strange things were written of him, covertly and craftily, to hide the open shame of his evils, some scoffingly bestowed upon his predecessor *Arfast* and *him*, the text in the 18th of *St. John*, verse 40, *Not THIS man, but BARRABAS*, intimating *Arfast* (whom they had formerly slighted) to be a *good* man, and *himself* a *robber*. Another applied this in the 20th of *St. Mathew*, verse 50, *Friend! wherefore art THOU come?* silyly comparing him to *Judas*. And a *poet* of that age made these verses on him: ⁶

Surgit in ecclesia monstrum, genitore *Losinga*,
(*Simonidum* secta, canonum virtute resecta,)
Petre nimis tardas, nam *Simon* ad ardua tentat,
Si præsens esse, non *Simon* ad alta volaret,
Proh dolor! ecclesiæ nummis venduntur et ære,
Filius est *præsul*, pater *abbas*, *Simon* uterque,
Quid non speremus, si nummos possideamus?
Omnia nummus habet, quid vult, facit, addit, et aufert
Res nimis injusta, nummis fit *præsul* et *abbas*.⁷

A *monstre* is up, the sonne of *Losinga*,
Whyls the lawe seketh, *symony* to flea,
Peter thou slepest, whyle *Simon* taketh tyme,
If thou wert present, *Symon* shulde not clyme;
Churches are pryed, for silver and golde,
The sonne a *byshop*, the father an *abbot* olde.
What is not gotten, if we have rychesse?
Money obtaineth in every busynesse.
In *Herbertes* waye yet, it is a fowle blot,
That he by *symonye*, is *byshop* and *abbot*.⁸

Notwithstanding all this, *Bartholomew Cotton*, a monk of *Norwich*, author of the *NORWICH ANNALS*, and of an *HISTORY of the BISHOPS of NORWICH*, both which are printed in *Wharton's Anglia Sacra*,⁹ gives him an excellent character, affirming him to have been a man learned in all parts of secular and divine learning, incomparably eloquent, and so very beautiful and grave, that those who knew him not, might dicover him to be a bishop, the graces of his mind shining in his countenanace, wise in all he did and said, faithful, charitable, and honest, which character could not altogether become any *historian* to

⁴ Fuller's Church History, cent. xii. fo. 23. Fox, fo. 192.

⁵ Gul. Malmes. l. 4. Bale's Vot. fo. 45, b.
⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Hol. vol. ii. fo. 1273. Nevile's Norwich, p. 130.

⁸ Bale's Votar. fo. 45, b.

⁹ Vol. i. fo. 397, 403.

give a person thus branded for *simony* and *perfidy*.¹ However, be his character as it will, it is plain his good works were many; and all agree, that in his riper years he much bewailed his youthful follies, and blotted out their guilt, by the multitude of his future virtues; for having been a patron of *simony*, he became a particular enemy to it, always professing with St. Jerom, *that the errours we commit when we are young, we must amend when we are old*. So that he bears the character of a true penitent, and indeed the preamble of his *foundation CHARTER*² makes it sufficiently appear to be so.

After the death of *William Rufus*, he was in great favour with his successour, *Henry the First*, whose *chancellor* he was in 1103;³ in 1109, he was by the King's command at *St. Paul's* at the consecration of *Thomas* Archbishop of *York*; and in 1114, at *Canterbury* at the inthronization of *Ralf*, Archbishop there.⁴ In 1116, he went as the King's ambassadour to *Rome* with that Archbishop, about the affair of the *legantine* power in *England*, then usurped by the *Pope*, and got it acknowledged to belong always of right to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

In his return, he was taken sick at *Placentia*, and laid 10 days without eating or speaking, but on his recovery got into *Normandy*, and came home safe.

He obtained of the King a *CHARTER* of *confirmation* of all his *foundations*, and *liberties* belonging to *them* and his *see*.

He was a great promoter of the foundation of the *Cluniac monks* at *Thetford*,⁵ in order to make some small amends thereby, for his carrying the *SEE* thence, which was as great a detriment to that *city*, as his fixing it here was advantage to this;⁶ which *Roger Bigod*, then Earl of *Norfolk*, who had a mind to bring the *SEE* to the *castle*, his chief *mansion*, at the request of the *citizens*, persuaded him so to do; for his great endeavour and earnest design, as well as his predecessor's, was to have fixed it at *Bury*; and when he went to *Rome* in 1101,⁷ about the difference between *Henry I.* and Archbishop *Anselm*, being disappointed, he tried his interest with the *Pope*, to recover the *jurisdiction* of his *SEE* over that *abbey*, which *Ailwin* his predecessor had so foolishly given away;⁸ but in his journey, *Herbert* leaving his companions, was seized, and imprisoned by one *Guy*, a powerful man of the province of *Lyons*, and was obliged to swear that he would move nothing at *Rome* against Archbishop *Anselm*,⁹ and not only so but also pay 40 marks of silver before he would release him; which money he carried to solicit his cause as to the *jurisdiction* over the *abbey*, which being thus gone, according to the old proverb of *no penny, no*

¹ Cotton had as much on his side for excuse as any could have, he being on his foundation, &c.; he excuses him from the *simony*, by saying, that the Scripture allows us "to redeem the time, because the days are evil," Eph. v. 16. and by the decretal, which allows a clergyman to buy a right to a church of a layman, if he cannot otherwise obtain it; and indeed Pitts gives him a great character, and says that he wrote many learned treatises.

² See it under the Priory.

³ Hol. vol. ii. fo. 1273.

⁴ Eadmer's Hist. Novorum, fo. 104, 115, 120, 121.

⁵ See Hist. of Norf. vol. ii. p. 33, 84.

⁶ See p. 22.

⁷ Tyrell, vol. ii. p. 121. Eadmer, fo. 62, 7. 84.

⁸ See before, in Ailwin's life.

⁹ He was one of those Bishops who wrote to Anselm to return home to England.

Pater-noster, he was forced to rest content; however, to make some amends, he got from that monastery part of the *carvage* granted that church,¹ which is thus related in the *White Register* of that abbey, "In the time of *Herbert*, the first Bishop of *Norwich*, who translated the episcopal *see* thither, the Bishop coming to the convent, and seeing their church near finished, informed them that he was building a magnificent church for the *mother church* of his *see*; and as the expense would be large, begged of the convent to lend him their annual *carvage* towards building it till his church was finished, which was incautiously done, according to his request, except the *carvage* within the liberty of *St. Edmund*, the hundred of *Stowe* in *Suffolk*, and the deanery of *Bilihowe*² in *Norfolk*, with which their church was thoroughly finished; but afterwards the *carvage* of *Stowe* and *Bilihowe* also were detained by the *sacrist* of *Norwich*, who used to farm them of the *sacrist* of *Bury*, at 10s. a year, and then the *sacrist* of *Bury* used to send a bull once a year as a *gift*, which when denied to the *sacrist* of *Norwich*, he refused payment of the 10s.; and when the *cathedral* was finished, the *Bishop*, contrary to promise, would not return the *carvage*, but detained it to his *see* for ever."³ By which account it is plain to perceive, that they (whatever they may pretend) gave the *carvage* to the *Bishop*, the better to enable him to build the *cathedral* and fix his *see*, by which means they were totally freed from the fear of more trouble from any of his successors, on that score. And this is the *carvage* (corruptly by some called *carnage*) anciently paid from the several *parishes* to this church.

After he had settled his foundations thoroughly, and adorned his church with all manner of ornaments, robes, books, and other necessities, he departed this life in the year 1119, on the 22d day of *July*,⁴ and was buried in his own cathedral before the high-altar, in a tomb fit for so great a man.⁵

This tomb stood where the altar tomb now stands, it was above an ell high; but when the pulpit in the late civil wars was placed at the pillar where now Bishop *Overal's* monument is, and the *aldermen's* seats were fixed at the east end, and the *mayor's* seat in the middle, at the high-altar, the height of the tomb being a hinderance to the people, it was pulled down.⁶

It had lost its ancient inscription many years before, which, as Mr. *Weever* saith, was this:

Inclutus HERBERTUS, Jacet hic, ut Pistica nardus,
Virtutum redolens Floribus et Meritis,
A quo fundatus, Locus est hic Edificatus,
Vir fuit hic Magnus, probitate suavis ut agnus,

¹ See the original of this *carvage* in the life of Bishop Ailwin, p. 460.

² Ita in Mss. now Ingworth deanery, in which Belehaw is.

³ Album Registrum, fo. 32, b. Regr. Curteys, fo. 213, both which are in the custody of Sir Edm. Bacon of Garboldesham, Bart.

⁴ Transijt anno ab incarnatione Do-

mini MCXIX. pontificatus autem sui vicesimo nono, xi. cal. Augusti sub Rege Henrico Primo, presidente Romanæ ecclesiæ domino Papâ Gelasio. Whar-ton, vol. i. 408.

⁵ Cotton.

⁶ Browne's Posthumous Works, p. 10, 11.

Vitâ conspicuus, dogmate præcipuus.
 Sobrius et castus, prudens, et EPISCOPUS almus,
 Pollens concilio, clarus Officio.
 Quem --- undecimas *Julio* promente *Kalendas*,
 Abstulit ultima sors, et rapuit cita mors.
 Pro quo qui transis supplex orare memor sis,
 Ut sit ei saties, alma *Dei* Facies.⁷

On the 22d of *July*, being *St. Mary Magdalen's* day, his anniversary was kept with great splendour, the *bishop, prior, monks, &c.* attending constantly in their copes: and the day following *Midsummer* day was the anniversary of the father and mother of *Herbert*, with his brothers, sisters, and whole family; when there was 50s. yearly laid out in a pittance for the monks at dinner; paid out of *Lakenham* mill, which the Bishop gave the convent for that use.⁸

On the *vigil* of *St. Mary Magdalen*, immediately after service, a *pall* was laid over the *founder's tomb*, and a wax taper lighted up at the head, and another at the feet of the tomb, which were kept burning that day and night; and then four wax tapers were lighted up and kept the next day and night, and the day following, till after *high mass*, which was then celebrated for his soul, and those of his family: and then the four tapers were to be put out, and other two to burn there till after *compline*⁹ was said, and then they were put out and the tomb uncovered.¹

It appears that there was a grand feast on the *founder's day*, many lands, &c. being held of the church by payments made for that purpose. *Girard*, the sixth *prior*, and his *convent*, with the consent of the then bishop, granted to *Richard de Snaringes* all the land that *Thomas Fitz-Ralf* held of them in *Norwich*, and the land of *Stoches* (or *Stoke*) which he the said *Richard* had surrendered to the *prior*, to be held of the church by the yearly payment of 13 pints² of wine by the *Norwich* measure, on the anniversary of Bishop *Herbert*; and 20s. at each *synod*, on condition that every heir should pay a mark of silver for relief, and swear fealty to the church of *Norwich*.³

His tomb continued demolished till 1682, when the present altar tomb, standing enclosed in an iron palisade in the midst of the choir, near the steps of the altar, was erected by the *dean* and *prebends*, with the arms of the *bishoprick* and their own, on the sides and ends thereof. viz.

Dr. John Sharpe, DEAN, B. a pheon arg. in a bordure or, torteauxy.

1. *Joseph Loveland*, sab. 3 boars heads cooped or.
2. *Nat. Hodges*, on a chevron between 3 croslets, 3 mullets.
3. *Hum. Prideaux*, arg. on a chevron S. a mullet, in chief a label of 3 G.

⁷ Weever, 789.

⁸ E Regro. 7^o. Ecce. Cath. fo. penult.

⁹ *Completorium*, evening prayer, or the last service performed that day.

¹ Consuetudinis Ecclesie Norwicensis,

seu Ordinale vel Breviarium Norwici, in usu per totum annum, cum calendario ad initium libri. N. XXXVI. Miscel.

In Bib. Coll. Corp. Christi Cantabr.

² Sesteras.

³ Autog. in. Archiv. eccle. cath.

4. *William Smith*, *arg.*: a saltire imbattled *az.*
5. *William Hawkins*, *sab.* in base wavy *arg.* and *az.* a lion passant *or.*, in chief three bezants.
6. *Richard Kidder*, a fess between three crescents.

The inscription (said to be composed by Dr. *Prideaux*) is on the top thereof, *viz.*

Memoriæ Sacrum
 HERBERTI DE LOZINGA hujus Ecclesiæ
Episcopi, & *Fundatoris*, qui *Oximi* in
Normania Natus, in *Fiscanensi* Monasterio
 Se pietati & bonis literis devovit,
 Quarum merito ejusdem *Prior* evasit. Deinde
 A *Gulielmo Rufo* in Consiliarum assumptus,
 Cum eo An. Dom. MLXXXVII. (defuncto
Gulielmo Conquestore) iu *Anghiam* Trajecit
 Eique in capessendo Regno consilijs valde adfuit.
 Eodem anno fit *Ramesiæ* Abbas, & triennio post
 Hujus Diæceseos *Episcopus*. Sub *Henrico* primo summi
Cancellarij officio, & duabus ad *Papam* Legationibus
 Optime fungebatur; Sub utroque Rege sapientissimi
 Consiliarij in Republica Munus exequiebatur, necnon
 Sanctissimi *Episcopi* in Ecclesiâ' Præcipue in Diæcesi sua,
 Cui semper intentus, quas favore Regum obtinuit opes,
 Hic inter proprium Gregem in Promovenda Pietate expendit.
 Ptochodochia enim & Cænobia in multis
 Locis per *Norfolciam* et *Suffolciam* Fundavit.
 Ecclesias item *Linne*, *Jaremuthæ*, *Elnhamiæ*
 Aliasque plures extruxit. Sed maximum Laudis
 Monumentum est hæc *Cathedralis Nostra*; Cujus prima
 Fundamenta posuit An. Dom. MXCVI°. Deinde
 Autoritate *Regia* & *Papali* instructus, in eam Cathedralam
 Suam Episcopatum *Theodfordo* transtulit. Cænobiun
 Etiam adjecit, & cum amplis redditibus
 Ditasset, sexaginta Monachis *Benedictinis* ad divina
 In Ecclesia sua celebranda replevit. Quos postea
Henricus VIII^{us}. Anno Regni XXX°. in *Decanum* &
Capitulum transmutavit. Tandem cum hunc
 Episcopatum XXIX annos tenuisset,
 XI. Cal. Aug. A°. Dni. MCXIX°. vita quam optima Egerat
 Defunctus exuvias carnis suæ in spem Felicis Resurrectionis
 Hic Reposuit.
 Hoc Monumentum nuperæ Rebellionis rabie
 Dirutum, Restituerunt Decanus & Capitulum hujus
 Ecclesiæ A°. Dni MDCLXXXII.

The arms said to be born by this Bishop, are,
Losinga, per pale *B. G.* three lions rampant *arg.* in a bordure go-
 boné *arg.* and *az.*
 But it is a feigned coat, in allusion to that of the Earl of *Pembroke*,

Lord Chancellor in 1088;⁴ and indeed I believe he never bare any, unless the arms of the BISHOPRICK, viz.

Az three mitres stringed or.

For on his seal there are no arms at all.⁵

2. *EBORARD*, *Ebrard*, or *Everard*, Archdeacon of *Salisbury*, after a vacancy of the SEE for three years, succeeded, being consecrated *June 12*, 1121, by *Ralf* Archbishop of *Canterbury*;⁶ he was chaplain to Bishop *Herbert*,⁷ and witness to his deed in 1101;⁸ being son of *Roger* Earl of *Arundel*, by *Adeliza* or *Alice*, his second wife, daughter of *Everard de Pusachio*, and was chaplain to *William Rufus*, and *Henry I.*

In his time the *Jews* crucified a boy named *William*, who being canonized, brought much honour and profit to this church, by the accession of pilgrims to visit his shrine; the account of which is recited at large before, at p. 26.

H. Huntingdon says, he was deposed for his cruelty; and others acknowledge they know not wherefore: the *Norwich Annals* saying only that he retired from *Norwich* in 1145;⁹ the truth was, he was not reconciled to the King, for joining with the Earl of *Norfolk*, who revolted from him;¹ for which reason, he entered the abbey of *Fountains* in *Yorkshire*,² and there continued to his death, which happened *Oct. 12*, 1149;³ according to *Cotton*; and was interred in his own cathedral, but in what part is not known, there being no memorial now remaining.

He confirmed under his seal, the gifts of his predecessor to his convent, added many of his own,⁴ and granted a manor in *Blickling* which belonged to the church, to *John*, son of *Robert*, to be held by the service of a knight's fee.⁵

King *Henry I.* granted him 10*l.* yearly rent out of his hundreds of *Blofeld* and *Walsam*, during life.

He was at the consecration of *Canterbury* monastery, according to the *Saxon Chronicle*,⁶ and at a council held at *Westminster*, when

⁴ Coll. P. L. N.

⁵ Mr. *Tho. Martin* of *Palegrave* hath the seal of this Bishop among his collections.

⁶ Wharton.

⁷ Mon. Ang. tom. i. fo. 410. Vincent against Brook, fo. 16. Ordingus Vitalis, p. 578. Dug. Bar. p. 27.

⁸ Mon. Ang. vol. i. 411.

⁹ Wharton, 397.

¹ See p. 26.

² The abbey of *St. Stephen* de *Fontney* in *Normandy*, as some imagine; but if he was buried in this cathedral, as most say, it is most likely he died at *Fountains* in *Yorkshire*.

³ Weever saith, *Oct. 15*, 1150, fo. 789.

⁴ See among the revenues of the Priory.

⁵ Carta Dni. Norvicensis de veteri feofamento. Eborardus Episcopus Johi.

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filio Roberti, manerium de Blicklinga de Dominio Episcopi Norvicensis per servic. i militis, quod modo tenet Wills. frater suus. Lib. Nig. Scij. edit. per Hearne, p. 280.

⁶ P. 235. An. MCXXX. Ðiſ gearſ re Wýnſtepe of Lant-pana-býn halgobſnam þone Eþce-þiſcop Willelm þeſ ðæſeſ iv. Non. Ðar. Ðeſ þænon þaſ biſcoper. Johan of Roue-ceſtre. Gilbert Univerſal of Londe. þeanu of Win-ceaſtre. Alex-ander of Lincolne. Roger of Sæpeſ-býn. Simon of Wiſgon-ceaſtre. Roger of Louentne-Loſeſneſ of Baðe. Coupanð of Norwic. &c.

Robert Bishop of Bath was consecrated; and was a married man, his sons being mentioned in a *charter* granted to the abbey of *Wimondham*:⁷ he divided the archdeaconry of *Suffolk* into two archdeaconries,⁸ and founded the hospital and church of *St. Paul* in *Norwich*,⁹ of which, more hereafter. The arms ascribed to him are,

Gul. a fess nebule between six stars *arg.*

Which is a feigned coat, born by the name of *Everard*. His true arms are,

Gul. in a bordure *arg.* a lion rampant *or.*

But he hath none on his seal, as I am informed, not having seen any seal of him myself.

Ralf, son of *Eborard*, had his anniversary kept in this church, and 14s. was settled for a *pittance* for the monks on that day.¹

3. *WILLIAM TURBUS*, *Turb*, *Turbes*, *de Turba-Villa*, or *TURBERVILLE*, which was his true name, was a *Norman* by birth, but in his youth coming over into *England*, was placed among the first monks that *Herbert* introduced here.

About 1130, by the name of *William Turberville*, he witnessed Bishop *Everard*'s charter of confirmation of the cell at *Rumburgh*, to the abbey of *St. Mary* at *York*; and was then *sub-prior* of this monastery, and afterwards *PRIOR* here; from which office he was elected *BISHOP*, by his monks, in 1146,² at the deposition of Bishop *Everard*, and consecrated at *Canterbury* by *Theobald*, Archbishop there, the same year.

He gave his monks the manor of *Sechesford* to hold in fee-farm for ever, by the rent of 20*l.* a year, in order to recompense them for their kindness shown him;³ for this Bishop, sticking close to the cause of *Tho. Becket* Archbishop of *Canterbury*,⁴ who was then beyond sea, notwithstanding the King's prohibition, openly excommunicated Earl *Hugh* and others, in his cathedral, as he was enjoined by the Archbishop, and then coming down from the pulpit, walked to the high-altar, and laid down his pastoral staff thereon, saying, *Let him that dare, seize either the lands, goods, or possessions of my church?* and then entering the monastery, lived with the monks. Not content with this, to show his great zeal and friendship to the Archbishop, he called a *synod* of all his clergy, and openly excommunicated *Gilbert* Bishop of *London*, and others, for resisting him;⁵ which so enraged the King, that he dared not leave the monastery, but kept himself in *sanctuary* till his wrath was appeased.

In 1152, he was witness to the charter of covenants between King *Stephen*, and *Henry* Duke of *Normandy*, about his succession to the crown.⁶ In which it is to be noted, that he is mentioned before

⁷ Ebrardo milite de Bocsted. Witness to a deed of Bishop *Turb*'s in my collections. 1150, soon after *Everard*'s death, but by error. Wharton, vol. i. fo. 409.

⁸ Spelm. Gloss. 39 *b*.

⁹ Mon. Ang. vol. i. fo. 461. Vol. iii. fo. 43. ³ Mon. Ang. tom. i. fo. 41, &c.

¹ E Regro 7^o. Eccle. Cath. fo. penult.

² Many make his consecration in 1150, soon after *Everard*'s death, but by error. Wharton, vol. i. fo. 409.

³ Mon. Ang. tom. i. fo. 41, &c.

⁴ See *Becket*'s Letter to this Bishop, in Fox, fo. 217.

⁵ Hoc quidem fecit primus venerabilis frater noster Norwicensis in synodo proxime habitâ. Tho. in Epist. ad Roger Wygorn.

Richard Bishop of *London*, &c. which shows there was then no precedence as since settled, but each took place according to their consecration.⁷

About this time he advised the foundation of *Old Bukenham priory*, which he also confirmed.⁸

In 1158, he paid 200 marks for *scutage* to King *Henry II.* for the army in *Wales*,⁹ and his knights paid 53*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* for that purpose: and in 1160, two marks for every knight's fee for the 3*d.* *scutage* when the King besieged *Tholouse*.¹

In 1164, he was one of the witnesses to the deed of the nobility and clergy, of the recognizance of the King's laws in the King's presence, and of part of the customs and privileges of them and their ancestors.

In 1168, he confirmed the gift of *Helman de Bidun*, and of the Lady *Agnes*, daughter of *Pain Fitz-John*, his wife, to the canons of *St. Mary* at *Missenden*, of a mark of silver issuing from the lands of their tenants in *Sutton*.²

In 1171, the cathedral was much injured by an accidental fire;³ and in the evening of *Christmas day*, 1173, as the people went to *vigils*, a light brighter than break of day appeared on a sudden, and continued all night, and oftentimes was seen, with exceeding redness, like the morning sun; so that our *auroræ boreales* are no new *phænomena*, as some modern philosophers would pretend.⁴

I have seen two original deeds of this Bishop's, one is in my own collections, but the seals are both lost.

By the first he confirms to *Robert* his butler six acres of land in *Dedeholm*, which *Nigel* formerly owned, and voluntarily gave the monks of *Norwich*; who with consent of *John* their prior, granted them in fee to *Robert* aforesaid, paying 18*d.* per annum to their church: this deed is witnessed by *William* the Archdeacon, *Jeffry* his steward, Master *Stangrin*, *Nicholas* and *Roger*, his chaplains, and *Josceline*, brother to the Archdeacon, &c.

The other is, the confirmation of a PATRON's presentation of a clerk to his portion in the church of *Stoke*, and at that time was the same as institution is now; which being the oldest original of this kind that I ever met with, I have added it by way of note,⁵ for such of my readers as are curious this way.

⁶ Rymer, de Convention, b. tom. i. fo. 14.

⁷ Col. P. L. N.

⁸ Hist. Norf. vol. i. p. 384.

⁹ Madox. Hist. Exch. fo. 437.

¹ Lib. Rub. Scij. Rot. 7.

² E Registro Missenden, fo. 35.

³ Wharton, 397.

⁴ A^o. 1173, the Chronicle in the Gild-hall speaks of these *auroræ boreales* (for such they were) in this manner, "nocte natalis Domini lux quasi diurna circumfulsit populos euntes ad vigiliis, et Dominica lx^e. ad vespas, usque ad medium noctem horrendi rubores in cælo visi sunt, et aurore lucis, velut estate mediâ. Nec mora, sequitur guerra inter patrem et filium regis."

⁵ Universis sancte matris ecclesie filijs, *Wills.* Dei gratiâ Norwicensis Episcopus salutem. Universitati vestre notum facimus, nos in perpetuum elemosinam dedisse et concessisse *Radulfo* sacerdoti, filio *Gaufredi*, totam portionem ecclesie de *Stoches*, que pertinet ad favdum *Hugonis* de *Polesteda* cum oblationibus, terris, et decimis, et omnibus alijs rebus ad jus ejusdem portionis pertinentibus. Et hoc facimus presentatione predicti *Hugonis*, ejusdem portionis advocati, volumus itaque et auctoritate episcopali precipimus, ut teneat libere, honorifice et inconcusse, et nemo ei presumat inferre injuriam. Hijs testibus, *Johanne* Vicario, *Johanne* Monacho, *Turstino* Capellano, *Erinaldo* Lupello, Magistro Ni-

He died, according to *Cotton*, in 1174, on the 17th of *January*, and was buried in the choir, on the north side of *Herbert*, in the very place where Bishop *Montague* was (long after him) interred.

A seal of this Bishop remains fixed to the instrument of *profession* of *Silvester* Abbot of *St. Austin's* in *Canterbury*, A°. 1152,⁶ among the archives of that church.

His arms are,

TURBERVILLE, *arg.* three bugle horns *sab.* stringed *gul.*

4. *JOHN*, Dean of *Salisbury*, succeeded; surnamed of *Oxford*, the place of his birth and education, according to the fashion of that time, when it was customary for a learned spiritual person to drop his father's name, although worshipful and ancient, and assume that of the place he was born in.⁷

Before his consecration he was one of the King's chaplains, and in 1164,⁸ standing firm to him against *Becket*, was sent to Pope *Alexander III.* with a complaint against the Archbishop, where he did so much for the King's cause, that he got him elected with the consent of all the *monks*, Bishop of this *see*, at *Eynesham*, Nov. 26, 1175,⁹ and he was consecrated by *Richard* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, at *Lamb-kithe*, on the 14th of *Dec.* following.

Being highly in favour with *Henry II.* in 1176, he was sent his ambassadour into *Sicily*,¹ to deliver *Joan* his daughter in marriage to the *Sicilian* King, which he performed at *St. Giles's*, Nov. 9, and returned to the King at *Nottingham*, before *Christmas*.

In the mean time, *Hugh Petro Leon* Cardinal Deacon of *St. Angelo*, called a *convocation*, in which he granted the King some *liberties*, contrary to the privileges of the clergy;² in recompense of which, at the request of this Bishop, joined by the Bishop of *Ely*, another favourite, employed by the Archbishop for this purpose, he obtained of the King,

1. That no *spiritual* person should be brought before any *temporal* judge *personally*, except for *temporal* matters.

2. That no *see* or *abbey* should be kept void in the King's hands above one year.

3. That whoever slew a *spiritual* person, and was convicted of it, should be punished as the *temporal* law required, such offenders, before, being only excommunicated.

He was present in the great *council* when the grand cause between the Kings of *Castile* and *Navarre* was tried, who submitted all their differences to the King's decision.³

cholao, Magistro Waltero, Radulfo Clerico, Radulfo Presbitero de Caven-dis, Magistro Johanne, Brientio Priore de Briesethe, Hugone Presbitero de Newetuna, Ebrardo Milite de Bocsteda, Fulcone Milite de Geddinges. Rico. Castel.

⁶ Append. to Mr. Bately's *Canterb.* N°. 34. See part 5, cap. i.

⁷ *Hol.* vol. ii. fo. 628.

⁸ *Tyrrel*, vol. ii. fo. 324.

⁹ *Ralf de Diceto.* int. *Decem Scriptorum*, fo. 590.

¹ *Weever*, fo. 789, saith he was employed in divers embassies, as to *Rome*, to *Seines* in France, and to *Sicily*, to marry *Joan*, third and youngest daughter to King *Henry*, to William II. King of *Sicily*, Duke of *Apulia*, and Prince of *Capua*.

² *Atlas*, p. 369.

³ *Hoveden*, pt. 2, p. 560. *Madox's Hist. Exch.* p. 13.

In 1179, he was sent, with three more, to the council of *Lateran*, in the name of the *clergy* of *England*.⁴

And now, the King being exceedingly desirous to have the laws in general strictly executed, and justice faithfully administered to all men, tried all orders of men in his nation, by making them *justices*: and finding his design not answered, hoped to find among the clergy such as would not be corrupted by bribes, nor for fear or friendship, swerve from just judgment, and therefore he made the Bishops of *Norwich*, *Ely*, and *Winchester*, principal *justices* of his realm.⁵

In 1184, he settled all differences between *Givarius* Prior of the hospital of *St. John* of *Jerusalem*, and *H. Prior* of *Dunstable*; and afterwards being at *Waltham* with the King, when he made his will, he was appointed to dispose of his charities.⁶

In 1187, he took the cross, as a devotee to the *Holy Land*.⁷

In 1190, he paid 20 marks into the *Exchequer* for the *scutage* of *Wales*.⁸ and

In 1197, sat in the court of *Exchequer*, and determined causes there, with his other associates.⁹

He built the church of the *Holy-Trinity* at *Ipswich*, and consecrated it, and repaired its offices lately destroyed by fire.¹

The *cathedral*, which till now was never perfectly finished, he not only completed, but repaired that part which was burnt in his predecessor's time, and restored it to its ancient beauty, adding all such ornaments as were then wanting: being a great benefactor to the convent, he built some alms-houses for the poor and impotent thereto belonging.²

So much was he famed for politicks and learning, that *Daniel Morley*, who travelled even to *Arabia* for knowledge in the *mathematicks*, dedicated his most celebrated treatise on that subject to him. *Pitts* says,³ he was indefatigable in his studies, much busied in reading and writing history, especially that of his own country, being of a solid judgment, great eloquence, and very expert in transacting all weighty affairs.

He wrote one book of the *History* of the *Kings* of *ENGLAND*.

Another in *Defence* of the *KING* against *Archbishop BECKET*.

An Account of his *Embassy* into *SICILY*.

Besides divers *Epistles* and *Orations* to *Richard* *Archbishop* of *Canterbury*, and such like.⁴

I have seen two of his original deeds, one is in my own collections, but hath lost its seal, by which he confirms the grant of *Girard* Prior of *Norwich* to *Henry* son of *Algar* of *Flegg*, of 8 acres and three roods of land at *Winterton*, and 10 acres in *Dodeholm*, which *Nigel* formerly held; paying 3s. 4d. *per annum* to the convent. *Jeffry* the *Archdeacon*, *Master Rob. de Waxtenesham* (or *Waxham*), *Robert de Chipenham*, *Warine de Rollesby*, *William de Burgh*, *Ric. de Ramesle*, *Roger de Martham*, *Gervase de Hemesbi*, and others, being witnesses.

⁴ Atlas, p. 369.

⁵ Finalis concordia facta in Curia Dni. Regis apud Westm. A^o. 26 H. 2, coram G. Eliensi. I. Norwicensi Episcopis, Willo Basset et alijs justiciarijs Dni. Regis, &c. Ex. Autog.

⁶ Madox Formulæ Anglicanum.

⁷ Cron. Walt. Hemingford, l. 2.

⁸ p. 812. Gafe, vol. ii.

⁹ Madox's Hist. Exch. p. 462.

¹ Ibid. p. 57.

² Wharton, 409.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Pitts, p. 254, 265.

⁵ Bale Cent. 3.

The other is in the collections of Mr. *Tho. Martin*, and is a *confirmation* of 6 acres and an half in *Humersfield*, to *Robert de Sandcroft*, ancestour to the late *Archbishop* of that name, which *Rob. Husebond*, the Bishop's man, (or tenant,) gave him, and of 3 acres and an half which *Gervase*, son of *Rob. Husebond*, sold to the aforesaid *Rob. de Sandcroft*, for 4s. and released and abjured it, in the Bishop's own chamber at *Humersfield*, to be held by the rent of 16d. a year to the Bishop's manor of *Humersfield*, and 5d. to every aid or tax laid on that town.

He died *June 2*, 1200, and was buried in the choir of the cathedral,⁵ on the north side of Bishop *Turb*, and is called *JOHN the First*, being the first bishop of that name.

I have met with no arms of this Bishop; his *rebus*, which probably he used as arms, was,

Arg. an ox *sab.* unguled *or.* passing a *FORD* proper.

5. *JOHN the Second*, surnamed *de Grey*, *Grai*, or *Graa*, as I find it sometimes spelt, was descended from *Anschitel de Grey*, a *Norman*, who came in with the Conqueror, and had large possessions of his gift, being second son of *Richard de Grey*, son of the said *Anschitel*, and uncle to *Robert de Grey* Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Worcester*,⁶ and afterwards *Archbishop* of *York*, who was son of *Hawise de Grey*,⁷ sister-in-law to the said *John*.

The first considerable mention I find made of him, is, in the first year of King *John*, A°. 1199, when that King, by charter dated the 6th of *April*, granted *Kersale hermitage* to the monks of *Lenton* in *Nottinghamshire*; which charter was given by the hands of *Simon* *Archdeacon* of *Ely*, and *John Grey*: whereby it appears, that he was one of the keepers of the great seal; by another, of lands granted to *Bury* abbey, he is called *Archdeacon* of *Cleveland*; and in another of the same date, *Archdeacon* of *Gloucester*.

In 1200, he was the King's *secretary*, *chaplain*, and a *justice itinerant*; and being elected Bishop of *Norwich*, was consecrated in the chapel of *St. Catherine* at *Westminster*, by *Hubert Walter* *Archbishop* of *Canterbury*, on the 24th of *Sept.* contrary to the appeal of the monks of *Canterbury*, who pleaded, that no Bishop could be consecrated out of the *metropolitica* church of *Canterbury*, without their license, whose impertinence, though *Hubert* minded it not, yet the monks afterwards gained their point; and about 1235, got a solemn charter from *Edmund* their *Archbishop*, that no bishop belonging to the *jurisdiction* of their church should be consecrated any where but there, without their license.

Immediately after his election, before he was consecrated, he had license to resume to his church of *Norwich*, all manors, lands and

⁵ Sepultus est ante magnum altare cum predictis, sc. Herberto et Willelmo. Cotton.

⁶ Hist. Norf. vol. ii. p. 300.

⁷ Ego *Hawisia de Grey* vidua, pro animabus omnium antecessorum et consanguineorum, et precipue pro anima *Johannis de Grey* fratris mei quondam *Norwicensis* *Episcopi*, assensu *Dni. Roberti de Grey* filij et heredis mei, con-

cessi et quantum ad patronam pertinet dedi Deo et Sce. Marie de *Oseney* et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus ecclesiam de *Cornewell* ad donationem meam pertinentem in puram et perpetuam eleemosinam. Testibus *Dno. Waltero de Grey*, *Wygorniensis* *Episcopo* filio meo, &c. Mss. penes *P. L. Norroy*, p. 15, excerpt. e *Cartis* per *Ric. St. George*.

churches, which had been aliened by his predecessors, to the damage of the church.

In 1201, being grown rich, and a great favourite of the King's, he gave 4000 marks (a vast sum at that time) to have the custody of the land and heir of *Oliver D'eyncourt*, with his marriage, with the King's consent, and without disparagement;⁸ and the same year being then also the King's chaplain, and one of the itinerant judges, he built the palace and all the buildings thereto belonging, at his manor of *Geywood* by *Lynn*, which palace and towns belonged to the see till the exchange made by *Henry VIII.*

In 1203, he had a grant of the custody of the land and heir of *Hugh de Hastings*, a potent baron, and of the marriage of *Helen* his widow, at the same time procuring a market to his town of *Lyn*,⁹ and the custody of the manor of *Swaffham* in *Norfolk*, which then belonged to the Earl of *Britain*. And what was it this rich Bishop could not obtain? For this year the King being in great necessity for money, pawned his regalia to him, viz. his great crown, the gilt sword, the surcoat, cloak, dalmatick,² girdle, sandals, gloves, and spurs;³ all which afterwards, he acknowledged to have received by the hands of *John de Ufford*, the Bishop's chaplain.

In 1205, the 7th of King *John*, being then president of the council,⁴ he was elected Archbishop of *Canterbury*, by the monks, approved by the Pope, and confirmed and put into possession by the King. But the Pope finding him unfit for his turn, would undo all again, and have *Stephen de Langton* made Archbishop. This contest is recited at large in the *English* historians, as *Brady*, *Tyrrel*, &c.; and is said by some of them to have given rise to all the troubles and wars which ensued: as Archbishop of *Canterbury* elect, in 1206, he witnessed the grant of the Emperor *Otto*, whilst he was Earl of *Poictou*, to the monks of *Charron* in *France*.⁵ *Holingshed*,⁵ *Mat. Paris*,⁶ &c. say, that on the death of *Hubert* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, before he was buried, the young monks elected *Reginald*, their Sub-prior, Archbishop, without the King's knowledge; but the rest disdaining that election, desired the King to let them choose a fit pastor, which he readily consented to, and privately prevailed on them to elect *John de Grey*, his chaplain, and president of his council, who was then at *York* about the King's business, where they sent for him, and after he had done it, he came to *Canterbury*, and there, in the presence of the King and his nobles, the Prior of *Canterbury* proclaimed him legally chosen, and the King immediately dispatched some monks to *Rome*, for the bull of Pope *Innocent III.* to confirm him; but the Bishops, suffragans of *Canterbury*, complaining to the Pope against the monks, that they had chosen an Archbishop rashly without them,

⁸ Rot. Pip. 3 Joh.

⁹ Carta 5 Johis. m. 22, n. 134.

² The dalmatick is a long white garment, used by the priests and deacons, so called because first made in Dalmatia; it was also used at the coronation of kings, as appears by the inventory of the royal wardrobe. At Ric. II. coronation, A°. 1377, "expleto hymno, erectus est Rex ab Archiepiscopo et indutus est primò tunica Sci. Edwardi, et post,

ejusdem Dalmaticâ. Stavely's Hist. of Churches, p. 187.

² Magna corona, gladium deauratum, tunica, pallium, dalmatica, bandera, sandalia, cirotecæ, et calcaria. Rot. Pat. 5. Joh. M. 6.

³ Coke's Inst. pt. iv. fo. 55.

⁴ Pat. 7 Joh. M. 4. Rymer.

⁵ Fo. 169, vol. ii.

⁶ P. 284, &c.

the *Pope*, to please both sides, as he thought, annulled both the elections,⁷ so that he was never consecrated; and decreed all future elections to be in the monks, for which service they at his request elected *Stephen Langton*, a cardinal, but an *Englishman*; for which the King proscribed the monks, whence arose a great quarrel between the King and Pope.

In 1207, he gave the King one *palfrey* for letters patents for all the liberties of *Magna Carta* to be allowed amply to his church;⁸ and another, to have *duplicates*⁹ of the CHARTER which he had obtained for his town of LYN; for it was owing to this Bishop that *Lyn* ever had a CHARTER, as the original CHARTER of King JOHN, now in the custody of that corporation, testifies.¹ The whole of its liberties before that time being in the Bishop; and consequently *he*, as well as the King, was obliged to grant them a CHARTER also, or else the King's had not been valid against his successors; wherefore by CHARTER dated at *London*, he confirmed the King's CHARTER; and says, that whereas the King gave him leave to grant to his town of LENN, the same liberties that any *burgh* had in *England*, which ever he would choose, he declared that he chose *Oxford*; for two reasons perhaps, because their liberties were large, and in respect to *John of Oxford*, his predecessor, whom he had a good value for.

Soon after this, he confirmed the appropriation of the church of *Binham* to the monks there.²

Sir *James Ware*, Knt. in his catalogue of the chief governours of *Ireland*, under the year 1210, mentions this Bishop to have been *Lord Chief Justice of Ireland*,³ which is confirmed by Mr. *Wharton's* notes on *Cotton's* history; and that he was there, is certainly true;⁴ for from the rolls of the archives of *Dublin* it appears, that he wrote to the King out of *Ireland*, to certify him that he had given seizin to *Alan of Galaway*, of the lands he had given him. And indeed he was of great service to *Ireland*, for he reformed the coin, so that the *Irish* money was current there and in *England* also, being made as heavy and as fine as the *English* coin was. *Weever*, fo. 790, says, that when the King had repressed the rebellious *Irish*, and broken and dispersed their forces, he left this Bishop as an hardy, able man, of singular wisdom, and tried fidelity, *Prorex* or *Lord Deputy* of *IRELAND*, that by such his commission he might keep that stiff-necked nation in obedience.

A MSS. chronicle formerly belonging to *Bury abbey*,⁵ recites, that in 1212, this Bishop gathered an army, entered the King of *France's* territories, and took several castles;⁶ but that King meeting him with his forces, put him to flight, but could not retake his castles. This year he answered for 35 knights fees, that he held, and in 1213, had a *quietus* or acquittance by writ, from the *scutage* of

⁷ Cassatis electionibus Norwicensis Episcopi et Sub-prioris Cantuariensis, &c. A^o. 1207. See Hol. fo. 169.

⁸ Madox's Hist. Exch. 281.

⁹ There were many copies of the same charter. See the reason at p. 40.

¹ JONES, &c. noveritis. Nos ad instantiam et petitionem venerabilis patris nostri JOHIS. NORWICENS. Episcopi Secundi, concessisse et presenti carta

confirmasse burgensibus de Lenna quod burgus de Lenna sit LIBER BURGUS in perpetuum et habeat socc. et sacc. &c.

² Dug. Mon. i. fo. 346. Test. Alano de Grey.

³ Hol. vol. i. fo. 174.

⁴ Apud Crakfergum.

⁵ Olim. pen. P. L. N.

⁶ Hol. vol. i. fo. 176.

Scotland, for 48 knights fees and an half, and a fourth part;⁷ so great were the revenues belonging to this bishoprick at that time.

In 1214, he was sent with *William* Earl of *Salisbury*, the King's brother, to the Emperor *Otho*, and was a witness to King *John*'s agreement, to pay 12,000 marks a year, till restitution should be made to the several bishops, according to the *Pope's* decree.⁸ After his return from *Ireland*,⁹ he was sent on an embassy to the *Pope*,¹ and died as he returned home, at *St. John de Angelo*, near *Poicters*, Oct. 18, 1214,² and his body being brought hither, he was buried in his own cathedral.

In the 5th year of his consecration, he confirmed the charters of his predecessors to the *prior* and *convent*, at which time they released to him all their right in the profits of the FAIRS of *Lyn* and *Geywood*, and the *Saturday* market at *LYNN*, and all their salt pans, lands, rents, houses, and lay-fees, which belonged to the priory of *Lyn*; for which he gave them in exchange all his right in the manor of *Sechesford*, (now *Sechey* by *Lyn*;) and the manor of *Great Cressingham*, except the advowson, and the service of the knights fees there, reserving to himself and successors, the same authority that they had in the other manors of the monks.

And by other CHARTERS, which will occur under the revenues of the convent, it appears that he was a good benefactor to that society.

At his death, he left the church of *Swetford* in *Oxfordshire*, with the chapel of *Senewell*, which he had of the grant of *Henry de Oylly*, to the *Austin* canons of *Osney* in that county, which gift the said *Henry* confirmed.³

He persuaded King *JOHN* to found the *gild* of the *Holy Trinity* at *LYN*, the brethren of which were bound under the penalty of a gallon of wine, to have mass celebrated every *Trinity Sunday* in *St. Margaret's* church, for the souls of the said King and Bishop.

He was a great *historiographer*, well versed in the laws of the land, and thereby fit for *chief justice* of *ENGLAND*, which great station he managed with such prudence and dexterity, that he was deservedly entirely beloved by the King; for he was a pleasant and facetious companion, of great learning, ready counsel, merry and jocund where it was seemly, and yet reserved when necessary so to be; and notwithstanding what *Mat. Paris* says,⁴ was a lover of virtue and despiser of vice; he was a great *antiquarian*, and writer. His history he entituled, *SCHALE-CRONICON*, as *Pitts*⁵ says. He wrote also a book of *Epistles*; and Mr. *Thompson* in his preface to *Jeffry of Monmouth's History*,⁶ says that he wrote against *Will. Parvus* or *Petit*,⁷ in defence of *Jeffry's History* standing up for the truth of the existence of King

⁷ Rot. Pip. Joh.

⁸ Rymer, vol. i. fo. 174, 87.

⁹ Atlas, 370.

¹ Phillips in his *Pourveyance*, p. 57, saith that he was in a council or synod held at *ROME*.

² Weever and Godwin err as to the time of his death. His anniversary was kept October 18, when the sacrist paid 3s. 4d. to the almoner, to distribute to the poor.

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³ Mss. pen. P. L. N. p. 15, excerpt.

² Cartis per. Ric. St. George.

⁴ Fo. 221, 2. He calls him an evil counsellor, giving counsel non pro ratione sed pro voluntate. Pryn's *Lordly Prelacy*, part 2, p. 248.

⁵ Pitts, 238.

⁶ Page, 31.

⁷ This author is commonly called *Gulielmus Neubrigensis*, or *Will. of Newbury*

Arthur,⁸ who, because *Gildas* and *Bede* have not mentioned him, *Petit* and his adherents would wholly deny.

His paternal coat which he bore before he was Bishop, was,

GREY, barry of six *arg.* and *az.* in chief a label of three points *erm.* And instead thereof added the arms of his *see*, on a bend, *viz.* Three mitres *or.*

At his death, the *see* was void seven years, and was committed to Master *Ralf de Warham*, a monk of *Norwich*, and others, who yearly accounted with the King for the profits thereof. At length,

6. *PANDULF*, surnamed *Masca*, obtained it in this manner; the Pope being angry that King *John* had driven *Stephen Langton*, whom he had made Archbishop contrary to the King's mind, out of the land, stirred up his nobles against him, which filled the kingdom full of troubles: at last he sent this *Pandulf*,⁹ who was a learned and subtle man, as his LEGATE into *England*, who by his interposition made a general peace, which, whether good or not, at that time pleased all parties so well, that the King, at their request, got the *convent* to choose him Bishop here in 1218, (as most authors say,) but by a record I have seen, he was called by the Pope, *Elect of NORWICH*, in 1215;¹ and probably might be so, before he came over, and got it confirmed here: however it was, in 1218, he was acknowledged *elect of NORWICH*; and returning to *Rome* in 1221, having there laid down his *legateship*, was ordained priest, and consecrated Bishop by Pope *Honorius III.* May 29, 1222.

While he was at *Rome*, being a cunning man, he obtained a grant from the Pope, on showing that his *see* was in debt, that he, and all his successors, should have all the *first fruits* of the clergy of the diocese for their own; which they always enjoyed till *Henry* the Eighth's time.²

He stood up stoutly for the liberties of his *see*.

In 1220, he was acquitted from paying the *scutage* of 48 fees and an half, and a 4th part, belonging to his bishoprick.³

It is plain that both King and Pope sometimes had shares in the *taxes* raised on the subjects, though the Pope would never allow the King's share to be of *right*, but only *lent*; for on the King's agreeing that *Pandulf*, as *legate* to the Pope, should levy a *twentieth* part of the value of the clergy's *benefices*, it appears he *lent* the King, for so doing, 2700 marks out of it.⁴

⁸ Bale Cent. 3 a. fo. 263.

⁹ He is called by some, *Ranulph*, by others *Ralf* and *Randolf*, but erroneously. *Nevile*, p. 142, gives him a great character.

¹ INNOCENTIUS Episcopus, &c. dilecto filio PANDULFO Subdiacono et familiari, n^o NORWIC. electo, &c. Dat. Lateran. II. Nov. Pont. A^o. XVIII. The Atlas, p. 371, says he was a CARDINAL above 40 years, but without proper authority, for if it had been so, he would have been called so in this instrument. See also Wharton, vol. i. 410.

Godwin, indeed, (on what authority I know not,) says that he was made cardinal by Pope *LUCIUS III.* of the title of the XII. Apostles, and continued so many years; but I conclude it a mistake, for he is never named so in the many records I have seen concerning him.

² Cotton says, they received them till 1288, to the great injury of the clergy, who indeed gained an intermission for some time, but the succeeding Bishops reclaimed them.

³ Madox, Excheq. p. 463.

⁴ Pat. A^o 4 H. III. Rot. 4. d.

It is no wonder to find many *Italians* at this time preferred to *benefices* in this diocese, the Bishop himself being of that nation.

The oldest institution that I have seen to any *vicarage* was made in 1226, by this Bishop, who then instituted *Rodfrid*, his nephew, to the *vicarage* of *Aylesham* in *Norfolk*,⁵ he collated also *John Indicis de Urbe*, an *Italian*, to the *vicarage* of *Suthereie*, &c.⁶

He was sent on divers embassies by several Popes, as to *Genoa*, by *Celestine III.* A°. 1196, to compose the differences between the people and the *Pisans*: to *Tuscia* with a cardinal, A°. 1198, to annul the league made by the cities of *Tuscany* without the *Pope's* consent: and lastly, into *England*, to appease the civil wars between King *John* and his barons; and to speak truth, (as most authors⁷ say, he was the chief instrument who persuaded that King most ignominiously and shamefully, to resign up his crown and kingdom to the *Pope*, to become his vassal to his eternal infamy, and submit himself to *Stephen Langton* and those prelates, who had not only interdicted the realm, so that for six years space all ecclesiastical sacraments, except baptism, confession, and the *viaticum*,⁸ ceased, but also *excommunicated* the King, published the *Pope's* deprivation of him from the crown, and instigated the *French King* to invade the realm, and usurp the crown thereupon.

This Bishop died in *Italy*, 16 Sept.⁹ 1226,¹ and was brought and buried in his cathedral of *Norwich*, as *Cotton* says; but the place of his sepulchre is not known. He was a benefactor to the monks;² and among other things gave them a chest of *relics* that he brought from *Italy*, to be repositied in the church, and died very rich, being of a covetous disposition;³ for which vice all his countrymen were very remarkable.

He is said to have born for arms,

Sab. a cross lozengy, in chief two escalops or.

And was succeeded by

7. *THOMAS DE BLUMVILLE*, *Blundeville*, or *Blunel*,⁴ for by all these names he is called; it appears by his arms that he was of the same family with the *Blundeviles* of *Newton Flotman* in *Norfolk*; and being nephew to *Hugh de Burgh*, then chief *justice* of *England*, was first by his interest made a *clerk* of the King's Exchequer, and afterwards Bishop here, being elected by the convent soon after

⁵ Vniversis presentes literas inspecturis, salutem in Domino. Noverit Vniversitas vestra, Nos divine pietatis intuitu, contulisse vicariam ecclesie de *Helisham* dilecto filio *RODFRIDO* nepoti nostro, ipsumque canonicè instituisse in eadem, salvis nobis et successoribus nostris consuetudinibus, et dignitatibus *Episcopalibus*. In cuius rei testimonium, has literas sibi duximus concedendas. Actum *Reati*, II. kal. Jan. Pontificatus Dni. *Honorii III.* P. P. A° decimo, Mad. Form. 305.

⁶ Reg. Castleacre, fo. 122 b.

⁷ Mat. Paris, fo. 204 to 278. Mat. West. A° 1207. Fox, fo. 226, 34, 55.

Prynne's Prel. part II. p. 248. Dugd. View of Troubles, &c. fo. 562.

⁸ The sacrament given to dying persons.

⁹ Godwin says, 17 Aug. Others, Aug. 16, but it is most probable the *Norwich* records are right, to which *Cotton* agrees.

¹ Weever says, 1227, by error. Fo. 369.

² Godwin, fo. 485.

³ Wharton, vol. i. fo. 410.

⁴ Chron. Thomæ Wykes. The see is said by some, to be vacant three years, Atlas, p. 371; but it is wrong, as is that of his being a judge.

Pandulf's death, to which the King gave his royal assent, Nov. 5,⁵ and discharged him from his service, and all accounts in the Exchequer; and on Sunday the 20th of Dec. 1226, he was consecrated in St. Catherine's chapel at Westminster, by Stephen Archbishop of Canterbury.

In 1227, he purchased lands in *Playford* in Suffolk:⁶ and in 1233, by *fine* then levied before Robert de Lexington, William de York, Ralf de Norwich, William de Lisle,⁷ and others, between the MAYOR and burgesses of LYN querents, and the said Bishop tenant, it was granted by the Bishop, that for the future, the Burgesses of Lyn might choose their own MAYOR, without the Bishop's consent, and also tax themselves at their own pleasure; which they could not do before, it being then the Bishop's burgh, and for the more certainty of the thing, the King was present in court, and gave his own consent to it. And this year, by special order of the Pope, he visited his diocese.⁸

In 1235, he gave the King 100*l.* to have the manor of *Baketon*, (now *Bacton* in Suffolk) confirmed to his bishoprick, that manor being of right an *escheat* to it.⁹

He was present at the grand feast held on St. Edmund's day at Bury monastery, and submitted so far, (to show the exemption of that monastery from episcopal power,) that the *abbot*, in the hood belonging to the secular clergy, gave the *blessing* after evening service to the people, and not the Bishop, though present, as the Register of that house observes. He died Aug. 16,¹ 1236, having borne the arms of

BLUNDEVILE, quarterly per fess indented *or* and *az.* a bend *arg.* And after he was Bishop, he added the arms of his SEE, bearing his own, In a bordure *az.* charged with eight mitres *or.*

8. RALPH, the eighth Bishop of this see, was consecrated soon after *Blundevile's* death,² and died in 1237,³ and the monks elected

SIMON DE ELMHAM, then Prior of their monastery, a grave and reverend man, not justly to be excepted against, for their Bishop: but the King would not consent to their election, but kept the bishoprick vacant till 1239, in which year the election was voided at Rome, and they were ordered to elect another, upon which, they chose

9. WILLIAM DE RALEIGH, *Ralee, Rayley, Radley, or Rawleigh*, a favourite chaplain of the King, prebendary of *Kentish-*

⁵ HENRICUS (3) Rex Anglia, &c. omnibus Christi fidelibus, &c. Sciatis nos electioni facte de dilecto et fidei nostro Thome de Blumville in episcopum NORWICIN, regium adhibuisse assensum, et a nexibus curie, et omnibus racionis absolvimus. Teste Meipso apud West. v. Nov. A^o Reg. Nri. XI.

E Registro III. Ecclesie cathedralis Norwic.

⁶ Fin. Suff. Lig. 2 N. 93.

⁷ Fin. Norff. Lig. 3 N. 64.

⁸ Wharton, vol. i. fo. 398.

⁹ Rot. Pip. Norff. and Suff. 20 and 21 of H. III.

¹ Weever, Godwin, the Annals of Rochester, the Obituary of Canterbury, say all, August 16, the Norwich Chronicle says, Sept. 1, John Wallingford's Annals, Aug. 20, the Annals of the Priory of Southwark, Sept. 15, the Atlas, Sept. 10, and others, Aug. 17.

² Godwin and the Atlas say, Oct. 28, which Wharton says could not be, because it was not a Sunday, he thinks therefore that he was elected then.

³ Weever says, in 1236, soon after his consecration. Fo. 869.

town, Prebend in *St. Paul's*, Treasurer of the church of *Exeter*, and Prebendary of *Litchfield*, who contrary to the knowledge of the monks, was just before elected Bishop of *Chester*; upon which the King gave him his *option*, and he accordingly chose the SEE of *Norwich*, and was consecrated thereto by *Edmund* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in *St. Paul's* at *London*, *Sept. 25*; ⁴ and not long after, the monks of *Winchester* chose him for their Bishop; which so displeased the King, that they were forced to choose another, and then they chose *Ralf Nevile* the chancellor, which so provoked the King against him, that he took away the seal, and with much trouble and expense got his election vacated at *Rome*, ⁵ and much ado there was for five or six years about it; at last, the monks rechose this Bishop, according to their first determination, which was quickly confirmed at *Rome*: but yet he met with much vexation before he was settled; ⁶ however, in 1243, he was confirmed to the SEE of *Winchester*, and afterwards by the *Pope's* letters to the King and Queen, was received into favour in 1244, and had leave to return into *England*. He died at *Turen*, *July 20*, in 1250.

In the year 1240, the King wrote to him, to certify him how many *Italian* clerks were beneficed in his diocese, and what was the value of their benefices; ⁷ and whether they were admitted by the *Pope's* provision, or by their proper patrons presentations: and what were the names of such clerks: and also to make diligent enquiry, and certify him before the octaves of *St. Martin*, how much money was granted the *Pope* in his diocese in the late contribution; and how much was collected and paid, and what still remained; for which he would owe him special thanks: but it seems he did not use much diligence in the affair, which something displeased the King. However, the next year he gave him his letters *patent*, ⁸ acknowledging that whereas the Bishops of his realm had freely given him an *aid* of 40s. from each knight's fee, well knowing his urgent necessity to sail into *Gascoign*, he owned it to be of their *free liberality*, and that it should not be any way prejudicial to their *ecclesiastical liberties* for the future.

This year he granted an *indulgence* ⁹ of 20 days *pardon* to all persons of his diocese that would contribute to the building of *St. Paul's* church in *London*. ¹

His anniversary was celebrated in this church on the 20th of *July*, ² being *St. Margaret's* day, when the *almoner* received of the *sacrist* two marks to be distributed to the poor; and the *pittancer* received two more, to be laid out for a *pittance* or *exceedings* for the monks dinner in the *refectory* or *hall*.

He is said to bare,

Gul. a bend lozenge *arg.* ³

⁴ Newcourt's Rep. vol. i. fo. 160, Godwin, p. 275, 486.

⁵ He appealed to *Rome*, and sent *Roger Bigod* and others, to get his election voided.

⁶ *Holingshed*, fo. 231, says the King's anger was increased, because he was confirmed by the *Pope*, without his knowledge; where see the account at large.

⁷ Dors. Claus. 25 H. III.

⁸ *Coia Mich.* 27 H. III. in *Scio.*

⁹ Indulgences or *pardons*, were granted not only by the *Pope*, but by the BISHOPS, and were used to collect money for particular occasions, people being fond to buy their pardon at such rates as they pleased.

¹ *Dugd. Hist. of St. Paul's*, edit. 2, p. 13.

² *E Reg. VII. Eccle. Cath.* fo. penult.

³ *Coll. P. L. N.*

10. *WALTER DE SUFFIELD*, so called from *Suffield* in *Norfolk*, the place of his first preferment, his surname being *Calthorp*, a name assumed by his ancestours from *Calthorp* in *Norfolk*, the ancient place of their residence, which manor this bishop bought, with that of *Erpingham*, of *Peter*, son and heir of Sir *Peter de Hautboys*, and settled them on *William de Calthorp*, his nephew and heir, and on the heirs of *William*; so that by this and other gifts, he raised his family very considerably.

He was regent or doctor of the decrees in the University of *Paris*,⁴ according to *Cotton*, and was elected by the monks here in 1243, confirmed by *Boniface* elect of *Canterbury*, in 1244; and soon after consecrated in the abbey church of *Carhow* by *Norwich*, at which time he granted an *indulgence* to all those that would give any thing to the repairs of *St. Paul's* in *London*.⁵

In 1246, this Bishop, as parson of *Hoxne*, granted to master *William de Horham* and his heirs, 30 acres in *Chickering*, which formerly were glebe of *Hoxne* church, paying 28s. *per annum* to the Bishop and his successours.⁶

In 1249, he resided at his palace at *Eccles*, and in 1250, obtained a charter of *free-warren* for him and his successours there, and in all the manors and lands belonging to the *bishoprick*; and the same year settled 10 marks yearly rent in *Lenn* on *Geffry de Lodnes* for life only.⁷

In 1252, he confirmed the foundation of the *free-chapel* of *St. Andrew* in *Halesby Lodne*,⁸ which was then founded and amply endowed by Sir *Roger de Hales*, son of *Walter de Suffield*; it was dated at *Charing*, (by *London*), where the ancient palace or city-house of this *bishoprick* stood, VIII. of the *calends* of *Sept.* Sir *Robert de Lisle* Archdeacon of *Colchester*, *Tho. de They*, his chaplain, *William de Whitewell*, *William de Pakenham*,¹ *Thomas de Walcote*, *Will. de Ludham*, clerks; *Giles de Whitewell*, *Will. de Wichingham*, and others, being witnesses.

In 1255, by the bull of Pope *Alexander*, he was joined with the abbot of *Peterburgh*, to collect the tenths, and the money paid by those who vowed to go a journey to the *Holy Land*, and were willing to redeem their vows for money.²

This year, the Bishop, according to the command of Pope *Innocent*, which he received the year before, drew up a description of the value of all the revenues belonging to the clergy of *England*, certified upon oath, and having reduced it to exact order, it was sent to the Pope, who confirmed it in 1256; it was called the *Norwich*, or *Walter's TAXATION*,³ and was used in all the following ratings of the clergy to all taxes.

He built and endowed *St. Giles's HOSPITAL*⁴ in this city, for the reception of pilgrims, travellers, and poor people: and founded that

⁴ I rather think, of *OXFORD*, by his legacy to that University.

⁵ Dug. Hist of *St. Paul's*, edit. 2. p. 13.

⁶ Fines Norff. 31 H. III. L. 5. N. 46.

⁷ Ibid. L. 6. N. 26.

⁸ Autog. penes me. sub. sigillo Epi.

⁹ He seems to have assumed the name

of *Hales*, and to have been a brother to the Bishop, and was dead before he made his will.

¹ He was the Bishop's steward, and one of his executors.

² Rymer, vol i. fo. 603.

³ Hist. Norf. vol. i. p. 19, note 9.

⁴ Now called the *Old-Men's hospital*.

fine chapel of the *Virgin Mary*,⁵ at the east end of the cathedral, before the high altar of which he was interred.

He was a person well versed in all divine and human laws, of exceeding charity and great devotion, according to the religion of those times; as an instance of the former, when corn was very dear, he sold his plate and bought bread for the poor with the money; and of the latter, our histories afford us this, that on the 13th of Oct. 1247, when there was a portion of the *holy blood of Christ* (as it was then believed) showed in a most reverend wise in a solemn procession, the King himself carrying it in a chrystal glass under a canopy through the streets, from *St. Paul's* to *Westminster* abbey, with a mighty throng, this Bishop preached a sermon therè in commendation of that *relick*, pronouncing 6 years and 116 days *pardon* granted by the Bishops present, to all that came to reverence it; yea, of such an eminent sanctity and affable behaviour was he, that the common people believed many miracles were wrought at his tomb;⁶ which afterwards became so enriched thereby, that it was esteemed a *shrine* to which *pilgrimages* were made; by which resort the chapel was made so remarkable and beautiful, that many persons of distinction were afterwards interred in it.

He was a most eloquent preacher, and one of the most famous bishops of his time.⁷

He died on *St. Wulstan's* day, May 20, 1257, at *Colchester*,⁸ and bare the arms of his family, viz.

CALTHORP, chequy or and az. a fess erm.

And after he was *bishop* added the arms of his SEE, on a canton.

His will bears date at the palace of *Horne*, on Monday before *Midsummer* day, A°. 1256, being the 12th of his *pontificate*; in which he commended his soul to God, the *Virgin Mary*, *St. Anne*, *St. Giles*, and all the *saints*; and ordered his body to be buried before the high altar of the new chapel of the blessed *Virgin* by him founded at the east end of the cathedral, at which altar he founded a monk daily to celebrate mass for his soul, and each monk having done so for a week, should enter his name in a book kept for that purpose, that all the monks might do it week after week in their several turns, for which service he gave the convent 100 marks, on further condition that they kept his *anniversary* for ever, and allowed 20s. on that day to the convent for a *pittance*, and distributed 20s. more by their *almoner* to the poor.

He gave 100*l.* for his funeral, ordering that wheresoever he died, as his body was brought hither, at all places he passed through, there should be large contributions made to the poor, and that where his body rested, all the aged, widows, and poor, whatever, that stood by it till it was carried on, should have every one a silver penny, and that none should stay by him above one day or one night, that others might come for that benefit.

He ordered all his debts to be justly paid, and that 25 *chaplains* should be found in the *diocese* for one whole year, to celebrate mass for his soul, the souls of his benefactors, and of those that he had been

⁵ It is demolished, and is now Mr. Franks's garden.

⁶ Mat. Paris, &c.

⁷ Pitts, p. 847.

⁸ Weever, fo. 790.

executor to, or administrator for, according to the *use* of the church of *Norwich*, for which he left 100 marks; and a 100 marks more to be distributed by his executors at their discretion, among the poor of the *diocese*; and 100 marks more to be distributed by *Will. de Whitewell*, *Jeffry de Lodne*, and *Will. de Pakenham*, in money and clothes, among the poor of his several manors; and 20 marks to be given by *Daniel de Beccles*, for the relief of poor oppressed persons in his *jurisdiction*.

He gave his great *cup* and *cupboard* thereto belonging, to reposit our LORD's body in; and other *relics* to the *cathedral*, with the two horses that drew his body to the burial; and all the furniture of his chapel entire as he received them, with one other horse.

His unfurred *mitre*, which was given him, and his *pastoral staff* which *Will. de Raleigh* Bishop of *Winchester* gave him, he bequeathed, with 20 marks, to the abbey of *St. Giles's* at *Provence*.

He gave an annuity of 16 marks a year, granted him by *Martin* lately rector of *Denham*, during the life of the said *Martin*, to the *monks*, for the honour, services, and kindnesses they did him, in preferring him to be their Bishop, and the better to enable them to keep his anniversary, &c.

Also to the Hospital of *St. Giles's* in *Norwich*, which he built for remission of his sins, 300 marks, to be used any way for the advantage of that *hospital*, by the consent of the *master* thereof and his executors; which hospital he recommended to their care to benefit it all they could out of his goods, which he trusted to their fidelity, ordering that the *hospital* should have no action against them. He gave also to this hospital, the *gilt cup* which was the blessed *St. Edmund's*, and the remainder of the lease of the land of *William Manduyt* in *Therling*, with the two ploughs there.

He bequeathed 20 marks to be distributed by *Sir Roger de Tremelye*, to the poor of the *diocese*, for the soul of *William le Envyse*; and 30 marks for the soul of *Dionise de Cotton*, to be distributed by *William de Whitewell*, to the poor of the *diocese*, and *Cotton* in particular, where *Dionise* was born; and 20 marks more to the poor of *Henyng-ham* for *Dionise's* soul; and to the monks of *St. Faith's* one mark; to the poor of *Beccles* and *Wyrtingworth*, and the poor parents of *Jeffry de Beccles*, 20 marks, by the hands of *Sir Philip*, his register, and *Daniel de Beccles*.

Twenty marks also, to the poor of *Briseworth* and *Accolt*, for the souls of *Sir Tho de Briseworth*, and *Tho de Accolt*,

Twenty marks for the soul of *Sir Peter de Hautboys*, by the hands of *Sir Hamon de Calthorp*.

Twenty marks to *Cressingham* poor, for the soul of *Sir Tho. de Cressingham*.

To his sovereign Lord the KING, one *cup*, one *palfrey*, and his pack of hounds.

To the *light* of the VIRGIN on the altar in her chapel by him founded, the tithes of his demean lands in *Thornham*, for ever, and 20 marks to purchase more annual rent for its support.

To every house of *friars preachers* and *minors* in his *diocese*, v marks; to the general *chapter* of those *friars* in *England*, 30 marks.

To the poor scholars of *Oxford*, 5*l*.

To the church of *Suffield*, 20 marks; and 20 marks more to the

poor there, for the soul of *Richard*, late rector there; and 20 marks for the said *Richard's* soul to the poor of the diocese.

Sixty marks to be distributed to the poor of the several manors in the diocese, in which *Maud* Countess *Warren*⁹ had her dower, for her soul.

Twenty marks to the poor of his diocese, for the soul of *Ric. de Wendover*, his companion.

To the lady *Ela*, his sister, a ring of 20s. To *Agnes de Therling*, his sister, the like. To *Ela*, his niece, 5*l.* to find her provision in her cell;¹ to the children of *John de Banningham*, senior, because they had no support, 5 marks; and the same to *Henry de Ingworth's*; and 20 marks to all his poor relations on his mother's side.

To his poor parishioners of *Winterton* and *Somerton*,² 4 marks, and the same to each town of *Burgh* in *Fleg*, *Burgh* in *Suffolk*, and the chapel of *St. Butolph* there, to be divided among his poor parishioners; and to his poor parishioners of *Cressingham* and *Narringes* 3 marks each town.

To the *recluses* of his diocese 10*l.*

To the nuns of *Carho* and *Campese* 5 marks each, two marks to *Blakeburgh* nuns, and 40s. to that house where *John Stanton's* mother is.

To brother *Ralf de Huntendon* his little Bible.

To the anchorite at *Thornham*, all contained in his deed given him.

To his poor parishioners of *Therlinge*, *Hoxne*, and *Thornham* 15*l.* in food and clothing.

To the anchorite at *Suffield* 1 mark, and the same to the anchorite at *Stratton*; to the anchorite at *Massingham*, viz. *Ela* his niece, and her companions, 20s.

To *St. John's* HOSPITAL at *Len*, 5 marks.

To the Archdeacon of *Norwich*, his brother, (viz *William de Calthorp* alias *Suffield*,) that ring which was *Sir Roger's*,³ his brother, and his great cup and mazre out of which he generally drank at table

To *Walter de Calthorp*, his nephew, a cup, and his decretal, which was master *John de Offington's*, the summary then lent to master *John de Atlebergh*, all his divinity books bought of the executors of *Adam de Bromholm*, and his other books of decretals and philosophy; for which he required him as long as he lived, to feed yearly 100 poor people on the day of the *Assumption* of the *Virgin Mary*, and for three years after his death; to celebrate an annual, and every day of his life, that he was at home in his own house, to feed a poor person for his soul.

He gave also to *WILLIAM DE CALTHORP*, brother to the said *WALTER*, all his armour, the fine standing cup, and his emerald ring; and for the many kindnesses and services done him, commanded him also, every year, to feed 100 poor people on the *Assumption day*, for his soul; and give a poor person a dinner every day in the year, and

⁹ It seems the Calthorps were first raised by the Earls Warren, whose arms they bare with the difference only of a fess erm. and if they were not originally descended from them, they were certainly raised by them.

¹ In reclusorio, sc. apud Massingham.

² He either had these livings before he was Bishop, or held them in commendam with his bishoprick.

³ They seem to be sons of *Sir Hamon de Calthorp* before mentioned, and if so, *Sir Hamon* must be the Bishop's brother.

cause a *mass* to be celebrated every *week* for his soul, by his own chaplain in his private chapel.

To his faithfull and beloved *William de Whitewell* he bequeathed the *image* of the *Virgin*, given him by Master *Roger de Raveningham*, and his picture drawn by Master *Peter*, 2 books of sermons, and his great girdle to gird him with when he grew old,; and his cup and plate that he constantly used.

To *William de Pakenham*, a standing cup and his Psalter, and as nothing but death could separate them, he doubted not but he would as much as possible benefit his soul.

To *Jeffry de Lodne* he gave the marriage of the heir of *Roger de Wichingham*, his cup called *Godet*, and another cup of *mazre*, and 20 marks, beseeching him to be of advantage to his soul.

The Bible bought of master *Simon Blund*, and the cup out of which the poor children drank, he gave to St. *Giles's* HOSPITAL, and to Sir *Hamon*, master of that hospital, his new standing cup and missal.

A ring to the Archdeacon of *Colchester*. Another to Master *Hervy de Fakenham*. A standing cup and great Bible to Master *Hugh de Corbrige*. To Sir *Giles* his chaplain, a *mazer*, a furred cap, a missal, a silver cup, and 5 silver spoons. To *William*, the clerk of his chapel, 40 shillings, and a book of pricked songs, which was *John Bygot's*. To *Mathew* his chaplain 5 marks, and his best gown. To *William de Wichingham*, a standing cup, and 5*l*. To *Hugh* his chamberlain, his bed and all its furniture, except the silk coverlets, all which he gave to St. *Giles's* hospital; ordering that if he died any distance from *Norwich*, his body should be opened, and his HEART taken out, and carried and repositied in the chapel of this hospital,⁴ in a cavity made in the wall by the high altar.

He quitted *H. de Caylli* of all his debt; and gave to *Ralf de Crakeford* a cup. To *Reginald de Refham* 5 marks. To *John* his cook 5 marks. To *Gilbert* his salter, a *corrody* in the hospital, viz. food and clothing there during life. To *Adam* the groom 5*l*. to *Coleman*, *Hugh* the butler, *Wakke* and *John* the hostiier, 5 marks each. To *Tho. Ward* 5*l*. To *Seman* the cook 5 marks. To *Gille* 2 marks. To *Jeffry de Lodne*, formerly clerk of his kitchen, 2 marks. To *Ralf* groom of the chamber, 3 marks. To *Jeffry* his baker, 3 marks. To *Nicholas* his malster 20*s*. To *Capun* 20*s*. To *Little Simon* 30*s*. To *John* the carter 3 marks, and one of his second best gowns. To *Richard* the carter 3 marks. To *Dusing* 30*s*. To *Hobbes* the carter 20*s*. To *Roger*, the carter at his house at *Horne*, 3 marks. To *Simon* his smith 3 marks. To *Jeffry* his watchman and porter 1 mark. To *Maud* his washer 20*s*. To *Stephen* his messenger 2 marks. To *Windelaboys* x*s*. To *William* his own messenger 5*l*. To *Buleys* x*s*. To *Peter* the baker 20*s*. and 20*s*. to his servants. To *William* the malster 20*s*. and his boys a mark. To *Nicholas* and *William*, his two own pages, 3 marks. To *Guse* x*s*. *Saundre* x*s*. *Neeve* x*s*. To *Banningham*, who took care of his bed, 1 mark. To the 2 water carriers to his kitchen 25*s*. each. To *Martin* the scullion 1 mark. To *Robert Kidort* a mark. To *Jeffry* under-cook 1 mark. And to *Godwin*, the other under-cook, x*s*. To *William* his bullet-maker,

⁴ He died at Colchester, and therefore in the Hospital chapel. it is probable his HEART was repositied

Henry and *Richard* his shoe-makers, 5s. each To *Jeffry* his under-chamberlain 20s. To *Trot*, *Nic. Syre*, and *Gwyliot*, 5s. each; and the same to *Warde* of *Hasingham*. To *Jugeram*, *Scot*, *Cruste*, and the porter's boy, each 3s. To *Will. de Wichingham* and *Hugh* the chamberlain's boys, half a mark each.

To *Will. de Foteston*, clerk, a silver cup. To *Daniel de Beccles* a standing cup and 20 marks, for the goods he had of Master *Will. de Horham's*, all expenses that he did about *Grundesburgh* church being deducted.

Twenty marks to *Hugh*, chaplain of *Dingineton* (or *Dennington*), which he owed him. 10 marks to *Brunedis* (or *Brundish*) poor, as desired by *William*, rector of *Dingineton*. To *Will. de Pakenham*, junior, 5 marks. To *Osbert Trenchefotie*, *Robert de Islington*, *Will. de Lega*, (or *Leigh*), 2 marks each. To Masters *Nigell* and *William*, a ring each.

To *St. John's* hospital at *Oxford* 20s. To *Magdalen* hospital at *Norwich* 20s.; and to the priory of *Bromholm*, the debt which that convent owed him.

To the *lepers*, whether *recluses* or living together, 5*l.*; to every *leper* at his funeral 2*d.* to every *anker* at *Norwich*, on his burial day, 6*d.* besides their legacy in common with the other *ankers*.

To *John* the carpenter, and *John* the mason, 3 marks each, and to the other mason 1 mark.

To finish the work he had begun about the shrine of *St. Edmund* of *Pounteneye*, 20 marks.

To brother *Richard* the plaisterer's scholar, 3 marks.

To *John*, a chaplain in *St. Giles's* hospital, a ring; and to *Robert*, chaplain there, a *corrody* for life.

To repair the bridges in the diocese 2 marks, and to *Cattiwade* bridge 1 mark.

To the religious house at *Weybrig* 2 marks. To *Bek* hospital 1 mark.

To Brother *Philip de Fitcham* 2 marks. To *Robert*, vicar of *Ludham*, a standing cup. To *Tho. de Bukenham* and *John de North-Elmham*, a silver cup each. To *Richard de Branteston*, *Robert de Crakeford*, *William de Heningham*, and *William de Harpele*, 5 marks each. To *Jeffry de Crakeford* a ring.

To *Robert* his servant at *Baketon* (in *Suffolk*) 4 marks. To his servant at *Wykes* 20s. To *Will. of England* or *English*, and *Scot* of *Hoxne*, 4 marks each. To *Scot* of *Therling* 5 marks. To *Pruet* at *Geywood* 3 marks. To *William Sopere* 1 mark. To *Shyming* 1 mark. To *Hamon de Fincham* 20s. To *William* his smith 20s. To *John Stuket* 3 marks. To *Walter de Grey*, who kept his house at *London*, 20s. To *Adam*, his steward at *Len*, 5*l.* and 10 marks a year as long as he was steward. To *Richard*, his goldsmith at *Len*, 3 marks; and money for 2 *annuals* to be celebrated in the diocese for the souls of all his deceased servants.

Twenty marks to *Sir Hamon*, master of *St. Giles's* hospital, to lay out for masses for him.

To *John*, the clerk of his courts, 20s. To *Adam* of *Wichingham* 20s. To *Gotte* of *South-Elmham* 3 marks. To *Adam* the warner of *Eccles* 20s. To all his warners^s in common 3 marks. To every boy in his

^s Apparitors.

service, a *livery* of his *suit*; and to such as had not legacies before, half a mark each.

To the ringers, and those that kept the cathedral clean, 1 mark.

To his *successour* in the *see*, his ancient cup of curious workmanship, beseeching God to direct him in the way of eternal salvation; recommending to him next the care of his *bishoprick*, the hospital of St. Giles, and all his *servants*, who had faithfully served him and the church; for which doing he gave them God's blessing and his own, declaring that if they had offended in any point, he forgave them; absolving them as much as he could,⁶ from all their sins, in the name of the *Father*, *Son*, and *Holy Ghost*.

To his *sons*, the *monks* of *Norwich*, he gave 2 marks for a *pittance* on his burial day, and a pipe of his best wine; and another pipe to St. Giles's hospital.

To *Jeffry de Lodnes*, *William de Pakenham*, and *William de Whitewell*, 1 pipe; and a pipe to each executor.

Ten marks to the convent of *Stafford* for a *pittance*; the same to *Warden* convent, and master of the order of *Semplingham*, as a recompense for the black horse he sent him.

And to perform this his will, he gave all his silver and gold, jewels and horses, corn, sown and unsown, wards and farms, and all debts due to him, with all his goods whatever, moveable and immoveable, to *Walter de Calthorp*, his nephew, *Jeffry de Lodne*, *William de Whitewell*, *William de Pakenham*, Sir *Hamon*, master of St. Giles's hospital, Master *Hugh de Corbrig*, and *William de Wichingham*, his executors, commanding them to forgive all *amerciements* due from poor people, either from his *temporalities* or *spiritualities*, and all debts due from *poor clergy*, on account of *sequestrations* or otherwise.

His own seal, and his seven *executors* seals, are all fixed to it, and the Bishop indorsed it with his own hand, and declared it to be his will.

From which we may learn, what *hospitality* was kept in those days, when the *Bishops* had *houses* in all parts of the *diocese*, that each part might have its share of their *hospitality*; this *prelate* having no less than seven houses for that purpose, viz. *Norwich*, *Geywood* by *Lyn*, *Eccles*, and *North-Elmham*, in *Norfolk*; *Hoxne*, *South-Elmham*, and *Baketon*, in *Suffolk*; besides his city house at *London*, and his country house at *Terling* in *Essex*.

11. SIMON DE WALTONE, born at *Wauton*, or *Walton Deyville* in *Warwickshire*, was chaplain to *Henry III.* one of the *justices* of the court of *Common Pleas* in 1245, and so continued in 1255.⁷

In 1252, he had license to enclose a grove into his garden at his house at *Bradley* in *Feckenham Forest* in *Worcestershire*, which grove was as his park.

He was elected soon after *Suffield's* death, confirmed by *Boniface* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, March 10, 1258, and inthroned at *Norwich* on *Palm-Sunday*, March 17.

⁶ *Quantum possum*, are his own words. Bar. fo. 442.

⁷ *Cartæ Antiq.* Q. Q. N. 7. Dugd.

In 1259, by reason of the great poverty of the *canons* of *Peteristan*, he appropriated the church of *West-Lechesham*, (or *Lexham*,) which was of their patronage, after the death of *Nicholas*, surnamed the *Englishman* (or *English*) then rector there, to their *convent*, assigning all the corn, and half the house and glebe to them, the rest to the *vicars*; it is dated at *Krec* (or *Crec*) 4 id. Aug. 8.⁸

In 1259, he was summoned, among others, to appear at *Shrewsbury*, ready with horse and arms to attend the King going against the *Welsh*,⁹ when all the tenants in *capite* in the county, who held a whole knight's fee, were also summoned to do their service.

In 1260, he granted an *indulgence* to *Pynelye nunnery* in *Warwickshire*.¹

In 1263, the King directed his writ to him, to levy immediately according to *Walter's* taxation, and send him the *tenth* of all the ecclesiastical benefices in his diocese,² which had been granted by the prelates to be laid out for the common benefit of the kingdom;³ and if he delayed, the *sheriff* had orders to levy forthwith.

At his consecration, he obtained license of the *Pope* to hold all his former livings and preferments in *commendam*, for four years.⁴

He died in a good old age, Jan. 2, 1265,⁵ and was buried by his predecessor in the chapel of the Blessed *Virgin*, at the east end of the cathedral; leaving *Simon de Wautone* or *Walton*, his brother's son, who dwelt at *Chesterton*, and *Walton D'yville* in *Warwickshire*, his heir. His arms are,

Arg. on a chevrons *sab.* an annulet *or.*

Having resided much at his manor of *Thornage* in *Norfolk*, which he fitted up for another country house for the *bishoprick*, many of his deeds are dated there.

12. **ROGER DE SKERNING**, or *Scarning*, so called from a town of that name in *Norfolk*,⁶ the place probably of his birth, was first a monk of *Norwich*;⁷ in 1257 was elected *PRIOR* there, and 1265 chosen *BISHOP* by the unanimous consent of the monks, and was consecrated by *Ottobon*, the *Pope's Legate*, at *Canterbury*, Sept. 19, 1266; in which year he appropriated the church of *Whitewell* to *Pentney* monastery;⁸ and the disinherited barons sacked the city on the 16th of *December*, carrying away seven score carriages laden with plunder, as the *Bury Registers* say; for which affair see p. 53. The *Bishop* fled to *Bury*, and took refuge there, because the *liberty* of *St. Edmund* was much valued by the *barons*, who would not presume to infringe the same.

In 1267, *Febr.* 6, the King came thither, and the next day, *Ottobon*, the *Pope's Legate* and *Deacon*, *Cardinal* of *St. Adrian*, held a *COUNCIL* there, with many *bishops* and *nobles*, and publickly excommunicated

⁸ Autog. pen. Rog. North. Arm.

⁹ Claus. 44 H. 3. M. 9. dors.

¹ Stephens's Supplement, vol. i. p.

517.

² Rymer, vol. i. 795.

³ Ad relevat onem exheredatorum.

⁴ Weever, 790. Browne's Remains,

p. 17. Wharton, 411. Godwin, 487. Atlas, 372. Nevile, 145.

⁵ Cron. Tho. Wikes.

⁶ He is called by some *Sherwing*, and *Sherewing*.

⁷ Afterwards, said to be a monk of *Glastenbury*. Annal. Waverl.

⁸ Reg. Binham, fo. 171.

the disinherited *barons* that sacked *Norwich*; if they did not submit themselves to the King's peace in 15 days.

In 1271, and 1272, were violent tempests, and a great fray between the citizens and monks, in which the cathedral was burnt, as you may see at large, from p. 53, &c. to p. 57.

In 1275, *Alan Musard* prosecuted the *Bishop* and *monks* for sporting in his manor of *Denham* in *Suffolk*, he having the liberty of *free-warren* belonging to it.⁹

In 1276, he was summoned, with the rest of the *bishops*, to attend King *Edward I.* against *Llewelyn* Prince of *Wales*, who had rebelled against him.¹

He died at his manor of *South-Elmham* in *Suffolk*, on *St. Vincent's* day, *Jan.* 22, 1278,² and was buried at *Norwich*, in the *chapel* of the *Virgin*, by *Bishop Suffield*, on the *octaves* of *St. Agnes*, *Jan.* 30, and is said to bear for arms, a *rebus*, viz.

Sab. a sithe in bend sinister, between two wings expanded or.

13. *WILLIAM DE MIDDLETON*, who had been *Archdeacon* of *Canterbury* above two years,³ succeeded to this *bishoprick*, being elected by the *monks*, according to the King's *license* dated at *Dover*, *Feb.* 11,⁴ and on the 24th of the same month, being *St. Matthias's* day, was consecrated in the King's presence with great solemnity, by *Robert* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, at *Lambhithe*, *May* 29, 1278, and had the *temporalities* of the *see* delivered to him the 5th of *Nov.* following.⁵

He was *prebend* of *Bromesbury* in *St. Paul's* at *London*, and *official* or *dean* of the *arches-court* at *Canterbury*:⁶ and was *enthroned* at *Norwich* on *Advent-Sunday*, when the *cathedral*, which was then repaired and finished since its burning, was rededicated by him, in the presence of the *KING* and *QUEEN*, and *divers bishops* and *nobles*,⁷ as you may see at p. 62.

Being a person excellently well versed in the *canon* and *civil* law, he was particularly concerned in the *statute* of *circumspecte agatis*, which passed in his time; of which I shall take notice under the *liberties* of the *see*.

He was of a good family, an eloquent preacher, remarkable for his morality and learning; and a great favourite of Archbishop *Kilwardby*.⁸

⁹ *Fin. Mich.* 4to. finit. et 5 incipien. coram Rege Rot. 8.

¹ *Claus 5 E. I. M.* 12. in dorso.

² *Weever* and *Godwin* err as to the time of his death.

³ *Somner's Hist. Cant.* by *Batley* 1 part, p. 153, 158.

⁴ *E Regro. III^o. ecce. cath. licencia Edwardi Primi* priori et conventui eligendi episcopum post mortem *Rog. Epi. Test.* apud *Dovor.* xi. *Febr.* A^o. 6^o.

⁵ *Pat. 22 E 2.* *Temporalia traduntur Will. Canonico London.* in *Epum. Norwic.* *Prefecto*, *Nov.* 5. of which *Atlas*, p. 373, says wrong.

⁶ *Newcourt*, vol. i. fo. 117, 442.

⁷ *Dominus Will. Norwic. Epus. ecclesiam suam propriam Norwicensem monachorum conventualem, quæ post sui combustionem strenuissime fuit reparata, Dominicâ Adventus Domini, quæ eo anno contigit v. cal. Decembris, præsentè Rege et Reginâ, pluribus Episcopis, et regni proceribus, cum eâ quâ decuit honorificentia dedicavit, et dedicationis solemnità celebri convivio non mediocriter illustravit.* *Chron. T. Wikes*, p. 107, A^o. 1278.

⁸ *Chron. Tho. Wykes.* ad an. 1277, 3.

In 1279, when the *King* and *Queen* went to *France*, to do *homage* to the *French King* her father, for the *province* of *Poictou*, which he had with her, this *Bishop* was appointed one of the *guardians* of the realm in their absence.⁹

In 1280, *John Peckham* Archbishop of *Canterbury* visited this diocese.

In 1286, on the 2d day of *April*, this *Bishop* consecrated the *church* and *churchyard* of *Great Yarmouth*, to the honour of *St. Nicholas* the *Bishop*, and translated the *feast* of the *dedication* for the future, to be held on the day of the *Translation* of *St. Nicholas*, *April 7*;⁴ the *dedication* of the ancient church there being in honour of *St. Benedict*.²

In 1287, the *King* sent him into *Gascoign*, having made him his *capital steward* of the city of *Burdeaux*, where he kept such hospitality, and behaved so affably, that he was praised beyond all the nobility then there.³

In 1288, returning thence, he came to the country seat of his bishoprick at *Terling* in *Essex*, where he died, on the last day of *August*; ⁴ and being carried to *Norwich*, was there buried the 12th of *Sept.* following, in *St. Mary's* chapel, at the head of *Bishop Suffield*.⁵ He bare for his arms,

Erm. on a canton *arg.* a chevron *gul.*

His seal is oblong, having his own effigies holding his crosier, between two monks, and is thus circumscribed,

† WILLIELMUS: DEI: GRA: NORWICENSIS: EPS:

He raised the family of the *Middletons*, lords of the manor of *Middleton-Hall* in *Mendham* in *Suffolk*, of which family was *Richard de Middleton*, a monk of *Norwich*, who in 1424 was rector of *Marsham* in *Norfolk*, and had the *Pope's* dispensation to hold any benefice that he could get, with cure of souls, although he was a monk. From this family the *Middletons* of *Wichingham* were also descended.

The very day the *Bishop* was buried, two of the *NORWICH monks* were sent by the *convent*, according to the *custom* of *England*, to the *King*,⁶ to obtain leave to elect a bishop, and they found him in the kingdom of *Arragon*, and having got his license, returned on *Saturday* before the feast of *St. Martin*, being the 6th of *Nov.* and on *Thursday Nov. 11*, being *St. Martin's* day, they proceeded to *election* by way of *compromise*, naming 8 persons to choose a *bishop* for them all, who unanimously chose,

14. *RALPH DE WALPOLE*, S.T. P. Archdeacon of *Ely*; which election displeased the whole diocese, so that every body cursed the convent in general, and the electors in particular; notwithstanding which, they immediately dispatched a messenger to acquaint him with his being elected, and soon after sent three monks, to beg his consent to it; and then the *Bishop elect*, and two monks, went beyond sea to the *King*, and found him at a place called *Le Bon-Guard*, at

⁹ Coll. P. L. N. who thinks this *Bishop* was the same person that was justice itinerant, or judge.

¹ Wharton, vol. i. fo. 401.

² Domesday.

³ Wharton, 401.

⁴ Tho. Wikes and others say Sept. 1.

⁵ Wharton, 412.

⁶ Ibid. vol. i. fo. 401.

the entrance of the kingdom of *Arragon*, who readily gave his consent, and on the day of *St. Paul's Conversion*, *Jan. 25*, they returned into *England*, and on the *Sunday* following, came, to the court of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, where they were joyfully received; and on the *Tuesday* he was confirmed by the Archbishop, *Bishop elect*, at *South-Mallinge* in *Kent*, where the *Norwich* monks were publicly commended for their good management, and honest regular course of life, this election being much pleasing to the King, Archbishop, and other nobles; and on *Midlent Sunday*, *March 12*,⁷ 1288, he was consecrated at *Canterbury*, by *John de Pecham* Archbishop there, who then accosted him in this manner.

"My *LORD elect*, there is a great abuse in the *diocese* of *Norwich*, "in taking the *first fruits* of all *benefices* vacant in it, and it displeaseth "both God and man, because it proceeds from a root of covet- "ousness.⁸ Wherefore I exhort you for the safety of your soul, that "for the benefit of the *churches* of your *diocese*, you would not continue "it, because it ought entirely to be laid aside."

To which the Bishop answered,

"My *LORD* and *reverend Father*, I will readily do what you have "advised, and as far as in me lies, I promise it shall be done."⁹

The King's license, or *conge d'eshier* (as it is now called) was dated *Oct. 18*, 1288; and in 1289, he visited his diocese.

In 1290, he determined the controversy between the Prior of *Hempton*, and the Rector of *Shirford*, about tithes in that town.

In 1298, he had a writ directed to him, among other bishops and nobles, to appear at the marriage of *John* Earl of *Holand*, and *Elizabeth*, the King's daughter, on *Monday*, before the Feast of the *Epiphany*.¹

After he had governed his *SEE* with great piety and prudence about 11 years, the convent of *Ely* disagreeing among themselves as to choosing a bishop, the greater part being for *John Salmon* their prior; and the other part for *John Langton* Chancellor of *England*:² they both went to *Rome*, where they were persuaded to resign their interests into the *Pope's* hands, upon which he ordered a new choice, so that they chose any abbot in *England*, except those of *Westminster*, *Bury*, or *St. Augustine's* of *Canterbury*, which he did not like; but the *proctors* of the convent would not agree to it; which so angered his Holiness, that upon his *own* absolute authority he translated this Bishop to *Ely*, *July 15*, 1299, and gave *Norwich* to the Prior, and made the *Chancellor* Archdeacon of *Canterbury*; but he enjoyed it not long, for he died in the 13th year after his consecration, *March 22*, 1301, and was buried in his cathedral at *Ely*.

This BISHOP is said to begin the building of the cloister, which is the fairest in *England*.³

He much advanced the *WALPOLES*;⁴ and being of the same family with the present [1743] Earl of *Orford*, bare the same arms, *viz.*

WALPOLE, or, on a fess between two chevrons *sab.* three crosets of the *field*.

⁷ 1289, computing from *Jan. 1*.

⁸ The truth was, he did not like that *Norwich* diocese should have greater privileges than the rest.

⁹ Wharton, fo. 402, 412, 639, 640.

¹ Claus. 25 E. 1. m. 26. d.

² Godwin de Pres. p. 317.

³ Browne's Remains, p. 19.

⁴ Anno 1301, Sir Simon de Walpole, priest, resigned the rectory of Chevele in Cambridgeshire, and Will. de Walpole was instituted to it, Dec. 7, at the

15. *JOHN SALMON*, or son of *Salomon*, called also *de Melreth*,⁵ the place probably of his birth, Prior of *Ely*, and for that reason, commonly called *John de Ely*, was promoted to this SEE by the Pope's own authority as aforesaid, *July 25, 1299*, and was confirmed by Archbishop *Winchelsea*, at *Chartham*, the 3d of Oct. following, and on the 15th of November was consecrated by him in *Canterbury* cathedral.

In 1301, he collated *Alan de Ely*, his brother, to *Blickling*; and in 1324, to *Suffolk* archdeaconry, to which *Simon de Ely* had been collated in 1311.

In 1303, he published an *hortatory* letter to the people of his diocese, to encourage them to contribute to the repair of *St. Paul's*.⁶

In 1303, he licensed the Bishop of *Ely*, to give the *benediction* or *blessing* to the abbot of *West-Derham*, who, in 1313, paid his *obedience* to him, and received his blessing also.

In 1307,⁷ he received the King's letters to pray for him,⁸ and the prosperous estate of his kingdom, immediately after his father's funeral.

Soon after, he was made one of the *ambassadors*, to demand *Isabell*, daughter of *Philip* the French King, for wife to *Edward II.*; and *Jan. 18*, was summoned to attend the *coronation*.

In 1308, he was sent with divers lords to *Rome*,⁹ and in 1309, summoned with other bishops, to bring the whole services they owed to the King at *New-Castle*, on *Michaelmas* day, to accompany him into *Scotland*, the *Scots* having broken the *truce*.¹

In 1309, he was one of those bishops chosen to make *ordinances* for the government of the King's house and kingdom.²

In 1310, he was, with others, employed by the King to enquire after the injuries done by the *French* to the *English*.³

This year, he was appointed one of the commissioners to treat with the *ordainers*, about correcting the *ordinances*.⁴

In 1313, he lent the King 40 marks towards his charges in assisting *Robert de Brus*,

And in 1315, promised for the King, that he would perform all the *ordinances* made by the prelates and great men, and moved the Earl of *Lancaster* to put away all doubt, assuring him the King had a good value for him.

In 1316, he was sent, with others, to the *Pope* at *Avignon*, to whom the *Pope* gave a receipt for the *thousand marks pension* for the kingdoms of *England* and *Ireland*, due for the year 1317, which

presentation of the Lady *Sibil Loveday*; and the day following, the said Sir *Simon* was instituted to the rectory of *Pulham* in *Norfolk*, at the presentation of *Ralf de Walpole* Bishop of *Ely* (their brother, I suppose.) *Lib. Inst. I.*

⁵ Willis's History of Abbots, &c.

p. 1, 274.

⁶ Dug. St. Paul. 2 edit. *p. 15.*

⁷ Claus. 1 E. II. Rymer, vol. iii. *p.*

17, 21.

⁸ "Vestram igitur paternitatem affectuosius precibus requirimus, &c."

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"quatinus apud eum per quem Reges regnant, &c. preces devotas suppliciter effundatis, et illud idem a religiosis et alijs vestris subditis universis fieri injungatis, &c." The like letter was sent to all the Bishops.

⁹ Rymer, vol. iii. *p. 127.*

¹ Ibid. vol. iii. *p. 149.*

² Brady, vol. ii. *fo. 103.*

³ Ibid. vol. iii. *p. 235, 428, 638, 650.*

⁴ Ibid. 113, 121, 122.

pension the subsequent Kings were forced to pay, if they had any thing to ask of the *Popes*.

He was sent for by the King to consult with him before the coming of the *cardinals*, when the King acknowledged the receipt of 12,442*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* 3*q.*⁵ for a year's *tenth*,⁶ of the *clergy* of the *province* of *Canterbury*, granted by the late Pope *Clement* the Fifth, at which time this *SEE* paid 2,286*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* of the said sum to the King, by command of Pope *John* XXII. who lent the same, in the name of the *Roman church*, to the King, on promise to repay it to the *Pope* or his order, in five years time.

And this year, he openly espoused the King's part, against the Earl of *Lancaster*,⁷ who ruled all matters at that time.

In 1318, the Bishop sent a letter to the *Prior*, from the parliament at *York*, acquainting him, that to his great grief and insupportable expense, he was obliged to attend the King there till *Lent*, and so could not come to his diocese.⁸

And this year, he had license to purchase 47 perches and 4 feet of land in length, and 23 perches and 12 feet in breadth, to enlarge the site of his palace at *Norwich*, which he was then building.⁹

In 1319, he was ordered, as were the other bishops, to have publick prayers through their dioceses, for the King then going against the *Scots*.¹

And in 1320, was so much in favour, that in full parliament he was made CHANCELLOR of ENGLAND, and had the pieces of the old great seal allowed him as his fee.²

In 1321, he and the rest of the *bishops* and *nobles* were summoned to give the King counsel at *New-castle*: and the next year, the King being at *Bishop's Thorp*, by *York*, called this Bishop, then his Chancellor, and others, to a great and secret council, to be held on the 30th of *May*, when *Henry de Beaumont*, for denying to give the King his counsel, was committed to prison.³

In 1324, on the day before *St. Andrew*, the Bishop was at *Rochester*, for then he sent the *Prior* of *Norwich* an order to take a hogshead of white, and another of red wine, out of his cellar;⁴ and on the 12th of *December*, he, and all his family and horses, were at *Whitsand*, going *ambassadour* to the King of *France*, and got to *Paris* the 3d of *Jan.*

In 1325, being still in *France*, he wrote to the *Prior*, then his *vicar-general*, ordering him to admit no persons to *benefices* without *testimonials*, and knowing something of them; saying, that if he was present, he would not admit by their proctors (as was commonly done) any persons *unknown* or *unseen*, it being against his conscience, but would rather stand against their *appeals*, than injure that; and by a letter from *Paris*, dated *May* 31, he sent word, that *peace* was made between *England* and *France*.

Soon after, growing ill, he returned home, and died in *Kent*, at

⁵ Regr. 9 Eccle. Norw. fo. 183.

⁶ The Council of *Vienna* granted the *Pope* a year's *tenths*, "pro subsidio partes, imposito."

⁷ Brady, 124.

⁸ Regr. 9 Ecce. Norw. fo. 123.

⁹ Pat. 12 E. II. M. I. P. I.

¹ Rymer, tom. iii. fo. 786.

² Hol. vol. ii. fo. 1278.

³ Rymer, vol. iii. p. 952.

⁴ Reg. 9 Eccle. Wharton, fo. 412.

Folkestan priory, by *Dover*,⁵ on *Saturday July 6, 1325*, and was brought and buried here,⁶ most probably in the *chapel* belonging to the *palace*, which he himself built.⁷

Many and great were the works of this man, for he founded the *charnel chapel*, (now the *free-school*), and ordained four priests to sing *mass* in it continually, for the souls of *Salomon* his father, *Amy* his mother, his own soul, and those of the Bishops of *Norwich*, his predecessors, and successors, and endowed it accordingly.⁸

He also built the great *hall* in the Bishop's *palace*, which as the ruins showed, was 110 feet long, and 60 feet wide; the porch or grand entrance of which is still [1743] remaining.

He was summoned before the *Pope's sequestrators*, for exacting the *first fruits* of *vacant benefices*, from the *clergy* of his *diocese*, which he justified, and obtained a grant of *confirmation* thereof from the *Pope*, an account of which will occur under the liberties of the *diocese*.

He gave many vestments and ornaments to his church, and was a good benefactor to the *monks*, doing many things worthy a *Christian* bishop.

It is plain he was of no great family, for his father had no arms; those used by the *Bishop*, were a *rebus* of his name, *viz.*

Sab. three SALMONS hauriant *arg.*

16. ROBERT DE BALDOK, the King's *Chancellor*, and *Arch-deacon* of *Middlesex*, was elected *July 21*, after the burial of his predecessor: the King gave his consent *July 28*, and he was confirmed by the Archbishop at *Lambhithe*, *Aug. 11*, and the 16th of *August*,

⁵ Weever, fo. 791. *Antiq. Capel*, &c. in Brown's Rem. p. 5.

⁶ From this time I shall omit quoting any authors, in relation to stating the times of the Bishops deaths, or other transactions, their own original registers, called now the *INSTITUTION Books*, still remaining fair in the Bishops *ARCHIVES*, of which,

N^o. I. contains 119 folio leaves of parchment, all perfect but fo. 60, which is wanting. The *institutions*, &c. from 1300. iv. non. Dec. to 1303, 13 kal Oct. are missing in their proper place, but are only wrong bound in. It begins thus,

REGISTRUM de admissionibus CLERICORUM ad beneficia ecclesiastica per Norwycen. Dioc. vacancia, à tempore Domini Johannis Dei gratiâ Norwycensis Episcopi, anno Domini M^oCC^olxxxix^o, et consecrationis ejusdem Episcopi, A^o. primo.

And ends thus,

Explicit REGISTRUM de institutionibus factis tempore felicitis recordationis Domini Johannis de Ely, quondam Norwycensis Episcopi, qui diem suum clausit extremum in prioratu monachorum de *Folkestan*, prope *Doveriam*, die Sabbati, quasi in aurora, in Octab.

Apostolorum PETRI et PAULI, ij. non. Julij anno Dni. M^oCCC^oxxv^o. et consecrationis sue xxvj^o. post cujus humationem, electus fuit per Capitulum Norwycense, Magr. Rob. de Baldok, Cancellarius Dni. Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi, Regis Anglie illustris, A^o. regni sui xix^o incipiente.

On the day of his anniversary, the convent had two marks for exceedings at dinner, and the almoner distributed to the poor one mark. *Regr.* VII. fo. penult.

⁷ The private CHAPEL belonging to the palace, built by this Bishop, was demolished in the late Usurpation; it stood where the present chapel stands, but was much higher, broader, and larger, than that is, *viz.* 30 feet broad, and 130 long; it was covered with lead, which was sold in the rebellious times, and the fabrick growing ruinous and useless, was taken down, and the stones partly made use of for this that is now standing, there were many gravestones, and some plain monuments in it, under which, it is thought, some of the Bishops were buried. Browne's Remains, p. 21.

⁸ Hist. Cap. &c. in Browne's Posth. Works, p. 9.

he constituted *Robert Prior of Norwich*, his *vicar-general*; but being informed for certain, that the *Pope* had reserved the *collation* of this bishoprick to himself, and had collated another, he resigned the *temporalities* to the King, and the *spiritualities* to the Archbishop, in the monastery of *Langdon by Dover*, where they both then were, on *Sept. 3, 1325*, and it was notified to his *vicar-general*, *Sept. 9.*⁹

⁹ E Regro. ix.º Ecce. Cath. litera directa Domino Regi Anglie pro licenciâ eligendi.

Excellentissimo Principi et Dno. suo, Dno. Edwardo Dei gra. Regi Anglie illustri, Dno. Hybern. et Duci Aquitan. devoti sui, frater ROBERTUS, Prior ecce' cathedralis Sancte Trinitatis Norwici et ejusdem loci capitulum, salutem in eo per quem Reges regnant, et sibi datur salus, cum omni reverentiâ et honore. Vestre excellencie presentibus literis intimamus, quod felices recordationis frater JOHANNES quondam Episcopus noster universe carnis viam est ingressus, et nê ecclesia nostra remaneat diucius pastoris solatio destituta, ad vos dirigimus dilectum nostrum commonachum fratrem Robertum de Ely, (a relation of the Bishop's) precentorum in ecclesiâ nostrâ predictâ presencium exhibitorum, vestre celsitudinis regie devotis precibus supplicantes, quatinus nobis eligendi licenciâ dignemini concedere liberaliter istâ vice. Valeat et vigeat vestra regia magnitudo in prosperitate bonâ ad honorem Dei et regni tuicionem per tempora feliciter duratura; dat. in capitulo nostro Norwicensi viijº die Julij Aº. Dni. Mºccc xxv.

To which the KING answered.

EDWARDUS, &c. dilectis sibi in Christo, Priori et Conventui, S. Trinitatis Norwici salutem. Accedens ad nos dilectus nobis in Christo, frater Robertus de Ely, commonachus domus vestre, cum literis patentibus capituli vestri, nobis ex parte vestrâ humiliter supplicavit, quod cum ecclesia vestra predicta per mortem bone memorie JOHANNIS nuper Episcopi vestri, pastoris sit solacio destituta, alium vobis eligendi in episcopum et pastorem licenciâ vobis concedere dignaremur, nos igitur precibus vestris in hac parte favorabiliter inclinati, licenciâ illam vobis duximus concedendam, mandantes quod talem vobis eligatis in EPISCOPUM et pastorem, qui Deo devotus, regimini ecce. vestre necessarius, nobisq; et regno nostro utilis et fidelis existat in cujus rei testimon. &c. Teste meipso apud Westm. xiiijº die Julij Aº Reg. nri xvijº.

Prima LITERA R. de Baldok directa Capitulo Norwycensi post electionem de ipso factam:

Venerandis discrecionis et religionis viris, Dominis Priori et Conventui Sce. Trinitatis de NORWICO. Robertus de Baldok, Archidiaconus Middlesex' salutem in caritatis visceribus et amplexu. Die Jovis in Festo Sci' Jacobi Apostoli, vestras recepi literas, per quas mihi intimastis electionem in ecclesiâ vestra, die Martis in crastino Sce. Marie Magdalene factam de pastores superna disponente clemenciâ, cujus Majestas disponente dignetur, quod talis vobis et ipsi ecclesie preficiatur, qui tam dignorum pastorum, tamque sanctorum patrum ipsius ecclesie presulum, vos et ipsam retro actis temporibus gloriosè regencium exemplis utatur in via, ut episcoporum consorcio mereatur ascribi in patria, vobis et eidem ecclesie ac ejusdem subditis proficere valeat spiritualibus et temporalibus incrementis. Diu valeat vestrum venerabile collegium in omni sanctitate, gratia, et honore. Scripta est Lond. in Festo Apli' supradicti.

In another letter he writes to them thus, "A certis et fide dignis pro vero didici, quod Dns. noster summus Pontifex ante obitum bone memorie Norwicensis, illius ecclesie provisionem dispositioni sue reservavit, quodque xixº die Julij, videlicet, per iiij. dies ante electionem de me vestro celebratam, Dno. Willo. de Ayreminne providit de eâdam, sicque prout vestra novit discrecio, electio subsequuta, viribus ipso jure non subsistit. Vestra itaque caritati pro tam gratâ tamq; excellenti preostensâ benevolencie vestre magnitudine ad quas valeo assurgens gratiarum actiones me vestrum offero, &c.

R. de Baldok, by letter dated from Dover, acquainted them, that he had that day seen letters of certain lords cardinals of the court of Rome, directed to the King and to him, that the Pope had provided for the see of Norwich before he was elected, and that he had surrendered it up: desiring his seal of the officialty might be delivered up to the Archbishop, or his officers; but the Prior answered, the register remained in the officers hands, but the seal he could not deliver for certain reasons.

The Registers, called Libr. II. and Lib. III. are now bound in one volume, of which Lib. II. contains 97 folio

This great man "being evillie beloved, for the old *English* chronicle " (calleth him a false peeld priest,) was apprehended in 1326,"¹ laid into *Newgate* by Prince *Edward* and *Isabell* his mother, as favouring and being concerned with *Hugh Dispenser*, that hated minister, where he died of grief, and was buried in *St. Paul's* at *London*, *May*, 2, 1327.

The several preferments of this man, may be seen in *Newcourt's Repertorium*, vol. i. fo. 78, 79. He bare,

BALDOCK, or and gul. on a fess az. three escalops arg.
Which arms, Judge *Baldock* of *Tacolneston* in *Norfolk* lately bare.

17. WILLIAM DE AYREMINNE, *Heyremin*, *Ermine*, or *Armine*, was in so great esteem with *Edward II.* that he loaded him with preferments.

In 1313, he was made *Prebend* of *Oxgate* in *St. Paul's*; *Aug.* 17, 1314, prebend of *Bugden*, in the church of *Lincoln*; *Febr.* 23, 1315, prebend of *Masham* in the church of *York*; *Aug.* 20, 1316, MASTER of the house of the converted *Jews* in *London*; *Dec.* 3, following, he had the prebend which *Thomas de Nova Haia* (or *Newhagh*) had in the church of *St. Andrew* of *Aukland*; *June* 11, 1317, the King gave him the prebend of *Preston*, in the church of *Salisbury*, he being now parson of *Weremouth*, had the King's letters of protection *July* 8; and on *Nov.* 16, in this year, that prebend in the church of *Westbury* which *William de Briston* had.²

June 10, 1318, he had the prebend of *Layton* in *Morthing*, in the church of *York*; and the prebend of *Layton-Bussard* in the church of *Lincoln*, *Nov.* 25, following.

In the year 1319, saith *F. Thinne*, in his Catalogue of *England's* Chancellors, and out of an old anonymall *Latin* chronicler, this *William Ayremin* was keeper of the great seal, and was taken prisoner by the *Scots*: the words of his author are in effect thus in *English*.

The county of *York*, and the country adjacent, having received inestimable damage by the *Scots*, *William de Melton* Archbishop of *York*, *John Hotham* Bishop of *Ely*, and Treasurer, the Abbot of *St. Mary's* at *York*, Sir *William Ayremin*, priest, Chancellor of *England*, the Dean of *York*; the Abbot of *Selbie*, and Sir *John Pabenham*, assembled together an army of 8000, to repress the violence of the enemy; this army consisted of clerks, monks, canons, and other spiritual men of the church, with citizens, and husbandmen, and such other unhapt people for the warrs.³ With these the Archbishop came forth against the *Scots*, and encountered with them at a place called *Mitton*, a little village upon the river *Swale*; over which river, the *Englishmen*

leaves, and Lib. III. 78 leaves, and are perfect, Lib. II. fo. 1, begins thus,

Registrum Institutionum Magr. Robi. de Baldok, electi Norwicensis, confirmat. iiii kal' Sept. M^occc^oxxv^o. fact. per Robertum Priorem ecce. Sce. Trinitatis Norwici, vicarium ejus generalem.

And it ends thus,

Et est sciendum, quod prefatus Magr. Rob. de Baldok, audito quod Dominus Papa reservaverat collacioni sue episcopatum Norwicensem, et quod providerat

alio de eodem, constitutus in presenciam Domini Cantuariensis in monasterio de Langheton juxta Doveriam iij non. Sept. A^o. M^occc^oxxv^o, sponte electioni de se facte cessit, que quidem cessio notificata fuit dicto vicario v. id. Sept. in crastino Nativ. Beate Marie, A^o. supradicto.

¹ Hol. vol. i. fo. 1279.

² Newcourt, vol. i. fo. 169.

³ Weever, fo. 792. Hol. vol. i. fo. 1278.

were no sooner passed, but the expert warlike *Scots* came upon them, with a wing in good order of battle, in fashion like to a *shield*, eagerly assailing their enemies, who for lack of good government were easily beaten down and discomfited, without shewing any resistance: and there were slain by the sword and drowned in the river, above 4000, the residue being shamefully put to flight.

The *Archbishop*, the Bishop of *Ely*, the Abbot of *Selbie*, and divers others, with help of their swift horses, escaped. The Mayor of *York*, named *Nicholas Fleming*, was slain; and Sir *John de Pabenhams*,⁴ and Sir *Will. Ayremin*, priest, were taken prisoners.

July 15, 1321, he was prebendary of *Castelyons* in *St. Patrick's* church at *Dublin*, and had the King's letter of attorney August 6 following.

April 4, 1322, the King gave him *Wellington* prebend in the church of *Litchfield*, and promoted him to the prebend of *Fridaythorp*, in the church of *York*, Aug. 31, 1323; and March 8, to the prebend of *Stoke* near *Newark*, in the church of *Lincoln*; Nov. 8, 1324, he was constituted one of the King's *commissioners*, to treat with *Robert le Brus*, and his accomplices, about a peace: he was now the King's chaplain,⁵ keeper of the rolls, canon of *Wells*,⁶ deputy to *John* Bishop of *Norwich*, chancellor of *England*, when he was sick; at whose death he obtained the *bishoprick*, contrary to the King's knowledge, for being sent ambassadour to the *Pope*, neglecting the King's business, he minded only his own, and managed so, that at the request of Queen *Isabel*, whom he had a long time privately assisted in her wicked contrivances against King *Edward II.* was appointed *Bishop* here by the *Pope's* sole authority; which so provoked the King, that he sent down some of his guards to seize him at his landing:⁷ but being advised of it, and getting safe to *Norwich*, the *monks* concealed him in their church, till by means of friends, and a very submissive letter to the King, his Majesty was reconciled: being appointed by the *Pope* July 19, 1325,⁸ on Sunday Sept. 13,⁹ he was consecrated in the church

⁴ Perhaps (Sir John de Pakenham.)

⁵ Wharton, vol. i. fo. 413.

⁶ I question this; it seems to be a mistake for *Wellington*, of which he was prebend.

⁷ In the register of the time of *Rob. de Langele* Prior of *Norwich*, the bull of provision of this Bishop to the see, by JOHN XXII. is entered at large, and is dated at *Avinion* xiv. cal. Aug. 1325, in which is this character of him: "WILLUM. electum Norwicensem, canonicum London, in sacerdotio constitutum, literarum scientiâ peditum, famâ preclarum, conversationis et morum honestate decorum, discrecionis et consilij maturitate dotatum, in spiritualibus providum, et in temporalibus circumspectum, alijsque virtutum donis, sicut habet fidedignorum assertio, insignitum." Two leaves forward is a letter in French, wrote to the King by the Bishop, in which he calls himself his chaplain, promises all submission, and beseeches

him to order that the outrages and seizures made of the goods and revenues of his church of *Norwich*, which were in his Majesty's hands, might cease, for God's honour's sake, as well as his own. The letter is well wrote, and had its desired effect.

⁸ Non. Febr. incipit Registrum Will. Epi. &c. M^occc^oxxv^o.

⁹ E Liber. II. Institutionum, fo. 2. In dorso.

"Memorandum, quod anno Dni. M^occc^oxxv^o. die Dominicâ, que fuit xv. die mensis Septembris, indictione octavâ, pontificatûs sanctissimi Patris Dni. JOHANNIS divinâ providentiâ Pape vicesimi secundi, A^o. x^o. WILLS. Dei et Apostolice sedis gratiâ Norwicensis ecclesie electus. munus consecrationis recepit in episcopum, à venerabili patre Domino GULIELMO Dei gratiâ Vienensi Archiepiscopo, ex gratiâ apostolicâ eidem Domino electo concessâ, astantibus (assistentibus) dicto Dno. Archiepo venerabi-

of St. Germain near Paris, and the 20th of that month,¹ made Sir Rich. de Ayremine, rector of *Etvelay* in York diocese, his chancellor; and Oct. 13, 1326, constituted his brother, Adam de Ayremyne, rector of *Geyregrave* in York diocese, jointly with John Skyren, rector of *Rollesby*, his officials and vicars-general or chancellors, Sir Richard having quitted that office. Nov. 9, 1326, he was admitted to his temporalities, and Dec. 19, had his mandate for inthronization.²

The next year, the power being devolved into the hands of Queen Isabel, and Prince Edward her son, he was made Chancellor of England,³ and afterwards Treasurer:⁴ and this year he collated his brother Adam, then his chancellor, to the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and had license from King Edward III. dated at Peterburgh, April 14,⁵ in the first year of his reign, to enclose his palace, and all his manor houses with stone walls, and to embattle them, and so keep and leave them fortified in that manner.

In 1327, Walter Reynold Archbishop of Canterbury having obtained license from the Pope to visit his province, visited this diocese.

In 1329, he purchased of Roger de Morteyn and Isabel his wife the manor of *Silkeby*, *Northwillughby* manor and advowson, and *Lasford* manor in Lincolnshire;⁶ and the next year had a charter of free-warren granted him in his manor of *Crathorne* in Yorkshire,⁷ and an allowance of free-warren in *Osgodby* manor in Lincolnshire, which was first obtained to that manor by Jeffry de Sancto Medardo, lord there in 1251.

In 1330, April 9, he returned home from beyond sea, and the 13th of the same month was sent over sea again, but returned May 17.⁸

In 1331, he purchased to himself and his heirs, of Tho. de Morle of Norwich, and Beatrix his wife, whose inheritance it was,⁹ the advowson of the church of *Thurverton* or *Thurton*;¹ and the same year, sold to John Lely of Carleton, clerk, his lands and tenements in *East-Runcton*, which he had of Master John de Yaxley, tent-maker: before his death, he gave 200*l.* to purchase an estate to be settled on the cellarer's office, on condition the cellarer and sub-cellarer, should daily celebrate masses, after his death, for his soul; and distribute to the poor on his anniversary, two marks yearly; as was afterwards constantly done. He died at his house at *Charing* by London,² on

libus patribus Dno. Willo. Mimacensi, (aut Mimatensi) Hugone Aurisacensi et Jacobo Zagabriensi, episcopis, in ecclesia majori Sci. Germani de Pratis extra Paris."

¹ He was then in France, as joint ambassador with the Bishop of Winchester, and John de Britain Earl of Richmond, to treat about saving the dutchy of Guien from being further molested by the French. Hol. vol. i. fo. 336.

² Rymer, vol. iv. fo. 248, says, on Febr. 6, 1327, 1 E. 3. Weever, 791, 2.

³ Hol. vol. i. fo. 1278, 1279.

⁴ Ibid. fo. 1245.

⁵ Regr. III. Norwic. fo. 157.

⁶ Fin. Linc. 4 E. 3.

⁷ Cart. 5 E. 3. M. 13.

⁸ Lib. Inst. II. fo. 35, b.

⁹ She was heir of Sir Tho. Roscelyn, Knt. patron there in 1328. L. II. And it seems the Bishop gave it to St. Giles's hospital, for the master of it presented in 1335.

¹ Fin. Norf. E. 3, L. 1. M. 233.

² This Register contains 97 fo. leaves, and ends thus, "Explicit Registrum Dni. Willi. de Ayreminne quondam Norwicensis Epi. qui diem suum clausit extremum apud Charing propè London. die Mercurij viz. xxvij^o die Marcij M^occc xxxvj^o consecrac. xj^o. post cujus obitum electus fuit per Capitulum Norwicense frater Thomas de Hemenhale monachus dicti capituli die Sabbati, viz. sexto die Aprilis sequente." Lib. Inst. II.

Wednesday March 27,³ 1336, in the eleventh year of his consecration, and was buried in the cathedral before the high altar, and his death was signified to the King April 3.⁴

This Bishop, by purchasing in *Lincolnshire*, seems to have been a native of that county,⁵ and was the raiser of the family of *Armines* of *Osgodby*,⁶ who are descended collaterally from him, they still bearing his arms: viz.

AYREMINNE or ARMINE, *er.* a saltier ingrailed, on a chief of the second two lions rampant *arg.*

18. THOMAS DE HEMENHALE, so called from a village of that name in *Norfolk*, was first a monk of *Eye* in *Suffolk*, and afterwards removed to the monastery at *Norwich*, where he behaved so well, that at the death of *Ayremine*, the chapter elected him Bishop, on the 5th of April, 1337.⁷ But it being certified to the convent that the Pope had reserved the turn of the bishoprick to his own provision, he wisely submitted his election to the holy father, who voided it entirely, but at the same time caused him to be consecrated Bishop of *Worcester*, at *Rome*, where he then was, in order to persuade the Pope to ratify his election here. He is falsely called by *Godwin* (p. 515) *Thomas Hennihall*.⁸

His arms are

HEMENHALE or HEMNAL, *or*, on a fess between two chevrons *gul.* three escalops *arg.*

Several of his family were knights,⁹ and men of good estates in this county.¹

10. ANTHONY DE BECK, *Bek, Beek, Beke, or de Becco*, was descended from the ancient family of the *Beks* of *Eresby*, of which *Anthony de Beck* Bishop of *Durham* died in 1311,² and his brother, *Thomas*, Bishop of *St. David's*, was translated to *Lincoln* in 1319, both which seem to be cousins to our Bishop, and the former being of the same name, hath been by some mistaken for the same person.

Our *Anthony* being doctor of divinity of *Oxford*, Dean of *Lincoln*,³ and an old courtier and retainer at the court of *Rome*, having been some years a clerk there, was by the Pope's mandate made Bishop of

³ His obit was kept on this day.

⁴ Regr. Danoun. penes T. Martin, Gent.

⁵ He is said to have been Bishop of *Ely*; occasioned by being designed for that bishoprick by the King, at the death of *John de Hotham*, Jan. 25, 1336, but he dying in March following, *Simon de Montacute* had it.

⁶ See Hist. Norf. vol. ii. p. 558.

⁷ "Apr. v. electio fratris Thome de Hemenhale monachi, in episcopum Norwyc. qui postea Rome, consecratus in episcopum Wygorniensem, loco cujus per eandem curiam consecratur Magr. Anton. de Becco doctor theologie. A^o. 1337.

E Regro Danoun olim pertin monasterio de Eia.

He was entered here as having been one of their fraternity.

⁸ Le Neve's Fasti, fo. 297.

⁹ Sir Ralf de Hemenhale was knighted by King E. I. &c. being the 47th knight that Prince made. Rot. Milit. E. I. pen. Rev. Fra. Peck de Godeby.

¹ Hist. Norf. vol. i. p. 192; vol. ii. p. 365.

² See Dug. Bar. vol. i. fo. 427. Godwin de Praes, 125. Pt. II. part I, 353, 610, and Mon. Ang. vol. ii. 804.

³ Weever, fo. 369.

Norwich, April 7, 1337,⁴ and had his *temporalities* restored by the King July 9.⁵

Being at Rome, immediately after his consecration, he appointed brother William de Claxton Prior of Norwich, and Master John de Fentone Archdeacon of Suffolk, his *vicars-general*; and afterwards chose Benedict or Bennet of Norfolk, a famous Austin friar of Norwich, his *suffragan*, and got him ordained titular Bishop of Sardis.⁶

He was a person of an unquiet spirit, so imperious, that when John Stratford Archbishop of Canterbury designed to visit his church and diocese, because he did not observe the usual order of visiting other dioceses first, he declared he would oppose him; and accordingly, scorning to have his actions called in question by any body, when the Archbishop in person expounded his own cause, standing in a pulpit made for that purpose on Tombland before the church-gates, he was hindered by the *citizens* from fulfilling his intended *visitation*; and a monk of Norwich came forth, and in the same pulpit declared before them all, and pretended to prove, that the cause of the Archbishop's *visitation* was null and void;⁷ when the King heard of it, and was informed that the people of Norfolk and Suffolk were prepared to resist this *metropolitanical visitation* with an armed multitude, he wrote immediately to William de Bohun Earl of Northampton, and Bartholomew de Burghersh, commanding them to repair to these parts and enquire, attach, and commit to prison, all those who had opposed the Archbishop; and at the same time, by letter dated at Westminster Nov. 29, 1342, he ordered the *sheriff* of Norfolk and Suffolk to keep them in prison. This quieted the people, but not the Bishop, who appealed to the court of Rome, affirming he would answer in no other place, to those things objected against him.⁸

After this, he began to tyrannize over the monks, bereaving them of divers of their ancient and long enjoyed *privileges*, suffering them to do nothing in their house but what he listed, plucking down and preferring among them whom he liked; and to carry on this, he summoned the *prior* and *seniors* of the monastery, to appear before him at his manor-house at Hevingham, where he then resided; and there he enquired into, and debated, who had the power to *elect* and *settle* the monks in the greater offices; and it was found and agreed to by the senior monks, that the *election* of the officers into the greater offices belonged only to the *prior* and *seniors*; but the *settling* and *confirming* them, to the *bishop* only;⁹ which being granted and concluded, he dealt so rigorously with the monks, that it got him the hatred of all men, which proved his destruction, for he never after came from Hevingham; but being poisoned by his own servants, instigated thereto probably by the monks, he died Dec. 19, A°. 1343, in the 7th

⁴ Incipit Registrum Antonij Episcopi Norwicensis. viij. Apr. 1337. It is lib. Inst. III. and contains 78 fo. leaves, and is bound with lib. II.

⁵ Pat. 2 Ed. III. pars 2, Rex restituit temporalia Antonio Decano Linc. proviso et prefecto per Papam in epm. Norwic. 9 July 1337.

Dr. Kennet's Col. in K. p. 71, from Dr. Hutton's Le Neve's Fasti, fo. 145.

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⁶ Episcopus Cardicensis; see his life in Pitts, p. 444, and also under the Friars Austins here.

⁷ Wharton, vol. i. 414. Atlas, 374.

⁸ Rymer, p. 395, vol. v. Pat. 17 E. 3. part 2, 15 d. Pryn's Prelacy, 251, part II.

⁹ Nevile's Norwicus, p. 163.

year of his consecration,¹ and was buried in the *cathedral*, but the exact place where, is not known.

He was the first bishop of *Norwich* that bore their arms on the *episcopal* seal, viz.

BECK or BECK, gul. a cross moline arg.

20. *WILLIAM BATEMAN*, commonly called *WILLIAM DE NORWICO*, or *William of Norwich*, from the place of his birth, was son of *William Bateman* of *Norwich*, and *Margery* his wife: who was no less than eleven times one of the *bailiffs*, between 1301, and 1326, in which year he served in parliament as *burgess* for the city: he was a considerable owner both in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, and was lord of a *free-tenement* or manor in *Titshall*.² Sir *Bartholomew Bateman* of *Flixton*, Knt. was his eldest son, and heir to his brother the Bishop, as well as his father; from him the *Batemans* of *Mendham* in *Suffolk* are descended in a direct line,³ that family being seated there and at *Flixton* ever since the bishop's time, who chose to purchase much thereabouts, it being near the *palace* of *South-Elmham*, which he much delighted in, and chiefly resided at.

The *nunnery* of *Flixton*, in one of the parishes of *South-Elmham*, he much favoured, being so great a promoter of its foundation, that he gave them a body of *statutes* or *rules* to live by.⁴

He was educated at *Norwich*, most probably among the monks there; and taking a peculiar liking to the *civil* law, went and studied at *Cambridge*, and commenced *doctor* in that faculty, when he was about 30 years of age; and being always of a bright genius, was particularly remarkable for his great knowledge, not only in that, but most other branches of good literature: upon which account, Bishop *Ayremine*, in 1328, collated him to the Archdeaconry of *Norwich*, and recommended him to the court of *Rome*; where he was so much liked of, that rising from one inferiour office to another, at last he became *Auditor* of the *Pope's* own *palace*; and one of his chaplains, and was afterwards made Dean of *Lincoln*, by his provision, in 1343; was twice sent ambassadour from the *Pope* to make peace between the Kings of *England* and *France*; the *see* of *Norwich* being void, he was unanimously elected by the *convent*, BISHOP there,⁵ they not

¹ Hic finitur Registrum de institutionibus, perfectionibus, custodijs, et collationibus, ad dignitates, officia, beneficia ecclesiastica vacancia in civitate et diocesi Norwic. factum tempore bone memorie Dni. Ant. Beek sacre theologie professoris, quondam Episcopi Norwicensis, qui obiit apud manerium suum de Heveningham nocte precedente decimum nonum diem mensis Decembris anno Dni. M^occc^oxlviij^o. et consecrationis sue vij^o. Lib. Inst. III.

² Hist. Norf. vol. i. p. 207.

³ There was a third son, named John, who lived at *Norwich* in 1324, from whom the *Batemans* of *Norwich* are descended.

⁴ "A le honeur de Deu, Pere, è Fitz, c. Seynt Esprit Sire Will'ame par la sus-

fraunce de Deu Eveske de Norewic patron de la meson de dames de Flixtonne du doun de la noble dame, Dame Margarie de Crek," &c. The said Margery founded it, and gave the patronage to the Bishop. Autog. pen. Tho. Martin, Gent.

⁵ Incipit Registrum WILLI electi Norwicensis v. kal. Mar. M^occc^oxlviij^o. Pope Clement VI. in his bull of confirmation, dated at Avignon, Jan. 23, 1343, hath this,

"Te decanum ecclesie Lincolnensis, licet absentem. Capellanum nostrum, legum doctorem, et sacerdocio constitutum, quasi per inspirationem divinam in Norwicensem episcopum eligisse dicuntur." (sc. prior et capitulum.) Lib. Inst. iv.

knowing that the *Pope* had reserved the *provision* to himself, till his letters came to them, which made them much uneasy, but to their great surprise and satisfaction, when they were opened, his Holiness had provided the same person they had elected, for their Bishop, and he was confirmed accordingly by CLEMENT VI. Jan. 23, 1343, and by the King shortly after, and staying some time at *Rome*, was there consecrated in 1344, being obliged to continue there, to execute the King's commission, directed to him, Mr. *Tho. Fastolf* Archdeacon of *Norwich*, and others, to treat with the ambassadours of *Philip de Valois*, the *French King*, before the *Pope*, not as *judge*, but as *mediator* between him and the *King of England*,⁶ which being finished, he came home, and was received at *Norwich* by all sorts of people, with the greatest pleasure and honour that could possibly be, and as the former part of life had gained him universal esteem, he took the utmost care that the rest should be of the same kind; for though he was a person of a great spirit, and a zealous assertor of the rights of his church, yet his constant affability, generosity, morality, and diffusive charity, was such, that he was always admired and beloved by the generality of those that knew him.

In 1344, he was one of the commissioners with *Edward Prince of Wales*, and others, to treat with the *Pope's Nuncio*, the Archbishop of *Ravenna*.⁷

In 1345, he visited the *prior* and *chapter*, and whole *diocese*, and insisted upon visiting the *abbey* of *BURY*,⁸ notwithstanding their exemptions;⁹ upon which the Abbot impleaded him in the King's court; setting forth, that contrary to the privileges granted by *Cnute*, *Hardicnute*, and many other Kings of *England*, confirmed by divers *Popes*, Archbishops of *Canterbury*, and the grant of *Ailwin* Bishop of *Norwich*, the present Bishop of *Norwich* had cited him to appear in his *ordinary visitation*, and continued his prosecution against him, for non-appearance, contrary to the King's prohibition obtained, to stop all such proceedings, knowing at the same time, that the *charter* of *Hardicnute* subjects any one that endeavours to violate the privileges of *St. Edmund*, to the penalty of 30 talents of gold for so doing; to which the Bishop answered, that it was not to the detriment of the Crown, because he continued the suit in relation to *spirituals* only; but it was found by the *jury*, that he was culpable for so doing, and consequently incurred a *premunire*, and a writ issued to the *sheriff* to seize all his

⁶ Rymer, vol. v. fo. 420.

⁷ Ibid. 481, 643.

⁸ Autog. in Bib. Coll. Corp. Christi Cant. 9, 6. cui tit. WILLELMI BATEMAN, Epi. Norwicensis visitatio prioris et capituli Norwicensis, ejus injunctiones." De calumnijs per Will. Bateman Norwicensem Episcopum in monasterio Sci. Edmundi illatis et per merita Sci Edmundi finitis, unâ cum gravaminibus monasterij Sci. Edmundi.

⁹ Regr. Alb. fo. 4, 7, &c. The whole is related at large in Register Curteys, fo. 232, &c. very vehemently inveighing against the Bishop, and much favouring themselves. The title to the proceedings is this. "Nota pro memoriale eterno,

"quod anno Domini millesimo tricesimo xlv^o, quidam WILLELM. BATEMAN Episcopus Norwicensis utriusque juris doctor, zelator Sauli et non Pauli, indignè ferens libertates monasterij Sci. Edmundi ipsas multipliciter visus est impugnare, et quasi alter *Swanus* dummodo sibi subjugari, quod non debuit, desideravit, lancia Edmundi, viz. positâ penâ contra impugnantes libertates et immunitates Sancti Edmundi letaliter perfossus miserabiliter succubuit, sibi ac omnibus suis successoribus in obprobrium sempiternum prout per inferius descripta luculenter patere potuit cuilibet intuiti," &c.

temporalities, and though for such contempt, the King might seize the body of any archbishop or bishop, (as the *court* affirmed,) yet out of reverence to the church, the caption of his body was respite to the *octaves* of St. *Hilary*, and his temporalities adjudged to remain in the *sheriff's* hands, till the 30 talents were paid into the *Exchequer*: and *John de Lincoln*, the King's Attorney-General, moving to know how much the 30 talents amounted to, it was found to be 10,000*l.* and accordingly the King recovered that sum. The judgment being confirmed, on its being declared, that he incurred the *premunire*, for continuing the proceedings in his *spiritual court*, after the King's *prohibition* was served, and for *excommunicating* Ric. FREYSEL, the Abbot's attorney, who served it;¹ it being resolved that those proceedings were in defiance of, and to the lessening of, the King, injury of his royal authority, and open disherison of his crown and dignity.²

And the said *Freysil* brought his action against the *Bishop*, the *Prior of Kersey*, Master *Hamon Belers*, Master *Simon de Sudbury*, Doctors of Laws, *John O.* Canon of *Hartford*, Master *James*, rector of *Wrabnese*, and *Lodowic*, Official to the Archdeacon of *Suffolk*, the *Bishop's* clerks, for excommunicating him, and recovered 1000 marks damage; which being not immediately paid, Master *James* was imprisoned at *Bury*, and the rest either hid themselves, or fled the kingdom, till the *Bishop* paid the money for them;³ but though judgment was given for the *Bishop* to pay the 10,000*l.* and his *temporalities* were seized till he had done that; and absolved *Freysil* from his excommunication; and a day was assigned for his body to be seized on non-compliance, yet he moved by writ of error, to hinder it; but on a full discussion of the matter, the judgment was confirmed: however, he would not pay it, nor absolve *Freysil*, neither did they seize his body, but assigned day after day till the year 1347, and then the *Archbishop* calling a *council* at *London*, in St. *Paul's* church, on the 25th of *Sept.* where he and twelve *Bishops* were present, the *Bishop of Norwich* complained, that the *immunities* of the *clergy* were daily infringed, by *temporal* officers; and in particular, set forth the great injuries done to the *temporalities* of his *bishoprick*, his cattle, corn, and other things on his manors being carried away; declaring that they went even beyond this very judgment, by seizing on *donations* to preferments merely *spiritual*, as *archdeaconries*, *rural deaneries*, &c. and above all, he expatiated on the contempt offered his body, which was then liable to be seized by judgment confirmed in the *King's Bench*, contrary to the express *liberties* of *archbishops*, *bishops*, and other *ordinaries*.⁴

Upon this, I am apt to believe he came off, because the final agreement made between the *Bishop* and *Abbot* is said to be in a chest

¹ It appeared that he threatened the *Bishop*, and behaved very indecently when he delivered it.

² Speeches in Parlt. from 1340 to 1641, published in a q^o. vol. Lond. 1641, p. 413.

³ Rot. Norf. 114, Plita coram Rege Term. Mich. xix. E. III. Item. Term. Pasch. xx. E. III. R. 87, Term. Trin. xxi. E. III. Rot. 26. Regr. V. Ecce.

Cath. fo. 16.

WILLUS. Eps. Norwic. reddit com-
potum de mille marcis de fine, nē clerici
sui Norff. et Suff. convicti de transgres-
sionibus imprisonarentur, sicut contine-
tur in Magno Rotulo 19 E. 3. Rot. xv.

⁴ The *Bishop* ended his speech in council thus:

“ Per ista, nisi debitum remedium
apponatur, omnia privilegia personalia,

in the *vestiary* of the convent, and is not copied into the register, it not being so much (I suppose) to the monks desire, as they expected: For it is evident he was in the King's favour this very year, by his being joined with the Earl of Lancaster and others to treat of a truce between France and England.

Yea, so strict was he in preserving the *liberties* of his church, that he would not suffer them to be infringed, through fear of the King, or any great men whatever;⁵ for when Rob. Lord Morley, a great favourite, at that time *lieutenant* of Norfolk, taking advantage of the aforesaid judgment, and of the seizure of his temporalities,⁶ had on pretence thereof committed waste upon his manors, killed his deer in his parks, and abused his servants who opposed him in so doing, he openly excommunicated him, and though the King and many nobles earnestly interceded for him, some time requesting, and at other times threatening,⁷ yet so resolute was he, that he forced him, by way of penance, to walk through the publick streets of the city, to the cathedral church, bareheaded and footed, holding a wax taper of 6 pounds weight in his hand, and there in the midst of a great concourse, offer it at the high altar, and beg pardon for his offence.

About this time, he designed the foundation of TRINITY-HALL in Cambridge,⁸ and for that purpose purchased a certain inn in Cambridge,⁹ of John Crandene,¹ the twenty-second Prior of Ely, who had bought it and used it as an *hostel* or inn, for the reception of the young monks of Ely, coming thither to improve in learning; for which reason,² the Bishop afterwards permitted John de Aslakby, rector of Sudborne, with the chapel of Orford in Suffolk, to resign them, and received a pension of 40*l.* per annum out of the Prior's manor of Sudborne, and then that rectory was appropriated by the Bishop to the Prior of Ely, and a vicarage instituted there.³

At first, he established a chest in the said inn, called *Trinity Chest*, and put in 100*l.* and by the benefactions of well disposed people to it, the students were supported there; and it seems to have continued so about two years, till that terrible *pestilence* happened, (which you have an account of at p. 92—94,) and swept away most of the clergy in Norwich diocese, so that there could not be found sufficient to supply

personas CLERICORUM respiciencia, subverterentur, claves ecclesiæ contempnentur, jurisdiction ecclesiastica universaliter auferetur, et libertas ecclesiastica ad servitutem Pharaonis perpetuam, vestris temporibus deducetur. Erigite ergo amodò cornua vestra patres, pastores bacculos elevantes, et oves vestras à luporum morsibus liberate, advertentes secundum Ambrosium, vos omnes in parte sollicitudinis esse vicarios, illius boni pastoris, qui pro ovibus suis animam suam ponere non expavit."

⁵ Rymer, vol. v. 481. 643.

⁶ Atlas, 375. Prynne's Prelacy, pt. ii. 151. Godwin, 349. Wharton, 415.

⁷ The Atlas, p. 375, saith, that the King sent him a threatening letter, and seized his temporals, and left him the power only of INSTITUTING; but that

was in the *premunire* affair, and not in this.

⁸ XX. E. III. Aula Trinitatis cepta est per Episcopum WIL. BATEMAN.

⁹ Parker's Hist. of CAMBRIDGE, p. 65.

¹ Or Crandene.

² Wharton, 650, vol. i. Johannes Crandene Prior (Eliensis) perquisivit quoddam hospitium in Cantebriggia, pro scholaribus nostris monachis hospitandis, sed postea pro quibusdam beneficijs, ecclesiæ nostræ Eliensi factis, per venerabilem patrem magistrum Willelmum Bateman Norwicensem Episcopum, concessum fuit et collatum dictum hospitium, scholaribus de Aulâ Sce' Trinitatis Cantebriggia cujus Aulæ cum scholaribus, dictus reverendus Pater fuerat fundator primus."

³ Lib. Inst. iv. fo. 16, &c.

the *parochial cures*, for which reason the Bishop resolved to found that college, for a constant supply of *clergy* for his diocese, and for that purpose, he instituted a MASTER, three *fellows*,⁴ and three *scholars*, all of them to be *students* in the *canon* and *civil* LAW, in which faculty he himself was very eminent; and in honour of the *Holy Trinity*, (to which his own cathedral was dedicated,) he built and consecrated this college, between the years 1349 and 1354.⁵

And that their subsistence should not be altogether precarious, he resigned the rectory of *Blofield* in *Norfolk*, which he then held in *commendam*, by the *Pope's BULL*, appropriated to his own table during life, it being of the patronage of his own *see*; ⁶ and on the 29th of *April*, 1350,⁷ instituted *Robert de Stratton*, bachelor of laws, the first master of the college⁸ to it, on condition that the profits should go to the college, towards building and endowing it for nine years; and if it was not finished and endowed at nine years end, then for nine years more, and at the end of that term, it was to be as ample a rectory as heretofore, and to continue in the gift of the *see*; the rector, in the mean time, being to have a pension of 10*l.* per *annum* out of the profits, or if he chose to live in college, he might; and have meat, drink, and clothing, as a *fellow*, and 10 marks a year for the first nine years; and the same, and 10 pounds a year, for the last nine years; or otherwise if he chose it, he might have 20 marks a year, and live where he pleased; so that he had the living served, all residence being dispensed with for 18 years.

The next addition he made to it was the advowsons of *Briston* and *Brynynggham* (*Burningham*) in *Holt* hundred in *Norfolk*,⁹ which he

⁴ Fuller says only two.

⁵ Fuller's Hist. of Cant. fo. 61.

⁶ Reservatio fructuum ecclesie de BLOFIELD ad usum collegij S. TRINITATIS, usque ad tempus, Febr. vi. m^occc^oxliv^o. Lib. Institut. IV.

WILLIELMUS, Eps. &c.—Cum sacris canonibus sit sancitum, quod propter justas et pias causas valeat Episcopus, cum consensu Capituli sui, usque ad certum tempus, beneficiorum fructus vacantium reservare in usus pios, durante dicto tempore convertendos, nos considerantes, quod nulla causa magis poterit esse pia, quam circa personas scolasticos indigentes pietatis opera exercere, qui *juri* insistunt *canonico* et *civili*, ut divinarum ac etiam humanarum rerum noticiam, justi scienciam habeant et injusti, qua clericorum relevatur inopia, scientia dilatatur, ecclesia defensatur, et res-publica gubernatur; quodq. PESTILENTIA pridem ingruens tot substraxit in locis singulis, et in nostra presertim diocesi, quod pauci remanent his diebus, per quos onera poterint ecclesiastica gubernari, idcirco ad honorem DEI Omnipotentis, ac utilitatem, commodum, regimen, et directionem reipublice, et specialiter nostre cathedralis Sancte Trinitatis, nostre que dioceseos

Norwicensis, unum collegium scolarium juris canonici et civilis, Sancte TRINITATIS vocabulo insignitum, in Universitate *Cantabrigiensi* fundavimus, et illud incepimus aliquantulum jam dotare, et quanquam dictum collegium ad plenum dotare perpetuis redditibus, proponamus, ad edificia pro habitatione competentis ejusdem collegij, construere quam celerius poterimus, DEO duce, quia tamen ad presens sufficientibus dotatis redditibus non existit, nec constructa habitatio pro eodem, ut tamen sanctum et pium propositum ad intentum facilius perducatur, habito tractatu cum capitulo nostro solemniter, ac juris ordine, qui in hac parte requiritur, in omnibus observato, fructus, &c. ecclesie de *Blofield*, nostri patronatus, quam de gratia et privilegio sedis apostolice spirituali, habuimus et tenuimus, tanquam mensae nostrae unitam, pro vita nostra, per resignationem jam nostram vacan. &c."

⁷ Stratton resigned, and Adam de Holm took it, in exchange for Stalham.

⁸ He is not in the common lists of the masters of this house.

⁹ 1349, Sir John de Cokefield, Knt. was lord and patron of Briston and Brynynggham, and sold them this year to the Bishop's trustees, Master Ric. de

procured, and had conveyed to divers trustees, who released them to *Robert de Stratton*, custos or keeper of his hall at *Cambridge*,¹ to whom the Bishop, with the consent of the *Prior* and *Chapter*, had granted license to receive and appropriate them, they being held in *capite* or *chief* of the *bishoprick*,² and accordingly the 14th of *Aug.* 1360, *Briston* and *Kimberley*³ (which advowson he had also procured) were appropriated to the college, and *vicarages* ordained on each,⁴ to which the college nominated two, and the Bishop chose which he pleased; and the 15th of *Oct.* following, *Briningham* was appropriated to them also, and no *vicarage* reserved, on condition they paid a pension of a mark *per annum* to the Bishop, and duly served it by a stipendiary curate,

And to augment his college still further, in 1351 he appropriated the church of *Wood-Dalling* (after having purchased the advowson) to the college; reserving a pension of 30s. to the see, and a vicarage of 20 marks a year, to be presented to by the Bishop one turn, and the other turn the college was to nominate two, and the Bishop to choose one of them.

The same year also, he procured the advowsons of *Stalham* in *Norfolk*, and *Coulyng* or *Cowlidge* in *Suffolk*, and appropriated them both to the college; on the first he ordained a *vicarage* worth 10l. *per annum*⁵ and reserved the house for the vicars, who were to be instituted by the bishop, the college always nominating two persons, and he choosing one of them; the latter was to have no *vicarage*, but be served by stipendiary curates, paid by the college, who were to pay also a pension of 2 marks a year to the see, for the loss of its first fruits; with these, and other temporal revenues settled on them, he endowed his college, and got it confirmed by the King, Pope *Innocent VI.*⁶ the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Chapter* there.⁷

He designed indeed to have had a *master*, 20 *fellows*, and three *scholars*, but his original foundation was never increased in his time.

He is said to have persuaded Sir *Edmund de Gonville*, priest, to found a *HALL* in *Cambridge*, called after his own name, which was dedicated to the *Annunciation* or *Salutation*, of the *Virgin Mary*, in 1348; but the founder dying in 1350, left a large sum of money in trust to this Bishop, for him to finish and endow the *HALL* he had begun; upon which, the Bishop, to bring that *hall* nearer to his own,

Lyng, Master Walter de Elveden, Sir Simon de Babingle, Will. de Cressingham, John de Bury, Stephen de Cressingham, Rob. and Tho. de Walton, who presented to Briston, 21 March, and on Aug. 9, 1350, some of the trustees joined with others, as Simon de Rickinghall, John de Wiveston, &c. presented to Brynyngham.

¹ Lib. Institut. IV.

² They had license to let them, from time to time for ever, so that any one lease did not exceed five years.

³ See Hist of Norf. vol. ii. p. 535.

⁴ There were vicarages of x marks each reserved, and a pension of 20s. per annum to the Bishop, at Michaelmas and Easter, in recompense for the first

fruits lost from the see, by the appropriation.

⁵ A pension to the see of 20s. a year reserved in recompense of the first fruits.

⁶ He pretended to the King that he would visit *Stephen*, once his familiar acquaintance at Rome, then beginning to be known by the name of Pope *Innocent VI.* because he heard he was about creating many cardinals, by which journey he reaped this advantage, that he prevailed with him to confirm all these appropriations, &c. and to command Simon Islip Archbishop of *Canterbury* to do the same. Parker's Cant. 66.

⁷ Parker de Antiquitate Britan. Ecclesie, fo. 245. Caj. Hist. Cant. p. 62.

in order, I suppose, if opportunity served, to join them, and make one large college, obtained an exchange of divers messuages, and settled *Gonville Hall* where it now stands,⁸ in the year 1353, upon which account he is reckoned the founder of it by many, and as a founder is daily commemorated in the college hall;⁹ though I can find but little service he ever did it, otherwise than settling a manor in *Triplov*,¹ and appropriating the churches of *Mutford* in *Suffolk*, and *Fuldone* and *Wilton*² in *Norfolk*, to the support of it; it evidently appearing that he much more favoured and forwarded his own foundation than this; however, it must be owned, he settled both their foundations so far, as to give each of them a body of statutes of his own composing; for on the aforementioned roll of the rules of *Flixton* nunnery, is this, "this bishoppe that sett downe this order for the nonnes, was fownder of *TrynYTE Halle* in *Cambryste*, and appoyntid and made the rules for the governemente of that howse, and at that tyme dyd also ordeyne and sett downe the rewleis and statutes for *Gunwell Haule*, at the request of the fownder, and dyd bestowe certeyne comodyte theron, whose name was *Wylliam Bateman*, seconde brother to *Sir Bartlemue Bateman* knyght, and the sayd byshop beyng embasyor, dyed beyond the se; Mr. *Bartlemue* dyed and was buryed in thys abbey of *Flyxton*."

Immediately after the exchange, an agreement was made between the three *Norfolk* COLLEGES,³ that as they were of one county, so they should be as one, assisting and supporting each other in love and friendship; and to hinder disputes among them at all publick times, *Corpus Christi* or *Bennet* college was to go first, *Trinity Hall*, next,⁴ and *Gonville-Hall* (now *Gonville* and *Caius* college) last; to which instrument the seals of the colleges and Bishop are fixed.

This Prelate got the first fruits of his diocese confirmed again to the see by Pope *Clement VI.* notwithstanding his clergy opposed it;⁵ and gave to the high altar of his cathedral church two images of the *Holy Trinity*, one of great value, very large, in a tabernacle or shrine of massy silver gilt, the other a small one, with reliques of 20 pounds weight.

He was a great favourer of the *regulars*, as we may imagine by the many appropriations he consented to be made to them; not less than forty in all, and among others, he appropriated the church of *Frenge* in *Norfolk*, to the convent of his cathedral, on condition the profits were applied to find the monks shoes, and to pay 4s. a year to each monk on *St. Thomas's* day, and *All-Saints*, and to erect a chantry at the high-altar in the choir, for a monk to sing daily for his welfare while alive, and when dead, for his own soul, his father's mother's friends, and benefactors souls, and each monk to take the service by

⁸ It was originally founded where now is *Bennet College* garden and tennis court.

⁹ *Peck's Des. Cur.* vol. ii. fo. 3. *Wharton*, 404, vol. i. &c.

¹ That manor was soon lost from the college.

² *Approp.* 17 June 1354. The college were patrons, and were to present two to the Bishop, who was to choose one of them.

Each vicarage was to be worth 10

marks, and taxed at 5 marks. *John de Tyryngton*, (sc. *Colton* of *Tirington*,) the Bishop's chaplain, being then master. 20s. pension was reserved to the Bishop in lieu of first fruits. *Lib. Inst.* IV. 19.

³ *Mss.* Parker.

⁴ *Fratres primogeniti et prestantiores*, are the Bishop's words.

⁵ *Wharton*, vol. i. 414. *Godwin*, 490, &c.

weekly course, and receive at the week's end 2s.⁶ he ordained also, that every monk should receive 2s. of the Prior of St. Leonard, on *Midsummer-day*, and 4s. yearly, on the *Assumption* and *Conception* of the *Virgin Mary*, of the *precentor* and keeper of the *infirmary*, and that the monks bread and ale should be kept by a monk for the future.

In 1352, there was a great dispute between the *Bishop* and the *Mayor* and *Corporation* of *LYN*, concerning the *veiw* of *frankpledge*, *husting court*, *cognizance of pleas*, &c. which passed in the King's court, in favour of the *Bishop*, it being then determined that the *election* of the *mayor* was not in the *burgesses*, but in the *Bishop* only;⁷ after which, the *Bishop* agreed, that the *burgesses*, might and should henceforward for ever *annually* choose one of their *own burgesses* *MAYOR*, who when chosen, should be presented by some of the chief *burgesses* to the *Bishop*, at his palace of *Geywood*, as *LORD* of the *BURGH*, and if he be not there, then to the *capital steward* of his barony, if present, otherwise to his *steward* of *Lenn*, or the *official* of *Lenn*, in his absence, and that within 8 days after every *election*, at which time, he was to promise to execute his *office* to the best of his power, and to preserve and defend all the liberties of the church of *NORWICH*.

He was sent by the King with *Henry Duke of Lancaster*, to the *Pope*, to acquaint him, that the kingdom of *France* being fallen to him by *hereditary right*, he intended to recover it by force and arms, but desired to satisfy him as to his title, before he began; which embassy was no sooner finished, but he fell sick, and died at *Avignon*,⁸ *Jan. 6*, about three in the afternoon,⁹ and was buried there,¹ in the *cathedral church* of *St. Mary* near the *Pope's* palace, in which the *Pope's* themselves were usually interred: his body being attended by the *cardinals*, *archbishops*, *bishops*, and other great men, the *Patriarch* of *Jerusalem* performing the service.

His seal is oblong, having his own effigies in his *Bishop's* habit, with his arms under his feet, *viz.*

Sab. a crescent *erm.* in a bordure ingrailed *arg.*

Which are now born by the *college* of his foundation.

Sir *Bartholomew Bateman*, his brother, and his descendants to this day, bear,

Sab. three crescents *erm.* in a bordure ingrailed *arg.*

John Paschall, a famous *Carmelite* of *Ipswich*,² was *suffragan*³ to this *Bishop*, who afterwards was *Bishop* of *Landaff*, and then *Robert Hyntlesham*⁴ succeeded him in that office.

⁶ He had a license in mortmain, dated in the Tower at London, July 20, 25 E. 3, to convey the advowson to the prior, &c. Regr. III. Ecce. Cath. fo. 163. The appropriation is dated 13 May, 1352, no vicarage was appointed, but the church is to be served by a stipendiary curate, paid by the convent.

⁷ Lib. Institut. IV.

⁸ A city of *Provence* in *FRANCE*, on the river *Rhosne*. This and a little country about it belongs to the *POPE*.

⁹ Hic finitur Registrum bone memorie Domini WILLI. de NORWICO, dum dum Norwicensis Episcopi, qui decessit

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Avinion, die Epiphanie Domini, A° M° ccc° liv° ad horam iij ejusdem diei, et sepultus est in ecclesia Beate Marie, juxta Palaciam Apostolicum, et die xxiv Jan. A° supradicto, primò innotuit vicarijs generalibus, officialibus, et correctoribus et ceteris ministris dicti patris, de ejus morte. Lib. Inst. IV.

¹ He desired to be buried in *England*, either among his ancestors or in the cathedral, but was not.

² Bale de Script. p. 150.

³ Episcopus titularis Scutariensis. God. p. 636.

⁴ Episcopus titularis Sanascolensis.

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21. *THOMAS PERCY*, brother to *Henry Percy* Earl of *Northumberland*, bachelor of arts in the University of *Oxford*, at the instant request of *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster*, was by the sole authority of the *Pope* (contrary to the inclination of the *monks*, who could not be prevailed upon to choose him) made Bishop here, though he was but 22 years old, being dispensed with on account of his noble descent and personal abilities;⁵ the Earl having sufficient interest with the King, he had his consent, and was admitted to his temporalities April 14, 1355,⁶ in which year he was enthroned,⁷ for then Sir *John de Caston*, Knt. claimed a fee at his inthronization; and threatened to bring an armed power and take it by force: upon which the King wrote to *Guy de St. Clere*, sheriff of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, and *John Mayn*, his serjeant at arms, to make proclamation that none should dare to appear armed at that solemnity,⁸ and if any did presume so to do, to commit them immediately to the King's prison in *Norwich* castle.

Being angry at first with the *monks*, he endeavoured to appropriate all the *deaneries* of the *cathedral* church to the *chapel* of *St. Mary* in the *Fields* in *Norwich*, but being hindered by them, he repented him of his design, and became a real friend to the convent.

Wharton says it seems as if he did not come to *England* till the beginning of 1361; because on the 16th of *February* in that year, he made profession of his obedience to the Archbishop of *Canterbury* at *Lambhithe*, and renewed it in the church of *Canterbury* on *Saturday* before *Whitsunday*, in 1363; but it is a mistake, for in 1358 he visited his diocese personally.

In 1355, he appointed *Thomas* titular Archbishop of *Nazareth*, to be his *suffragan*, whose seal I have seen, by which it appears to me that he was a *Bedingfield*, the arms of that family being under his effigies.

In 1361, on the 15th of *Jan.* the *cathedral* steeple being blown down, and the choir much damaged, he gave 400*l.* out of his own purse, and obtained an *aid* of nine-pence in the pound of the clergy in his diocese to repair it.

In 1368, so great was the fear of an invasion of the *French* after the war was broke out, that it was ordained in *parliament* that all men between 60 and 16, as well *clerks* as *laicks*, should be armed and arrayed according to their estates, professions, and faculties, and be distributed into companies, ready to go against the King's enemies, for the defence of the church and kingdom, if they should presume to enter it:⁹ and accordingly the King sent his writ to the Bishop,¹ commanding him to arm and array all *abbots*, *priors*, *religious*, and other *ecclesiastical* persons, to be divided in thousands, hundreds, and twenties, to be ready at all times.

⁵ Dug. Bar. vol. i. fo. 275 b, where the Bishop is by error called, Richard. He is said to have been knighted, before he was made Bishop.

⁶ Wharton, vol. i. fo. 415. Weever, 793.

⁷ Incipit Registrum venerabilis patris Domini D. THOME, Episcopi NORWICENSIS, Laur. de Lek Prioris Norwici,

Walter. de Elveden, LL. D. dicti patris in remotis agentis, vicar. in spiritualibus gener. xii^o Aprilis, M^occc^olv^o.

⁸ Hist. Norf. vol. ii. p. 285.

⁹ See p. 69, Rymer, vol. vi. fo. 631. Claus. 43. E. 3. M. 13.

¹ The writ is subscribed, per Ipsum Regem, et Concilium.

Being a great favourer of the *secular* clergy, he suffered few *appropriations* to be made in his time.

He died at his manor of *Blofield*, Aug. 8, 1369,² and was buried in the cathedral, before the *rood-loft*, and by his will³ bequeathed to the *precentor* or *chanter*, and his successors, a farm and lands in *Kimberley*,⁴ *Carlton*, *Crownthorp*, and *Wiclewood*, for mass to be daily said at the altar of *St. Thomas*, for his soul; which *William de Swynflet* Archdeacon of *Norwich*, and his other executors, settled accordingly.

He bare,

Or, a lion rampant *az.* armed and langued *gul.* in a bordure ingrailed of the last.

22. *HENRY DISPENSER*, or *Spencer*,⁵ canon of *Salisbury*, was preferred to the bishoprick by the *Pope*, being properly called the *warlike Bishop* of *NORWICH*; for in his youth he was a soldier, with his brother *Spencer*, a gentleman so greatly esteemed for his valour, that he was chief commander in the *Pope's* wars, so that his own service, added to his brother's interest, easily procured him this dignity, to which *Urban V.* granted his letters of *provision*, dated April 3, 1370; and the 20th of the same month, he was consecrated at *Rome*,⁶ and on the 12th of *July* following received his *spirituals* of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the 14th of *Aug.* next, his *temporalities* of the *King*; ⁷ so that what the *Atlas* talks, of a vacancy of two years, and what *Godwin* says of his being promoted by *Adrian V.* are both mistakes.

He was introned by *William de Swyneflet* Archdeacon of *Norwich*, and being of a very generous, charitable, and cheerful spirit, (as *John Capgrave* says,⁸) gained the affection of the *secular clergy* of his whole diocese which he much favoured; not liking the *regulars*, who oppressed the *seculars* as much as possible; for which reason he gave them no countenance, but hindered what appropriations he could, being made to them.

Godwin says, there was great contention between him and the *monks* for 15 years, who were forced at last to give him 400 marks, to enjoy their privileges as heretofore, which may be the reason they give us no account of him, as of their other Bishops.”⁹

² Hic finitur Registrum de institutionibus de tempore inclite memorie Domini Thome de Percy Episcopi Norwicensis qui viij^o die mensis Augusti An^o. Dni. M^occc^olxix^o apud Blofield diem suum clausit extremum.

The institutions from June 16, 1362, to Aug. 1364, are wanting in this Regr. and were either misplaced or lost before the book was last bound, the folios being now marked right.

³ His will is in the Prerog. Office, Regr. Witlesey, in which are mentioned, Thomas and Henry Percy, his nephews, Dame Margaret de Ferrers, his sister, Sir Edward St. John, and Lady Wingfield had legacies, as had also William of Aton, his nephew.

⁴ Hist. Norf. vol. ii. p. 538.

⁵ Hol. vol. ii. p. 441, calls him Sir Henry Spencer, and he is said by many to have been a knight.

⁶ Registrum reverendi in Christo patris Domini Hen. Dispenser qui consecratus fuit in Episcopum Norwic Rome, xx^o die mensis Aprilis A^o. Dni. M^occc lxx^o. Lib. Inst. VI.

⁷ Fecit Regi fidelitatem, et hab. restit. temporal. Teste Rege apud Clarendon, 14 Aug.

⁸ Vita Henrici le Spenser Episcopi Norwicensis, authore Johanne Capgrave, provinciali ordinis eremitarum Sci. Augustini in *Anglia*. Wharton, vol. ii. fo. 359.

⁹ Cotton only mentions his name.

In 1371, the *clergy* granted the King an *aid* of 5000*l.* to raise which, every parish was ordered to pay 5*l.* 16*s.* the greater to help the less; at which time the Bishop certified for this diocese, that the county had in it 806 parishes, and was to raise 3674*l.* 16*s.* and *Suffolk* had 515 parishes, and was to raise 2926*l.* but by reason of the great poverty of the *Suffolk* parishes, they were excused at 5*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* *ob.* each.¹

In 1377, he had a great controversy with his men of *Lenn*, so that the many injuries done to one another caused the King and his council to send for the persons concerned, and determine that controversy.² Mr. *Fox*, in his *Matirology*, fo. 428, gives us the following account of it; only calls it *Lennam*,³ by mistake for *Lenn*. "The Bishop of *NORWICH*, a little after *Easter*, coming to the town of *Len*, belonging to his lordship, being not contented with the old accustomed honour due unto him, and used of his predecessors before, in the same town, required with a new and unused kind of magnificence to be exalted: insomuch, that when he saw the chief magistrate or mayor of that town to go in the streets, with his *officer* before him, holding a certain wand in his hand tipped at both ends with black horn, as the manner was; he reputed himself to be lord of the town, (as he was,) and thinking to be higher than the highest, commanded the honour of that staff due to the *mayor* to be yielded and born before his lordly personage: the *mayor*, with the other townsmen, courteously answered, that they were right willing and contented with all their hearts, to exhibit that reverence unto him, and would so do, if he first of the council could obtain the custom, and if the same might be endured after any peaceable way, with the good wills of the *commons* and body of the town, or else, they said, as the matter was dangerous, they durst not take in hand, any such new alteration of ancient *customs* and *liberties*, least the populace (always inclinable to evil) should fall upon them with stones, and drive them out of the town; wherefore on their knees they humbly besought him, that he would require no such thing of them, and that he would save his own honour, and their lives, which otherwise would be in great danger. But the Bishop youthful and haughty, taking occasion by their humbleness to swell the more, answered, he would not be taught by them, though all the *commons*, whom he called *ribals*, said *nay*. And also rebuked the *mayor* and his bretheren, for *mecokes* and *dastards*, for so much fearing the vulgar sort of people.

"The *burgesses* perceiving the willful stoutness of the Bishop, meekly answered, they would not resist him, but he might do as he thought good, and only desired him to give them leave to depart and excuse their waiting upon him, and conducting him out of the town, with that reverence he required, for if they should be seen in his company, the suspicion would be upon them, and so they should all be in danger of their lives. The Bishop upon this, not regarding their advice, commanded one of his men to take the *rod*, born before the

¹ Stow, fo. 269.

² Rymer, vol. vii. fo. 157.

³ Some have thought it to mean *Lanham* in *Suffolk*, but that never belonged to the Bishop, and is no corporation.

Lenna is the old latin word for *Lenn*, or *Linn*.

mayor, and carry the same before him; which the commons perceiving, he went not far in that manner, for the populace runned first to shut the gates, and some coming out with clubbs, bows and staves, others with stones, they let drive at the Bishop and his men as fast as they could, in such sort, that both the Bishop and his horse under him, with most part of his men, were hurt and wounded, "and thus the glorious pride of this jolly prelate ruffling in his new scepter, was received and welcomed there; that is, was so pelted with battes and stones, so wounded with arrowes and other instruments fit for so great a skirmishe, that the most part of his men, with his mace-bearer and all running away from him; the pore wounded Bishop was there left alone, not able to keep his power, which went about to usurp a new power more than to him belonged; thus as it is commonly true in all, so it is well exemplified here, that pride will have a fall, and power usurped, will never stand."

The truth is, though this is represented indeed, much to the prejudice of the Bishop, who was really of a high spirit, yet it seems as if he was not so much to be blamed in the affair, the gentry of the diocese, and the council themselves, inclining more to his side, as appears by their determination, and by the universal blame laid on the *Lin* men, who it was generally thought, exasperated the populace, and retired on purpose to raise a *fray*: for this prelate having laid aside the use of arms for several years, since he was bishop, during that time, had acted so well in general, as to be revered by the clergy, loved by the gentry, and looked upon by the poor as their father; (so untrue is that censure passed on him by *Godwin*; ⁴) but yet when it was necessary, he made it appear he had not banished his courage, or lost his skill in warlike affairs; ⁵ for upon the rising of the commons in NORFOLK, under that arch rebel *Litester*, in 1381, he attacked and totally subdued them; the whole of which affair being related before, p. 106—111, I need not repeat it here, only shall observe, that if the conspiracy formed against him the year following had not been happily discovered, ⁶ he had not lived to have performed any further services in war, either for the King or Pope.

The fame of his courage and skill in martial affairs being now revived, Pope *Urban* VI. having his title still questioned by the French, who adhered to the Anti-pope *Clement* VII. refusing to acknowledge *Urban* to be lawful pope, sent his bulls to this Bishop to levy men and arms to prosecute and fight his cause against the Anti-pope, constituting him general commander of all his forces in France; ⁷ and the French being enemies to England, King *Richard* II. by letters patent dated at *Westminster* Dec. 6, ⁸ confirmed those bulls, and issued

⁴ The wolf, though he changes his skin, does not change his disposition or ravenous temper: this Bishop though removed from the army to a bishoprick, breathed nothing but war and arms. *Godwin de Præs.* p. 492.

⁵ More mischief had they (the townsmen) done to the scholars, had not the warlike Bishop of Norwich casually come to Cambridge with some forces, (as he

went to quell the Norfolk rebellion, see p. 109, and seasonably suppressed their madness. (*Fuller's Hist. of Cambridge*, fo. 54.) *Illustris Henricus ob hæc et similia dictus*, saith *Caius*. *Hist. Cant.* Lib. i. p. 99.

⁶ See p. 111.

⁷ Fox, fo. 446.

⁸ Rymer, vol. vii. fo. 372. Rot. Franc. 6. R. 2. pt. 1. M. 15.

a *pr*^o clamation to raise men and arms accordingly, by virtue of which the Bishop got great sums of money, jewels, necklaces, rings, and plate, especially of ladies, and other women, to obtain the benefit of absolution from their sins;¹ it being declared by the bulls, that all those who either went with the Bishop, or contributed towards the expense of the expedition, were to have the same *indulgence*, as was usually granted to those, who went to the assistance of the *Holy Land*, so that by preaching up this *croisade*² in all places, many went in their own persons, others found men at arms, others archers, &c. Upon which, the Bishop seeing the forwardness of the people, and being pushed on by the *Pope*, after a strong opposition of most of the nobles,³ obtained a *fifteenth* to be granted him for this service by the commons, upon his proffering in open parliament to raise 3000 men at arms, and 3000 archers, well mounted, to relieve *Gaunt*, reduce *Flanders*, and make war against the King's enemies in *France*, which was so approved of, that they agreed to it,⁴ and confirmed to him the tax of the *fifteenth* on the *laity*; ⁵ the clergy also granted him a *tenth*, and the commons voluntarily offered him the 2s. per ton upon wine, and 6d. in the pound upon goods imported, which duties they had granted for the guard of the sea: for which he agreed absolutely to serve the King for one whole year, with 2500 men at arms, and 2500 archers, arrayed and mounted; of which 1000 men at arms, and a 1000 archers should be ready within 20 days after he had received the first payment; the Bishop being to pay the transports; all which the parliament gladly accepted, and the King assigned Sir *Thomas Gerberge*, Knt. *Richard Hembugg*, and *John Morwell* his serjeants at arms, to provide quarters for the soldiers, and lodgings and provisions for the Bishop, and other nobles that attended him, in their passage through *Kent*, the Bishop paying for them:⁶ and April 6, 1383, the King authorised Sir *John Philpot*, Knt. to press and ships men to the Bishop and his forces.⁷

Encouraged thus on all sides, the *Bishop* taking with him divers experienced captains and commanders,⁸ as *Henry Lord Beaumont*, Sir

¹ Brady Hist. vol. ii. p. 358, 9, 60. Knighton, &c. Lewis's History of Wicliiff, p. 98. Walsingham, p. 291. Sandford's Genealogical Hist. fo. 195.

² So called from the sign of the cross, which every soldier bore on his breast, that went in the expedition with the Christian Princes against the Saracens, Turks, and Infidels, to recover the *Holy Land*, and all that vowed this journey, and were signed with this emblem of their spiritual warfare, if they died in the war were promised an immediate entrance into heaven. Fox, fo. 446, where the affair and bulls are recited.

³ Weever, fo. 794.

⁴ Brady's Hist. vol. ii. fo. 357, 8.

⁵ De denarijs colligendis per totum regnum pro Episcopo Norwicensi in expeditionem *crusiata*, &c. Pat. 6. R. 2, pt. 3. M. 15.

⁶ Rymer, vol. vii. fo. 386.

⁶ Rex Johi. Philpot Chivaler, &c. Sciatis quod assignavimus, &c. ad naves et vasa &c. pro passagio venerabilis patris Episcopi Norwic. ac Dominorum &c. in comitivâ suâ ad partes transmarinas profectorum sine dilatione arrestand. et capiend. Rot. Franc. 6. R. 2, M. 12. Rymer, vol. vii. fo. 391. Pat. de supervidendo homines armatos apud Calesiam profectores cum Henrico le Dispenser Ep. Norwic. dat. apud Westm. viij^o Maij. Rot. Franc. 6 R. 2. M. 4.

De bullis papalibus de cruciata pro Henrico Epo. proclamand. Pat. apud Westm. vij Nov. Ibid. M. 15. Pollicronicon, fo. 320. b. Fabian, fo. 295. Cron. St. Alban's ps. vii. a. Baker, 221.

⁷ Froisart, vol. i. 303, &c. Vol. ii. fo. 9, 37, 61, 6, 84, 107, 109, at which places is the most ample account of the whole *croisade*, that is any where extant.

Hugh Spencer his nephew, *Sir Hugh Calverly*, *Sir William Farrington*, *Sir Thomas Trivet*, *Sir John Ferrers*, *Sir William Elmham*, and *Sir Mathew Redman*, captain of *Berwick*, and many other knights, esquires, priests, and persons of distinction, taking ship at *Dover* and *Sandwich*, arrived at *Calice*, *April 23*, and was joyfully received by *Sir John Delvaines*, captain there, who lodged the Bishop in the castle; here they staid till the 4th of *May*, expecting their marshal, *Sir William Beauchamp*, a valiant man, whom the King had sent for from the marches in *Scotland*, where he kept frontier against the *Scots*; the King having ordered the Bishop and his company to stay for him, as a person fit for council and conduct in war: but the Bishop having tarried so long, could not bridle his courageous spirit, but contrary to order, (for which he afterwards sufficiently suffered,) made an inroad into *Flanders*, by consent of all the chief men in his army, except *Sir Hugh Calverly*, the most experienced soldier among them, who would not agree to it, both because the King ordered them to stay for their marshal, and because the people of *Flanders* were *Urbanists*, though they were conquered by the *French*, and they were to fight against the *Clementines* only; and lastly, because the forces did not seem to him sufficient for such an undertaking, without the additional forces the King had promised to send with their Marshal *Beauchamp*; however, all being determined to stay no longer, he marched with all his forces, being about 2000 horse, and 15,000 foot, into *Flanders*,⁸ attacked *Graveline*, and took it in two days; and going to *Dunkirk*, the *English* encountered 12,000 *Flemings*, killed 9000 of them, and took the town;⁹ and going thence to *Burborough*, that town yielded at once, and sitting down before the castle of *Driceham*, wan it in three days, and placing a garrison there, went and took and plundered *Cassel*, and the minister of *St. Venant*, and winning *Newport*, &c. became masters of great part of *Flanders*; and at last, closely besieged the town of *Ipre*, the men of *Gaunt* coming thither to the Bishop's assistance; and while the siege continued, the *English* made many skirmishes, and took many prisoners.¹ In the mean time, *Sir William Beaumont*, and *Sir William Windsor*, were made chief captains, and sent with divers other lords and great men, with strong forces to *Dover* and *Sandwich*, in order to be transported to *Callice*, to assist the Bishop; by which means the Duke of *Lancaster's* intended voyage into *Portugal*² was laid aside for this season; the whole realm favouring the Bishop's expedition before the Duke's: which angered that Prince so, that he privately worked against the Bishop, and endeavoured to hinder his progress, by retarding the forces that should speedily have been sent to his succour, for want of which he was forced to raise the siege of *Ipre*, and retreat into the garrisons of *Graveline*, *Burborough*, and *Bergues*, and being forced thence, returned into *England* with disgrace;³ which was so much blazed abroad by

⁸ Atlas, p. 379. The Cron. of Froissart says, there went only a body of 3000 into *Flanders*.

⁹ Weever, fo. 794, says, that he was victor in a set battle against thirty thousand abettors of Clement's claim.

¹ Hol. vol. ii. fo. 443.

² His business was to obtain the kingdoms of Castile and Leon, which he claimed in right of Constance his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of PETER King of CASTILE, &c.

³ Hol. vol. ii. fo. 443.

the Duke of *Lancaster* and his adherents, that it was openly reported that *he*, Sir *Tho Tryvet*, and Sir *William Elmham*,⁴ had sold *Graveline*⁵ and *Burborough*; to the *French King*, so that those knights were committed to the Tower, and the *Bishop* was accused in parliament for not doing his service according to promise, and for receiving several sums, as well on this side the sea, as beyond;⁶ and in particular with the receipt of 10,000 *franks* of gold for giving up the castle of *Graveline* to the *French*: of which the *Bishop* fully purged himself; but in repeating the matter, it appeared that 5000 *franks* of gold, given for the said castle, were then in the hands of Sir *Robert Farmer's* man, who being brought before the house, owned that he had it, but made a fair excuse for the secret taking of it; however, he was committed to prison till it was paid to the King, and till the house gave order for his enlargement, and a proclamation was issued Nov. 16, 1383, that all such who had received any money beyond sea of the King's enemies, for any cause other than for due wages, should immediately bring the same into Chancery, or else be taken as traitours to the realm.

And soon after, the CHANCELLOR, in open parliament, charged the BISHOP to answer to four chief points:

1. Whereas he promised the King to serve him with a certain number for one whole year, he served but half a year, and yet returned with his host spoiled.
2. Though he promised to muster and show his host at *Calice*, yet that also was not done.
3. Though it was agreed in the last parliament, that the (Duke of *Lancaster*) King of *Castile*, or some of the King's uncles, should have gone as general for the honour of the realm, yet it was not done, and thereupon the voyage was lost, for that the *Bishop* promised as good a general.
4. Though the King appointed to have some other temporal lords chosen, or a sufficient general, yet that was not done, because the *Bishop* took the same upon himself, by which means all this mischief happened.

To these articles the *Bishop* appeared in person, and answered,

1. That his commission was to go speedily to rescue *Gaunt*, which he performed, and that being done, both the people of *Gaunt* as well as his own captains, thought it best to besiege *Ipre*, where loosing

⁴ He was charged with withdrawing the soldiers' wages, but cleared himself of that, and all other things laid to his charge. Hol. vol. ii. fo. 465.

⁵ The *French King* offered the *Bishop* 15000 marks to rase the town of *Graveline*, and leave it to him, with full liberty to depart with all his goods and people safely; the *Bishop* required time to answer, and sent word to the King in what jeopardy he was, and how the *French King* laid before him with a mighty army, and therefore if ever he meant to

try battle with the *French*, now was the time; the King really intended it, and went forthwith about it, but was put off by the Duke of *Lancaster*, who protracted time till the day fixed for the *Bishop's* answer was over, who seeing no succour come, raised the town, according to agreement, but would not receive the money, least he should offend thereby the English parliament. Hol. vol. ii. fo. 444.

⁶ *Prinne's Abridgement of Records*, &c. fo. 282, 288, &c.

- many men by dint of sword and diseases; finding he could do no good, by general consent he removed.
2. The speed he made towards *Gaunt* was the reason he did not muster at *Calice*.
 3. He said he had good *captains*, though not of the best sort, and they might have had the Lord *Nevile*; but the King denied him a license the last parliament.
 4. He declared, he refused no *lieutenant* at the King's hands, but on the contrary, when the King wrote to him touching a *general*, he gave him many thanks for his great care of him; as by his letters appeared.

However, the *Chancellor* insisted his answer was not sufficient, but that he should make *fine* and *ransome* to the King; for payment of which the King might seize his *temporalities* whenever he pleased; and the Bishop was desired to declare the names of all such as were waged to serve the King one year in the wars, that they might serve him in other places; to which he answered, that upon delivery of Sir *Robert Hulmer*, his clerk and treasurer, he would do so, and he was enlarged accordingly; but yet the *Chancellor* not satisfied without the *Bishop's* further disgrace, declared, that though the King might pass judgment on the Bishop, as on a *temporal* lord, by reason he took upon him to serve as a *soldier*, and had the sword carried before him contrary to his profession, yet for that time his Majesty would spare laying hands on his person, for his imprisonment; but for his defaults, the lords by the assent of *parliament* adjudged him to make *fine* and *ransome* at the King's pleasure; to which he should be compelled by seizure of his *temporalities*; and he was commanded from thenceforth, no longer to have the sword carried before him: and accordingly his *temporalities* were seized in 1384, but the King being a great favourer of him, at the humble request of *Thomas Arundel* Bishop of *Ely*, they were restored in 1385, Oct. 24, and a writ directed to Sir *Ric. Walgrave*, Knt. Sir *Edmund de Thorp*, Knt. *William Winter*, and *Robert Wayte*, who had the custody of them, to restore them forthwith.

When the Bishop of *Ely* requested this restoration of the King, *Michael de la Pole* Earl of *Suffolk*, then Lord *Chancellor*, being much offended, brake out in these words; "What is that, my Lord, which you ask of the King? seems it to you a small matter for him to part with that Bishop's *temporalities*, when they yield to his coffers above one thousand pounds by year? little need hath the King of such counsellors, or of such friends, as advise him to acts so greatly to his hinderance." Whereunto the Bishop of *Ely*, not less truly, then freely, replied; "What saith your Lordship, my Lord *Michael*? know that I require not of the King that which is his, but that which he (drawn thereunto by you, or by the counsel of such as you are) withholds from other men, upon none of the justest titles, and which (as I think) will never do him any good: as for you, if the King's hinderance be the thing you weigh, why did you so greedily accept of a thousand marks by year, at such time as he created you Earl of *SUFFOLK*?" the *Chancellor* was hit so home with this round retort,

that he never offered any further to cross the restitution of the Bishop's temporalities.⁷

And thus ended this *croysade* or *pontifical* war, after an expense of no less than 37,475*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*⁸ raised for that purpose, besides other large *gifts* and *aids*, expended on that account; for all which, in 1391, the *Bishop* obtained a general discharge from the King, as well as *pardon* of all offences whatever.

In 1316, *Richard* Earl of *Arundel*, appointed *admiral*, and *Thomas Mowbray* Earl of *Notingham*; the Earl of *Devonshire*, and the *Bishop* of *Norwich*, went to sea, and took a warlike power of men of arms, to watch for the fleet of *Flanders*, that was ready to come from *Rochle* with wines, and meeting with them, they set upon them, and took of them 100 vessels, all fraught with wines, so that wine grew so plentiful, that it was sold for 13*s.* 4*d* the ton, and the best and choicest for 20*s.*⁹

Besides this, they landed in *Flanders*, where they relieved and fortified *Brest*, and demolished two forts the enemy had built against it; but this happy service those that continued about the King seemed to envy, rather than commend, so that they had not at their return due thanks and commendations for their valour, either from the King or his ministry, though it was well known to all the *commons*, they really deserved it.

In 1387, he had license to embattle his two manor-houses of *North-Elmham* and *Geywood*.¹

1389, the King wrote to him, and all the bishops in the realm, telling them he was bound by his coronation oath to withstand the incroachments of the *Pope* and his creatures, and that the *commons* in parliament had petitioned him to do so.²

The same year, the Duke of *Lancaster* came from *Spain* into *England*, and it seems had not quite forgot his dislike to our prelate,

⁷ Speed, fo. 612.

⁸ In Magno Rotulo de Anno XIII. Regis Ricardi Secundi, NORFF.

HENRICUS Episcopus NORWIC. Deputatus et nuncius specialis, Sancti Patris Pape URBANI in *cruciata*, contra Anti-Papam, et scismaticos sibi adherentes et favorantes, reddit compotum de xxxvij. mil. cccc. lxxv. libr. vij. sol. vj. denar. de diversis prestitis suis. In thesaurario, *nichil*. Et in pardonis eidem Episcopo de gracia Regis speciali, xxxvij. mil. cccc. lxxv. libr. vij. sol. vj. denar predict, per breve Regis de privato sigillo, irrotulatum in memorandis de anno xv^o, Regis hujus, de termino Michaëlis, Rotulo xv^o, in quo continetur, quod cum quedam summa xxxvij. mil. cccc. lxxv. libr. vij. sol. vj. denar. sibi liberata fuit per manus diversarum gencium. per diversa prestita sua super vadio guerre et riguardo duorum millium et quingentorum hominum ad arma, duorum millium et quingentorum sagittariorum, de retinen-

cia ipsius eipscopi, ad eundum cum eo versus partes FLANDRIÆ, et FRANCIÆ, etd a serviendum tam in dicta *cruciata*, quam in guerris Regis in partibus predictis per unum annum integrum, et processus factus est de scaccario Regis ad levandum dictam summam de xxxvij. mil. cccc. lxxv. libr. vij. sol. vj. denar, de terris. tenementis, bonis, et catallis dicti Episcopi, ad magnam anihilationem et dampnum dicti Episcopi, prout Regi datur intelligi, et REX de gracia sua speciali, pardonavit et relaxavit dictam summam eidem Episcopo, et omnes actiones, et impetitiones, quas REX habuit versus dictum Episcopum, et

QUIETUS EST.

E Libr. Institutionum VI^o fo. 159.

⁹ Baker's Cron. fo. 206.

¹ HENRICUS SPENCER, Epus. Norwic. consanguineus Regis, possit kernellare maneria sua de *North-Elmham* et *Geywood* in Norfolcia. Pat. xi. Ric. II. par. I.

² Rymer, vol. vi. fo. 644.

for the very next year was a great suit depending in the court of *chivalry*, between the Bishop, and *William* Baron of *Hilton*, concerning the voyage of the *croisade*, and the Bishop recovered against him, upon which he appealed, and *Walter* Bishop of *Durham*, *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, *Rich le Scroop*, and *Will. Cawode*, clerk, were assigned *commissioners*, and gave it against him; and then the Bishop appealed, and the King ordered his *Chancellor* to appoint judges to hear the Bishop's appeal, who recovered thereon.³

In 1396, *Sept. 9*, the Bishshop constituted *William Carleton*, LL. D. his *vicar-general*, it being said in his patent, that his Lordship was then going again beyond sea, in defence of the King's right and the Pope's jurisdiction.⁴

In 1398, the King having granted the custody of the manor of *Breydeston* (or *Brason* as it is now called) to *Will Feriby*, clerk, and *Thomas Upton*, during the minority of *John* son and heir of Sir *Robert Carbonel*, Knt. lord thereof, the Bishop had an inquisition taken before *Robert Cavendish*, then *escheator* for the county, and it being found that Sir *Robert* held that manor and advowson in right and inheritance of *Margery* his wife, who was then living, and that the said manor, with the advowsons of the churches of *Braydeston*, *Strumpeshagh*, *South-Birlingham*, *North-Birlingham St. Andrew*, and the chapel of *Brundale*, were held by knight's service of the bishoprick, the grant was recalled;

And now the Bishop granted license in mortmain to *John de Brunham*, *John Waryn*, and *Rich. Dunz*, to alien *3l. 16s.* yearly rents in *Len* to the master and brethren of *Corpus Christi* GILD in *Len*, those rents being held of the barony of his bishoprick.⁵

This year, *John* of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster died, and the King seized his estates,⁶ which much increased the people's hatred towards him, and so exasperated *Henry* Duke of Lancaster, his son, that he immediately projected matters to oppose him, and soon after, things being ripe, he was openly solicited to expel *Richard*; many of the principal towns, and among others, the city of *Norwich*, openly declared for the DUKE, who now came with the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Sir *Thomas Erpingham*, and others, to the *English* coast: *Edmund* Duke of *York*, who was left Governour in *England* during King *Richard's* absence in *Ireland*, was much surprised, and being assured that his nephew the Duke of Lancaster was arrived, endeavoured to assemble an army, but all in vain, nobody being willing to serve against the Duke; upon this the Duke of *York*, the Bishop of *Norwich*, the Lord *Berkley*, and others, went to meet the King in *Wales*, at his coming from *Ireland*, and at *Berkley* castle, being besieged by the Duke, the Duke of *York* perceiving they were not able to resist him, on Sunday after *St. James's* day came out of the castle into the church that stood without it, and communed with the Duke, and was there arrested and committed to custody, together with Sir *William Elmham*, and Sir *Walter Burley*, Knts. *Laurence Drewe*, *John Golafer*, Esqrs. and the Bishop of *Norwich*, who was not liked by the Duke of Lancaster, on account of the misunderstanding between him

³ Rymer, vol. vi. fo. 688.

⁴ Lib. Inst. VI.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Hol. vol. .fo. 496, &c.

and his father, and was greatly hated by Sir *Thomas Erpingham*, whom the Bishop had been so rigorous with on account of *Lollardy*,⁷ he being a favourer of *Wickliffe*, that he had enjoined him to build the gate at the entrance of the precinct over against the west end of the cathedral, as a *penance*, which still remains with the word *pena* many times insculped thereon, and over it, in a niche, is his own statue in armour, on his knees, as begging pardon for his offence: however, King *Henry IV.* knowing his abilities, and how much he was esteemed by the populace, not only set him at liberty, but on *Wednesday* the 9th of *February*, 1400, the Bishop of *Norwich* came to the parliament, and the King caused him to be seated in his accustomed place, and then the King spake to Sir *Tho. de Erpingham*, his *vice-chamberlain*, then being between the Duke of *York*, and the Earl of *Warwick*, who sat there in their places, and said, that he took the accusations of the said *Thomas*, against the Bishop, to be good, and to proceed from great zeal born unto him, but yet considering the order of the Bishop, and that he was of the King's lineage, and being assured of his better behaviour, he frankly pardoned him all misprisions done against his person; for which, all the bishops gave the King thanks in open parliament, and desired him to make the Bishop and Sir *Thomas* shake hands and kiss each other, in token of friendship, which they did, and it afterwards proved real, Sir *Thomas* becoming a great benefactor to the cathedral, and a firm friend to the Bishop as long as he lived.⁹

He was a great enemy to all disturbers of the publick peace, as factious and seditious persons, and corruptors of justice; and such persons as being warned on *juries* and *assizes*, and acted contrary to their oaths, he diligently sought out, and as severely punished them;⁸ and thus he wielded the spiritual sword, with as great courage as he had done the temporal, being exemplary for pious and charitable acts to the day of his death, which happened *August* 23, 1406.²

He was buried in the cathedral, before the high-altar, on the south side of the founder's tomb, on whose gravestone the following inscription was engraved on brass plates, which are all now lost:

Henricus Natus le Spenser, Miles amatus,
Presul sacratus hic Norwicensis humatus,
Florens Progenie Regali virgo putatur,
Et Pugil Ecclesie, per eum quia Scisma fugatur,

⁷ No *heretick* was allowed to dwell in his diocese, and because the *Lollards* or followers of *Wickliffe* were so esteemed, he was a rigid persecutor of them, declaring if he found any in his diocese, he would make them either hop-headless, or fry a faggot. Such effect hath false grounded zeal, even on learned and good men. *Atlas*, p. 380. See *Walsingham*, p. 340.

⁸ An account of this gate will occur under the cathedral, &c.

⁹ *Prinne's Abridgement of Records*, collected by *Cotton*, fo. 405.

² *Atlas*, 379. *Wharton*, vol. ii. fo. 361.

² Explicit Registrum de Institutionibus factis tempore bone memorie Reverendi in Christo Patris Henrici Dei gratia nuper Episcopi Norwicensis, qui diem suum clausit extremum xxiiij^o die mensis Augusti A^o M^o cccc^o vj^o. et consecrationis sue A^o. xxxvij^o. cujus anime propicietur Deus.

This register hath 354 folios, and 6 leaves, which are by error bound, at the end of *Regr.* vii.

Copie appropriacionum, unionum, et aliarum Henrici le Dispenser Episcopi Norwicensis, &c. *Lib. Inst.* vi. fo. 333.

*Lassardi Mores damnabit deteriores,
 Insurrectores perimens, necat et Proditores,
 Spirat ad Astra boni Pastoris Mens, Matutinis
 Dicendo, Domini est Terra;³ fuit sibi Finis.
 M. Quadrigena Vigili sex Bartholomei
 Christo sereno Regi peragrat Requiei.⁴*

He died intestate, and Sir *John Salmon*, chaplain, administered; the right Rev. *JOHN*, titular Archbishop of *Smyrna*, was his suffragan, being by him collated to the rectory of *Thrextun*, in the year 1400.⁵

He was the first Bishop that put the arms of the *see* and his own on his seal; he bare on a *penon*, when he warred against the *Anti-Pope*,⁶ his paternal arms in a *bordure gul.* as the difference of the youngest of the

SPENCERS, viz quarterly *arg.* and *az.* on each of the *azure* quarters a fret *or*, over the *argent* a bend *gul.*

And sometimes the *bordure* is charged with *bezants*, and sometimes with mitres *arg.*

23. *ALEXANDER DE TOTINGTON*, who had been Prior of *Norwich* some years, the day after the death of Bishop *Spencer*, called a *chapter*, in which it was agreed, that they should proceed to an election, upon the feast of the exaltation of the *Holy Cross*, commonly called *Holy-rood* day, *Sept.* 14, when all that had a vote came to the *Chapter-house*, and *Alexander*, who by his office was *president*, having made a speech to the assembly, Master *William Stukle* read the *decretal*, in which the method of a *canonical election* was ordained; which being done, Master *Thomas Linne*, the *Sub-prior*, at the instigation of *Alan Quaplode*, the *precentor*, none of the assembly expecting it, went to *Alexander* the Prior, and said, "*I THOMAS LYNNE, in mine own and the chapter's name, do choose thee Master ALEXANDER, PASTOR and BISHOP of the church of NORWICH;*" upon which, the whole convent was amazed, but none of them opposing this election, Master *William Stukle* began with a loud voice to say, *We praise thee, O GOD, &c.* Then they all rose and led him to the church, and placing him at the high-altar, one of the monks declared his election to be canonically made; but when the chapter, according to custom, presented it by their proctors, to King *Henry IV.* he refused to accept it, and imprisoned the *Bishop elect* in *Windsor* castle for almost a year, declaring he would not suffer him to enjoy his episcopal dignity quietly at all.⁷

It is certain he was a man universally beloved in his country, having behaved with moderation and affability to all men, during the many years he was prior here, for on the 17th day of *Sept.* the city, in a publick assembly, sealed two letters with the common seal, one directed to the *Pope*, and another to the *King*,⁸ requesting he would

³ Psalm xxiii. i.

⁴ Wharton, vol. ii. fo. 361.

⁵ Hist. Norf. vol. ii. p. 362.

⁶ Froisart, vol. i. fo. 307. Hol. vol. ii. fo. 443.

⁷ Wharton, vol. i. fo. 416.

⁸ Congregacio, &c. xvij. Sept. 17 H.

4. "In dicta congregacione concess. est, *Alex.* Priori ecclesie Sci. Trinitatis Norwic. pro electione sua in episcopum,

confirm his *election*, it being agreeable to the whole diocese; however, he would not as then be persuaded to do any thing in his favour, but continued the *custody* of the *temporalities* of the *see*, which were then in his hands, in Sir *Thomas Beaufort*, Knt. who had them committed to him at *Spencer's* death: but at last, by the earnest entreaties of Dr. *Thomas Arundel* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and several other nobles, who were much taken with the character of the good old man, he was received into favour, after having publickly resigned all right in the bishoprick by virtue of Pope *Gregory's* bull of *provision*, dated *Jan. 19*, and on the 23d of *Oct. 1407*, he was consecrated at *Gloucester* by the Archbishop, and the same day did his fealty to the King in the castle of *Gloucester*, and had then restitution of his *temporalities*, as the original writ in my own collections informs me;⁹ and on the 6th of *Nov.* following, *THOMAS* Prior of *Canterbury*, proctor for Master *Robert Hallum* Archdeacon there, who was then beyond sea, deputed *John de Hoo*, S. T. P. and *William de Thetford*, monks of *Norwich*, to inthronize the Bishop, the *intronization* of all bishops in the province of *Canterbury*, and the fees thereof, by ancient custom, belonging to the Archdeacon of *Canterbury* for the time being,¹ to whom brother *Will. de Thetford* certified, that he had inthroned the Bishop, on the 20th of *Nov. 1407*, as the certificate in my hands testifies.

This prelate was at great expense in repairing the palace and manor-houses, which were in great decay, by the negligence of his predecessors.

He died *April 28*, 1413, in the first year of the reign of King *Henry V.* and in the sixth year of his consecration; and was buried at the feet of *Walter de Suffield*, his predecessor, in the chapel of *St. Mary*, at the east end of the cathedral.

Being descended from *Warner* or *Warine de Totington*, lord of *Totington* in *Norfolk*,² whose arms he always bore, viz.

TOTINGTON, az. a chevron between three talbots heads erased ar. collared gul.

24. *RICHARD COURTNEY*, or *Courtenay*, LL. D. was son of *Philip Courtenay* of *Pouderham* in *Devonshire*, who was fifth son to *Hugh* Earl of *Devonshire*, by *Margaret*, daughter of *Humphry de Bohun* Earl of *Hereford*, and consequently kinsman to *Will. Courtney* late Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who was fourth son to the said *Hugh* and *Margaret*.³

duas literas sub sigillo communi, quarum una litera scripta fuit illustrissimo in Christo Patri Domino Pape, pro confirmatione ejusdem, et alia litera, reverendissimo nostro Regi HENRICO."

⁹ The viith. institution book begins thus, Registrum reverendi in Christo Patris et Dni. Dni. Alexandri Dei gra. Norwicen. Epi. qui consecratus fuit in episcopatum Norwic. apud Glocestriam xxij^o. Oct. M^occcc^ovij. This Register, with that of Bishop Courtney, are bound together, and contains 104 folios.

¹ Cum inductio realis in corporalem possessionem ac installacio sive introni-

zacio in sedem episcopalem cujusunque Episcopi infra provinciam Cantuariensem in curia vel alibi consecrati de jure consuetudine et prerogativa Sancte Cantuariensis Ecclesie, hactenus pertinuit, pertineat et pertinere debet ad Archidiaconum Cantuariensem qui pro tempore fuerit, &c.

² See Hist. Norf. vol. i. p. 475; and vol. ii. p. 111, 358, 360, 361, 456.

³ Dugdale's Bar. vol. i. fo. 635, where there is a pedigree of the Courtney family. See also Newcourt's Repert. vol. i. fo. 210.

The Archbishop being his godfather, took care of his education, and brought him up at *Exeter* college in *Oxford*, and in 1394, got him promoted to the prebend of *Sneating* in the church of *St. Paul* in *London*, and dying in 1396, gave him a legacy in his will, in these words: ITEM, *I bequeath to my son*⁴ RICH. COURTNEY *an hundred marks and my books, in case he be a clergyman,*⁵ *and my best mitre if he happens to be a Bishop.* Which wish and omen *Richard* was not wanting to himself in obtaining; for about 1402, he was made dean of *St. Asaph*, admitted canon of *York* in 1403, went into *Denmark* with *Phillipa*, the King's youngest daughter, for wife to the King of *Denmark*, in 1405;⁶ became canon of *Wells* in 1408, dean there in 1409, chancellor of the University of *Oxford* in 1407, and 1411,⁷ and in 1413,⁸ at the request of King *Henry V.* was elected Bishop of *Norwich*, and was consecrated by Archbishop *Arundel* at *Canterbury*, in the presence of the King and his nobles, and had restitution to his temporalities, on *Sept. 11*, in that year.⁹

The right rev. *John*, titular Archbishop of *Smirna*, who had been suffragan to his two immediate predecessors, was placed by him in his palace, where he constantly ordained in the chapel, and performed all other episcopal duties: the multiplicity of affairs which the King entrusted this Bishop with, hindering him even from installation, which he did not choose to have done by proxy, and so died before that ceremony was performed at all.

Being a person of excellent learning, great virtue, pious conversation, graceful personage, and above all, of uncommon eloquence, he so gained the affections of mankind, that he was universally esteemed, but particularly by the King, who employed him in the most intimate affairs of state.

In 1414, he was sent ambassador to the *French King*,¹ with others, to demand the crown of *France*, and was appointed orator of that embassy; the next year he had orders to put all the clergy in his diocese in condition of array suitable to their estates, quality, and revenue, and to return a certificate thereof into Chancery.²

He attended the King into *Normandy*, and was present at the siege of *Harflue*, and died there, of a dysentery or bloody flux,³ *Sept. 15*, 1415,⁴ and his body being brought over, was sumptuously buried among the Kings at *Westminster*, on the north part of *St. Edward's* shrine, behind the high-altar, just as you enter the door of that chapel.

And it appears by the inquisition taken at his death, that he died seized of the manors of *Powderham*, *Plymton*, *Morton*, *Honyton*,

⁴ Sc. godson.

⁵ He was only a shaveling, though a prebendary.

⁶ Cron. of *St. Alban's*, part vii. *Hen. IV.*

⁷ He denied Archbp. *Arundel* an entrance into the University, as VISITOR there; an appeal was made to the KING, who gave it for the Archbishop. *Fuller's Church History*, lib. IV. fo. 164.

⁸ Registrum RICARDI Dei gratiâ, *Norwicen. Epi. &c.* M^occcc^o. xiiij^o.

⁹ Rymer, vol. ix. fo. 50.

¹ God. Hen. V. pag. 49, 52.

² Ibid. p. 54, 68.

³ Michael de la Pole Earl of Suffolk, the Earl of Stafford, and many others, were carried off by that distemper.

⁴ Anno, M^occcc^o xv^o. xv^o. die Septembr. apud *Harflete* in *Normanniam*, obiit R. COURTENAY Eps. Norwic. Lib. Inst. VII. Inquisicio post mortem Episcopi idem ait.

Alsington, and many others in *Devonshire*, which descended to him as eldest son and heir of Sir *Philip de Courtenay*, Knt. those manors, at the death of *Hugh Courtenay* Earl of *Devonshire*, his grandfather, being left to Sir *Peter de Courtenay*, Knt. his youngest son, and Sir *Peter* dying without issue, they came by entail to the bishop, at whose death they descended to *Philip de Courtenay* his kinsman and heir, he being son of *John de Courtenay*, Knt. the Bishop's deceased brother, and of the age of 11 years only.

He bare on his seal the arms of

COURTNEY, or, three torteaux and a file of three points az, on each label of which three torteaux.

25. *JOHN WAKERYNG*, so called from a village of that name in *Essex*, was instituted to the rectory of *St. Bennet Sherehog* in *London*, Febr. 21, 1389, being presented thereto by the Prior and convent of *St. Mary Overy* in *Southwark*.⁵

In 1405, March 2, he was made *Master* of the *Rolls*, and in 1409, *Canon of Wells*, and in right of his canonry or *prebend* of *Shalford* in that church, he presented to *Shalford* vicarage the same year;⁶ and soon after became *Archdeacon* of *Canterbury*,⁷ then *Lord Privy Seal*, and one of the *select council* to King *Henry VI*;⁸ afterwards, in 1410, *Lord Keeper* of the *great seal*;⁹ and in 1416, being elected *Bishop* here by the monks, was confirmed by the King,¹ and had his temporalities restored May 27,² and on the last day of the same month, was consecrated in *St. Paul's* church at *London*, by *Henry Chicheley* archbishop of *Canterbury*,³ and the very next day sent his commission to *JOHN* Archbishop of *Smirna*, constituting him his *suffragan*, to consecrate, and reconcile or reconsecrate churches, churchyards, altars, cups, patins, corporals, vessels vestments, and other ornaments, and to confirm and confer the *clerical tonsure* on learned men, and to ordain to all orders, during the Bishop's pleasure.⁴

About the time of his promotion, there was a kind of general *schism* in the church, three *Popes* claiming the chair, at the same time, for which reason, least the *English* bishops should adhere to any of them, the Archbishop confirmed him himself.

The general council of *Constance* being called to remedy this *schism*,

⁵ Newcourt, vol. i. fo. 304, 340.

⁶ Ibid. vol. ii. fo. 519.

⁷ Somner's *Canterbury*, by Bateley, part I. p. 161.

⁸ Fuller's *Ch. Hist.* lib. IV. fo. 170.

⁹ Wharton, vol. i. fo. 417.

¹ Rymer, vol. ix. fo. 354.

² Hen. Bp. of Winchester, Tho. Bp. of Durham, Sir John Rothenhale, Knt. John Spenser, and Edmund Oldhall, Esqrs. farmed the temporalities of the King, during the vacancy.

³ Registrum Rvdi. in Christo patris et Dni. Dni. JOHANNIS Dei gra. NORWICEN. Episcopi, ab ultimo die Maij M^o cccc xvi^o. Quo die dictus Revds. Pater consecratus fuit in ecclesiâ Sci. Pauli

London. per Hen. Archiep. Cant. presentibus in solemnitate consecrationis hujusmodi, et consensum suum eidem faciend. unanimiter impendentibus. Revdis in Christo Patribus, Dnis. Archiep. Eboracensi, necnon London. Lincolnien. Elien. Wigornien. Coventren. et Litchf. Hereforden. et Menevensi, Episcopis, et alijs. Lib. Inst. VIII. fo. 5.

⁴ Dat. apud Charyng. Ibid. fo. 5.

This titular Archbp. was a *Carmelite*, or at least lived among them, for he often ordained in the chapel of *St. Tho.* the Martyr, within the precinct of the convent of the *Carmelites* in *Norwich*, and often in their conventual church.

he was sent with *Richard* Earl of *Warwick*, the Bishops of *London*, *Salisbury*, *Bath*, *Litchfield*, and *Hereford*, the Abbot of *Westminster*, the Prior of *Worcester*, and the Abbot and Dean of *York*, with divers other doctors and learned men, besides knights and esquires, to the number of 800 horses, so well equipped both men and horses, that all nations marvelled to see such an honourable company, come from a country so far distant; being one of the six nominated by the *English* nation to elect the *Pope*, he behaved so well, that for learning and wisdom, he gained the applause of that learned assembly, and by the wise conduct of this council, the schism was composed, and *Martin V.* chosen *POPE* by the council, who after his instalment, freely ratified this Bishop's confirmation and consecration, without expense.⁵

Soon after, he was sent with *Sir Thomas Erpingham* to *France*, to *Beauvais*, to treat with the *French* commissioners about a peace, which took no effect.⁶

In 1418, he ordained in the chapel belonging to his palace at *Hoxne*, and his suffragan conferred orders at all the appointed times of ordination, either in the *Carmelites* church or chapel, sometimes in the chapel of the Bishop's palace, or at *St. Giles's* hospital church, the cathedral, or elsewhere, within the city: and this year, the Bishop, *Sir Thomas Erpingham*, and *John Wodehouse*, Esq. of *Kimberley*, were appointed by the privy council, to summon the gentry of the county before them at *Norwich*, to persuade them to go over into *France*, to the King, to recruit his army, diminished by the siege of *Roan*, and other toils of war; who returned answer on the 22d of *March*, that all whom they had summoned, had made excuses, by reason of their poverty, or bodily infirmities, and that the stoutest and ablest men of the county were with the King already.

In 1420, he granted the place of *park keeper* in his park at *Hoxne*, to *John Talbot*, for life, with a salary of 2d. a day, a robe, and whole suit of the Bishop's livery every *Christmas*, issuing out of his manor of *Hoxne*, and also the mansion or lodge to be kept in repair by *Talbot*: the like grants were made for his parks at *North* and *South Elmham*; the same year, he constituted a *bailiff* for the liberty of his town of *Lin*.

In 1423, he granted to *John Polleyn*, for life, the office of *keeper* of his palace of *Norwich*, with a pension of 3l. 8s. a year out of his manor of *Thorp* by *Norwich*, a chamber in the palace for his dwelling, and a robe and livery every *Christmas*, with power to exercise his place by himself or deputy; this patent was confirmed by the *Prior*: at the same time, he also granted to *Nic. Fitz Simond*, for life, the office of *bedal* of the consistory court of *Norwich*, with all customary and reasonable fees thereto belonging: and on the 24th of *June*, he directed an *inhibition* to the dean of the deanery of *Norwich*, and the masters or guardians of the barbers craft there, inhibiting them opening their shops on *Sundays*, and from shaving, unless on the *Sundays* between *Lammas* day and *Michaelmas* day, on account of harvest, under pain of excommunication, and 6s. 8d. penalty.⁷

In 1424, *April* 1, at the death of *John* Archbishop of *Smirna*, he

⁵ Weever, fo. 795. Godw. Hist. vol. ii. 146.

⁶ Speed, fo. 647.

VOL. III.

⁷ Mss. Bib. Cot. Caligula D. 5. Godwin's Hist. of Henry V. p. 214, 215.

⁸ Lib. Inst. VIII. fo. 147 b.

constituted ROBERT Bishop of *Emileth, Melice, or Emly*, his *suffragan*;⁹ and also directed a commission to Master *Henry Wells* Archdeacon of *Lincoln*, to certify whether *Curteys's* fee in *Emneth* was in *Norwich* diocese or not.

In 1425, he granted license in *mortmain*, to Sir *Simon Felbrigge*, and Sir *Edmund Berry*, Knts. *John Wodehouse*, Esq. *William Paston*, *John Manning* of *Elingham*, and *William Lexham*, to convey to the Prior of *Walsingham*, the manor and advowson of *Egmere*, 2 messuages, and 160 acres in *Egmere, Wharles*, and *Waterden*, which were held in *capite* of the SEE, every new prior being to pay 5*l*.

This prelate had the character of a pious, chaste, bountiful, and affable person, showing much prudence during his governance of this SEE, in which having sat nine years, he died in 1325, on *Easter Monday*, at eight in the evening, at his manor of *Thorp by Norwich*,¹ and was interred on the south side of the founder's tomb in the cathedral, before the altar of St. *George*, where the iron grates still [1743] stand, in the arch next Bishop *Goldwell's* tomb; at which altar he founded a perpetual *chantry*, for a monk daily to sing for his soul, and those of his relations. To support which, the Prior settled the rents of divers houses before the church gates.

He built the cloister from the Bishop's palace to the church door, at his own expense, and beautified it with a pavement of divers colours, chequer-wise, and covered it with a handsome roof of stone work; all which, was demolished in the late civil wars. He built also the *chapter-house* on the south side of the cathedral, which is now demolished, over the door of which still remains a defaced image of the Virgin *Mary*, and the arms of the SEE impaling.

WAKERYNG, *arg.* three hawks lures stringed *sab.* with a crescent between them for a difference, on one side, and on the other, *Wakeryng* impales the arms of the priory.²

He gave also many jewels and ornaments to the monastery,

And did not bear his paternal coat on his seal; but instead thereof, a pelican vulning her breast proper, to represent, perhaps, his zeal, which indeed was so very rash against the *Lollards* and followers of *Wickliff*,³ that it ought to be much condemned, he deserving no better name on that account, than that of a cruel persecutor,⁴ the natural consequence of a proud spirit; for let historians say what they will as to that, the following action, among others, will sufficiently declare his haughty mind; for as he passed through *Windham*, observing the bells did not ring for him, he was so angry, that he interdicted the whole town, for not showing him *episcopal* respect, so that Sir *John Beverich*, *John Spicer*, and other chaplains, attended by the

⁹ "Episcopus *Imilicensis*," which I take to signify *Emileth, Melice, or Emly*, in IRELAND, now annexed to the bishoprick of *Cashell*. *Gibs. Cambr.* fo. 975.

¹ Memorandum, quod die Lune in ebdomadâ PASCHE, viz. ix^o Aprilis, post horam octavam in crepusculo, A^o M^o cccc^o xxv^o. in manerio de *Thorp Episcopi*, felicitis recordacionis *Johannes*

Wakeryng, Episcopus *Nortwic.* diem suum in domino clausit extremum, consecrationis sue A^o ix^o. *Lib. Inst. VIII.* 125.

² At the Council of Constance, he bare *Norwich* see, impaling a demi-pelican. *Hist. in Dutch* of the Council of Constance, printed in 1536, fo. 42.

³ *Fox*, fo. 659, 60, 1, 4, 5, 701.

⁴ See p. 139.

principal townsmen, were forced to appear at *Norwich*, and earnestly beseech him to take off the *interdict*, which was done *July 12, 1419*, on his enjoining them a *penance* for such disrespect.

In 1424, he certified into the Exchequer, all the livings held appropriated by the poor *nuns*, and *hospitalers*, in order to exempt them from the *tenths* granted to the King, and there appeared to be no less than 63 in this diocese.⁵

26. *WILLIAM ALNWYK*, priest, LL. D. was sprung from a family so named, from the town of *Alnwick* in *Northumberland*, which had before his time produced two famous men for learning, viz. *Will. Alnwick*, S. T. P. who flourished in 1332, and *Martin Alnwick*, monk of *Newcastle*, who died in 1336, leaving many monuments of their learning behind them.⁶ The first preferment that I meet with bestowed on our *William*, was by that brave prince King *Henry V.* who, when he founded the monastery of *Ston* in his manor of *Isleworth*, in the parish of *Twickenham* in *Middlesex*, for 60 nuns, 13 priests, &c. of which priests one should be *confessor*, he named *Alnwyk* the first *confessor* there.⁷

In 1420, he was appointed *Prior* of *Wimondham* in *Norfolk*, by the Abbot of *St. Alban's* but resigned it the same year;⁸ he was *Keeper* of the *Privy Seal*,⁹ *Confessor* to King *Henry VI.* and *Arch-deacon* of *Salisbury*,¹ being collated *Dec. 4.*²

By the *provisory BULL* of Pope *Martin V.* dated *Feb. 27, 1426*, he was appointed *BISHOP* of *Norwich*, had his *temporalities* restored *May 4*, and was consecrated by *Archbishop Chicheley*, in *Canterbury* cathedral,³ the 18th of *August* following, and the 22d *Dec.* was installed at *Norwich*;⁴ at which time he constituted *Robert* Bishop of the isle of *Gathy*⁵ in *Ireland*, his *suffragan*; and *William Bernham*, bachelor in the decrees, who had been *guardian* of the spiritualities for the *Archbishop* during the vacancy, his *vicar-general* and *official*, and *Will. Sekington*, LL. B. his *corrector* *John Frank*, bachelor in the decrees, *official* of the Bishop's town and liberty of *Lyn*, and also *official* of the *jurisdiction* of the manors belonging to the bishoprick.

He built the principal entrance into the Bishop's *palace*, on the north side of the *precinct*, opposite to *St. Martin's* church, (for distinction sake called *St. Martin* at the *palace gate*,) which is a lofty and magnificent stone pile, vaulted over; but it seems he did not finish his designs wholly, for the wooden gates remaining there were put up by *Walter Hart*, as is evident from the many mitres and *HEARTS* cut thereon, though that Bishop, to preserve *Alnwyk's* benefaction,⁶ caused his arms only to be affixed there, as they still remain.

⁵ Lib. Inst. VIII.

⁶ Pitts, p. 427, 432.

⁷ Newcourt, Rep. vol. i. fo. 752.

⁸ Hist. Norf. vol. ii. p. 519.

⁹ Wharton, vol. i. fo. 417.

¹ Peck's Des. Curiosa, vol. ii. fo. 32.

² Le Neve's Fasti, fo. 274.

³ Godwin says, in St. Paul's London.

⁴ Lib. Inst. IX. Registrum Will. Epi. incipit A°. 1425, et desinit 1436.

⁵ Episcopus *Gradensis*, or *Gathy*, as I

take it, but am not certain, for it is sometimes wrote *Gladensis*,

⁶ Ego WILLS. ALNWYK, *Linc. Episcopus*, &c.—Volo quod executores mei faciant fieri ad meas expensas, unam magnam fenestram condecenter super introitum occidentalem in ecclesiâ *Norwicensi*, ad decorationem et illuminationem ejusdem ecclesie, in lapidibus, ferramento, vitro, artificio, et alia omni materia requisita, &c. Probat. x° Dec.

The present west end of the cathedral he adorned with the arms of the SEE, round which are these words,

Orate pro anima Domini Willielmi Alnwyk.

And his own arms, viz.

Arg. a cross moline *sab.*

And the effigies of King *Henry VI.* with another of himself on his knees, receiving the instrument of his confirmation, with other bishops, &c. which were all made at his own expense.⁷

He also contributed to the building of the *publick schools* at *Cambridge*.⁸

In 1433, at *Christmas*, King *Henry VI.* came to the abbey of *Bury*, with his nobles, and *confessor*, the Bishop of *Norwich*; and the King, and many of them, entered themselves in the *bead roll* of that monastery, becoming brethren thereof;⁹ and it seems, the *Abbot*, by insisting too strenuously upon his *exemption* from the *Bishop's* power, and acting too disrespectfully to him, gained his ill will; for the year following, the Bishop not willing to appear in person, least the same fate should attend him that attended Bishop *Buteman*, his predecessor, in the like cause, directed his *commission* to *Clement Chark*, alias *Denston*, Archdeacon of *Sudbury*, and proctor of the *Suffolk* clergy, ordering him to collect the *tenths* granted to the King in parliament, of the *Bury* clergy, as well as of the rest of the diocese, thereby attacking privately the *exemption* of the *Abbot*, but to no purpose, for the *Abbot* collected them by *John Cranewys*, sacrist and archdeacon of his *jurisdiction*, and returned them into the *Exchequer*;¹ which bred great disputes between the Monastery and Archdeacon, and one *Nic. Bagot*, rector of *Icklingham St. James*, who was supported by the Bishop, resisted the *Abbot's* jurisdiction, which according to their own register, was carried to an intolerable height: however, matters were now so far advanced, that the King himself took it in hand, and by *Simon de Islep*, keeper of his privy seal, commanded the *Bishop* and *Abbot* to give the *kiss of peace* to each other; appointing the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Bishops of *Winchester* and *Bangor*, *John de Orford* Dean of *Lincoln*, Chancellor of *England*, and Master *Henry de Chaddesdon*, to examine into the affair, which he at last determined in the *Abbot's* favour; and so the Bishop, Archdeacon, and Rector, were forced to submit.

He sat in this *see* till the 19th of *Sept.* 1436, and was then translated to *Lincoln*, by the *bull* of Pope *Eugenius IV.* where he sat Bishop till *Dec.* 5, 1449, when he died, and was buried in the nave of that cathedral, having his own arms, those of the *see* of *Lincoln*, and those of the *see* of *Norwich*, on his tomb, and this epitaph circumscribed:²

Mortis vi rapide, de mundi valli vocatus,
Alnwyk sub lapide iacet hic, Wilhelmus humatus.

1449. *Regr. Stafford*, fo. 178. b. By which it is plain, it was not finished till after his death.

⁷ *Browne's Posthum. Works*, p. 19,

²⁴ ⁸ *Atlas*, p. 331.

⁹ *Regr. Curteys*, fo. 110, 75, 87, 89, 208.

¹ *Lib. Inst.* IX.

² *Peck's Des. Curiosa*. vol. ii. lib. 3, fo. 15.

Quondam privati Custos fuit ille Sigilli,
 Poluit ille pati falsum, dum constitit ille,
 Primo Norwici Pastoris fulsit honore,
 Postea multiplici stetit hic, non absque labore,
 Multos sudores pro ::::::::::::::,
 ::::::::::::::: errores, sua sicut cor petibit,
 Et heris aularum proprius sit Participator,
 Qui preciosarum Domuum fuit Edificator.³
 Anno C Christi, quater M, quater X. Decade dempto
 Ano, mors isti nocuit, precio Crucis empto.

At the feet of his portraiture in brass, is this,

In cinerem rediet cinis, et nequit hic remanere,
 Mortem non fugiet homo, natus de Muliere,
 At flos egreditur, etate virente decora,
 Et cito conteritur, cum mortis venerit hora:
 Hic labor, hicque dolor, hic languor, & hic ululatus,
 Omnis transit honor, homo nunc, cras incineratus.
 Si velis, si nolis, tua non hic gloria stabit,
 Et patris et prolis, fera vitam mors superabit.
 Decessit Solomon sapiens, mitis quoque David,
 Fortis erat Sampson tamen illum Mors superabit.
 Me mundus renuit, potior nunc iure paterno,
 Quem Virgo genuit, regnum cum Rege superno.

27. THOMAS BROWNE, Brounse, Brows, or Brounce, was doctor of laws, and dean of Salisbury in July 1431, and on May 1, 1435 was consecrated Bishop of Rochester, at Canterbury,⁴ having been many years vicar-general to Henry Chicheley Archbishop there,⁵ and going to the council of Basil, to supply the place of John Langdon, his predecessor, who died there, when Alnwyk was translated to Lincoln, Pope Eugenius IV. translated him to the bishoprick of

³ He built a new chapel, joining to to the Virgin Mary, filling the windows the PALACE at Lincoln, and dedicated it with memorials of himself, viz.

Istam, Virgo, novellam do tibi, meque Capellam,
 Alnwyk: tu pie Patum, fac mihi propiciatum.
 O benedicta satis, Flos & Rosa Virginitatis,
 Luminis ad Regnum due Alnwyk, Virgo, Wilhelmum.
 O Pater! O Proles! O Consolacio! Flamen!
 Quem refobere soles, Alnwyk, ostende Solamen.
 Triplex Persona, sed simplex in Deitate,
 Wilhelmum Alnwyk, dona Celis precor a te.
 O Lux eterna, qua fulget Turma superna,
 Post vite cursum, rapias Alnwyk tibi sursum.
 Principis almifici Genetrir, O digna Patrona,
 Alnwyk Pontifici precor, assistas prece prona.
 Principis :::::::::: Celi Dulcedine plena,
 :::::::::: Alnwyk succurre Wilhelmo.

⁴ Le Neve's Fasti, fo. 250, 63. ⁵ Godwin, p. 580. Wharton, vol. i. 380.

Norwich, by bull dated Sept. 19, 1436,⁶ which translation being disagreeable to the King, the Bishop cheerfully renounced the bull, and all therein contained, and submitted himself to the King's grace, who accepted his fealty, and restored his temporalities by writ dated the 15th of February following, which⁷ was directed to *Robert Chapeleyn*, MAYOR of *Norwich*, his *escheator* in the city, who answered that the King's writ of seizure of the temporalities never came to his hands, and so he had no profits, they being not seized: and therefore the bishop, in whose hands they were, was to account for them.⁷

In his time, the *citizens* not having forgotten the advantages the *monks* had got over them,⁸ unanimously contrived to deprive the church of all its liberties and privileges,⁹ but the Bishop, by himself and friends, though not without great expense, opposed them so manfully, that he stood up like a tower for the house of God, and its immunities,¹ but this troublesome contest was not altogether finished in his days, nor was peace fully restored, yet their attempts and endeavours were wholly disappointed by his prudence and vigilance.²

In 1439, he was sent ambassadour to the King of *France*, to make peace between the *English* and *French*.

He died at his palace at *Hoxne* in *Suffolk*, on the 6th of Dec. being St. *Nicholas's* day, in the year 1445,³ and being brought to *Norwich*, was buried according to his will, in the upper part of the nave of the church,⁴ at the altar of St. *William*,⁵ before the great rood loft which he had new made; at which altar he had service said for his soul.

He ordered a marble to be laid over him, with his effigies and a circumscription of copper, his own and the founder's arms impaled, with his name, obit, &c. in gilt letters, and the same arms, on laton, were to be fixed on every pillar in the church.

He left a sum, to be given to such poor *scholars* of his diocese, as followed their studies in either of the Universities; and to the city of *Norwich* 40*l.* towards payment of the city tax;⁶ which proves him to be a man of a forgiving spirit.

He continued the same *suffragan* his predecessor had, and made *John Wygenhall*, LL.D. his Chancellor, one of his executors.

In 1440, *John Heverlond*, PRIOR of *Norwich*, having refused the Bishop his due reverence in his cathedral church, denying to carry the crucifix before him, &c. the dispute arose so high, that the bishop appealed to *Rome*, where the prior fearing to be humbled as he deserved, in 1441, Apr. 6, promised to do it for the future as he ought to do, and agreed to add a new honour of *censing* him,⁷ whenever he officiated in the cathedral, in his *pontificalibus*.⁸

⁶ Lib. Inst. X. EUGENIUS, &c. dat. Bononie, A° M° cccc xxxvi.

⁷ Mss. in the Gild-hall.

⁸ See p. 147, &c.

¹ Atlas, p. 381. Wharton, vol. i. fo. 417.

² See p. 159. Weever, fo. 869.

³ Mdm. Quod die Lune, in Festo Sci. Nicolai Epi. A° M° cccc xlv. Rev. Pater THOMAS, Eps. NORWIC. in manerio suo de Hoxne, meridie illius diei diem suum clausit extremum.

⁴ Bishop Hart was afterwards buried by him.

⁵ This was formerly St. Saviour's altar, rededicated to St. William, and was also called the Holy-rood altar, because it was fixed to the rood-loft. Wharton, fo. 17. Coram altare crucifixi.

⁶ See p. 159.

⁷ Burning of frankincense, or perfumes before him, at the altar.

⁸ Lib. Inst. X.

BROWNE, *arg.* three martlets in pale, on two flaunches *sab.* three lions passant of the field.

Az. on a chevron *or.* between three martlets *sab.* on a chief *gul.* a rose between two trunks of trees erased *or.*

Both which coats are said to be born at different times by this Bishop.

28. JOHN STANBERY, a Carmelite friar of Oxford, D. D. and Confessor to Henry VI. was by him nominated provost of his new erected college of Eaton,⁹ but it doth not appear he ever took possession, for Henry Sever is styled the first PROVOST in 1441.¹

At the death of Bishop Browne, the King got him chosen Bishop of NORWICH, but he was never consecrated, because William de la Pole Earl of Suffolk had sufficient interest with the Pope, to get his chaplain, Walter Hart, promoted to this SEE; and accordingly his Holiness set aside Stanbery's election; such unreasonable authority did he then exercise in this realm.

However, in 1448, the King found means to prefer him to the SEE of Bangor, and five years after to Hereford, where he sat 21 years, and died in the Carmelites house at Ludlow, May 11, 1474, and was buried on the north side of the high altar in Hereford cathedral, with an inscription in Latin, printed by Godwin, fo. 545, leaving behind him the character not only of a learned, but good man: but above all, his constant and unmoveable fidelity to his distressed master, Henry VI. ought not to be forgotten, for being taken prisoner at the battle of Northampton, in 1460, he was committed to the castle of Warwick, and laid in durance there a long time.

STANBERY being thus set aside,

29. WALTER LYHERT, Le Hert, or Hart, as he was commonly called, (who was descended from Robert le Hert, citizen of Norwich in the year 1261,) was appointed Bishop of this SEE by the Pope, at the request of the Earl of Suffolk, whose chaplain he was.²

The first preferment that I find given him, was the living of Nettleton in Wiltshire, and afterwards he had the rectory of Hygham in Wells diocese.³

In 1427, being then master of arts, he was instituted to the rectory of Lammersh in Essex, which he next year resigned in exchange with Simon Alcock, and took West-Tilbury in that county, which he also resigned in 1434.⁴

In 1440, he was instituted to the rectory of Bradwell by the sea, in Essex, which he also resigned in 1444.

He was some time fellow of Exeter, being then bachelor in divinity; and after that, fellow, and then provost of Oriel college in Oxford, and master of St. Anthony's HOSPITAL in London, being then doctor of divinity,⁵ and confessor to Queen Margaret,⁶ wife to Henry VI.

He was declared BISHOP of Norwich by papal provision, Jan. 24,

⁹ Godwin, p. 544.

¹ Le Neve's Fasti, fo. 361, 211.

² Autog. in le Gild-hall.

³ Wharton, vol. i. fo. 418.

⁴ Newcourt, vol. ii. fo. 361, 598.

Ibid. fo. 74.

⁵ Atlas, p. 381.

⁶ Vincent on Brook, fo. 505.

Septima cum Decima Lux Maii sit numerata,⁶
 Ipsius est anima de corpore tunc separata.
 Fili Christe Dei, Fons vite, spes Medicine,
 Propitius ei, donans requiem sine fine.

The last day of *March*, 1471, he made his will,⁷ as to the disposition of his temporals only; by which he gave his manor of *Lyngges*, with its appurtenances, in *Batisford* in *Suffolk*, and all his estates in *Batisford*, *Berkyng*, *Ringshall*, *Badle*, and *Combs*, lately purchased of *Richard Fillade* of *Ipswich*, to find a chaplain, either a secular or regular, if learned in divinity, to celebrate daily service for ever at the altar⁸ on the north part of his grave, for his own soul, and the souls of his family, and of *John Lyhert*, his kinsman, and of *Richard Hedge*, his servant, and for the souls of all his predecessors, but more particular for *Tho. Browne*, late Bishop of *Norwich*; for which the chaplain was to have 10*l.* per annum on further condition, that every year in *Advent* and *Lent*, he should preach every *Sunday* to the people of the diocese; and he ordered his executors and feoffees, either to settle the estate for these uses, or else sell it, and with the produce get a chaplain settled accordingly.

His testament bears date at *Horne*, *May* 13, 1472,⁹ by which he constituted *William Pikenham*, LL. D. archdeacon of *Suffolk*, *John Bulman*, his chaplain, *James Hobart* and *Henry Smith*, his executors, and *Richard Fowler*, SUPERVISOR, and gave his executors 20*l.* each, and his supervisor 10*l.* for their pains, and also gave to each poor person at his burial, and at his trental, 2*d.*; and to the PRIOR of the church, if he attended at his funeral, trental, and mass of requiem, 40*s.*; and to every monk for the like, 6*s.* 8*d.*; the vergers and officers of the church, for ringing the bells on those 3 days, 26*s.* 8*d.*; to every secular priest or clerk attending his funeral, whatever reward his executors pleased; to *James Hobard* 100*l.* a cup of silver gilt, with his arms at the bottom, on condition he claimed nothing more of his goods; to *Margaret*, daughter of *Ralf Shelton* and *Joan* his wife,

⁶ His own Register says, he died *May* 24, his epitaph says *May* 17.

⁷ His will and testament are both in Register Wattys, fo. 51. b.

⁸ St. William's, St. Saviour's or the Holy-wood altar, before which Bishop Browne is buried.

⁹ In nomine Altissime et Individue Trinitatis, Patris, et Filij, et Spiritus Sancti, ac gloriosissime et beatissime Virginis et Matris, Sancte Marie, ac totius supremi celestis collegij. Ego WALTERUS LYHERT solâ Dei Clementia et bonitate, Norwicensium Episcoporum minimus, ejusdem Dei misericordiâ, sanus mente et corpore, revolvens in meipso nichil incertiùs morte nichil incertiùs horâ ejusdem, ultimam meam voluntatem facio, et ordino in hunc modum. Inprimis, animam meam spiritu peccatricem, quanto devociùs possum, commendo Patri animarum, ac ejusdem Patris unico Filio CHRISTO JESU Redemptori, ac

Salvatori meo, ac utriusq; Patris et Filii Sanctissimo Spiritu, et beatissime ac gloriosissime Virgini Matriq; Marie ac omnibus Sanctis, et sepulturam meam eligo in navi ecclesie mee cathedralis, propè et ante ostium meum novi operis mei, vocati a *reredosse*, prout ibidem pro sepulturâ meâ ordinatum est. Item volo quod sumptus funerales fiendi pro me, exquiarum mearum tempore, non sint superflui vel excessivi, sed adeo moderati, quod non sint divitum aut habundantium solacia, sed potiùs egenitibus et debilibus recreacio et refectio. —Executores mei omnia mea debita plenariè et fideliter persolvant, et si quem contrâ Deum et conscientiam bonam per me aut meos indebite offendi, in personâ aut in rebus cognitâ veritate justè querentibus satisfaciant, &c.

¹ The mass said for his soul on the 30th day after his burial.

deceased, 100 marks at the day of marriage; to *Eliz. Shelton*, her sister, the like legacy; to the poor tenants of the manors belonging to his church 100*l.*; 20*l.* to be laid out in beds and clothes for the poorest of them, and the rest to be distributed in money; to *Oriel* college, his best suit of vestments for *priest*, *deacon*, and *subdeacon*, with the *cope* for the *bishop*, of the same suit, all of gold cloth embroidered with silver, with an *antiphonary*, *gradual*, and *missal*, used in his own chapel; to *Exeter* college one *antiphonary*, a *gradual*, and *missal*; to *All-Souls* college a *priest's* vestment of scarlet cloth embroidered with gold, and a *cope* of the same suit; to *Gonville hall* and *Trinity hall* in *Cambridge*, 5*l.* each; and the same to *St. Giles's* hospital, and the *Chapel* in the *Fields* in *Norwich*; 10 marks to *Pli-mouth* hospital, by Master *William Green*, late entered there; to each of the *PRIORESSES* of *Carrowe*, *Flixton*, and *Redlingfield*, 20*s.*; and to every *nun* in those houses 3*s.* 4*d.*; to every order of begging *friars* in *Norwich* and *Lenn* 40*s.*; to the anchor at *Carrowe* 20*s.*; to each of his parishes of *Netilton*, *West-Tilbury* and *Bradwell*, *xl.* to repair their churches; to *John Halse* Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, his barrel cup of silver gilt with the cover; to *John Heydon* his cup that he daily used, of silver gilt with the cover; to *Edmund Bedingfield* his silver chased cup, with the knop at its top; his great Bible covered with blue velvet, to the archdeacon of *Norfolk*; to every one of his gentlemen that lived with him at his death 4*l.*; to every *valet de chambre* 40*s.*; and each servant 26*s.* 8*d.*; to *John Lopham* 10*l.*; his executors were to keep house for his servants three months after his death, and pay them their wages, that they might have time to provide for themselves; all his clothes were to be divided between *Oriel* and *Exeter* colleges, and the overplus of his personals he ordered his executors to expend in maintaining poor scholars at *Cambridge* and *Oxford*, desiring his executors should be sworn not to deliver up any bonds for *first fruits* due to him, or give any acquittances, unless by the knowledge and consent of three, or at least two of them.

I have seen the three seals used by this Bishop:

1. His episcopal seal is oblong;² in the midst, under the entrance of the church, is a representation of the *Trinity*; the *Father* sits on his throne, holding our *Saviour* on the cross, with a *dove* in his bosom; on the right hand stands the *prior*, with a book in one hand, and the pastoral staff, which he used on principal holidays to bear before the Bishop to the high altar, in the other; opposite to him is a *monk* in his habit; at top is the *Virgin* sitting on a throne with our *Saviour* in one hand, and a sceptre in the other; at the bottom is the *Bishop* himself, on his knees, with his pastoral staff, praying to the *Trinity*; on his right hand are the arms of his *see*, and on his left, his paternal coat, *viz.*

HART or *LYHERT*, *arg.* a bull passant *sab.* armed and unguled *or*, in a bordure *sab.* besanté, in the middle of the chief part of the bordure, a mitre *or.*

Which is now quartered by Lord *Hobart*.

2. His seal used for *wills*, *administrations*, &c. is of the same form, but much less, and hath only the like representation of the *Trinity*, and under it the arms of the *see*, and his *own*, in two shields.³

² I have one of them in my own collections.

³ I have one of these also.

3. His *private* seal is about the bigness of a sixpence, being his REBUS of a hart, lying by the water.

30. JAMES GOLDWELL, son of William Goldwell and Avice his wife, who died in 1475,⁵ was born at Great Chart in Kent, and was educated in All-Souls college in Oxford, to which he was a good benefactor.

In 1455, he was instituted to the rectory of St. John the Evangelist in London,⁶ which he resigned the same year, being instituted to Rivenhall rectory in Essex;⁷ and Oct. 28, 1457, was collated to the prebend of Wildland in the church of St. Paul, London,⁸ but resigning that, in 1458, was collated to the prebend of Sneating, in the same church, May 16; and resigning that also, the next year was collated to the prebend of Isledon: Aug. 5, 1461, installed Archdeacon of Essex, which he resigned, with Rivenhall and Isledon, in 1472, as well as his deanery of Salisbury, to which he was admitted in 1463; he was president of St. George's hall in Oxford, doctor of laws, prothonotary to the Pope, and this King's proctor at the court of Rome, where he was sent in embassy by King Edward IV. to Pope Sixtus IV. who made him Bishop of Norwich by papal provision,⁹ and consecrated him himself, Oct. 4, 1472.¹

At his return he had his temporalities restored Feb. 25, following, being then principal secretary of state to King Edw. IV.²

At his coming to the see he made his brother, Nicholas Goldwell, LL. B.³ who had been rector of Roding Alta, which he resigned for St. Mary Wolnoth in London, collector of his first fruits in his diocese;⁴ and in 1479, collated him to Sudbury archdeaconry, which he resigned in 1483, for the archdeaconry of Norwich, and that, in 1497, for the archdeaconry of Suffolk, being also rector of Worlingworth, and vicar-general in 1482.

It is said in a MS. in Caius college Library, that the Bishop had been rector of Chart, the place of his nativity, and also canon of Windsor and Chichester;⁵ which seems true, for he repaired, if not wholly rebuilt, Chart church, and founded a chapel on the south side, in which he settled a chantry for his father, mother, self, and family, to

⁵ See their epitaph in Weever, fo.

² Rymer, vol. ii. 768.

295.

⁶ Newcourt, vol. i. fo. 374.

⁷ Ibid. vol. ii. 495.

⁸ Ibid. vol. i. fo. 71, 226, 167.

⁹ Lib. Inst. IX. is, Registrum Goldwell, a parchment folio, beginning in 1472:

JACOBUS GOLDWELLE, LL. D. Episcopus Norwic. prius Archidiaconus Essexie, Decanus Sarum. Apostolice sedis PROTHONOTARIUS, consecratus per SEXTUM IV. apud eundem, munere legacionis fungebatur, officium legacionis pro Christianissimo Principe Edw. IV. iiii Oct. A. M^o cccc^o lxxij^o. procuratore Regio dicto Epo. pro Rege, in curia Romanâ.

¹ For this reason he always wrote in his style: "DEI ET APOSTOLICE Sedis gratiâ, Epus. Norwicen."

³ John Goldwell (the Bishop's uncle) resigned Chigwell rectory in 1460. Newcourt, vol. ii. 142.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ In a Ms. in Caj. Coll. "Empt' ROME, per Jacobum Goldwell, LL. D. Prothon' Aplicum, Procurat' Reg', Decan' Sarum. Archdiac' Essex', Rect' Ecce' Paroch' de CHART' Cant' Dioc', necnon Ecclesiarum Sci' Pauli London' et Sce' Trinitatis Cicestr' & Capelle Sci' Georgij in Windesora canonic'."

And in another Ms. there is this, "Iste Liber pertinet Johi' Wylton Rectori de Massingham-magna, Ex dono Recolende memorie Walteri Lyhart nuper Norwicen' Epi' cujus anime propicietur Deus, Amen, qui postea vendidit Rev^o Pri Dno. Jacobo Goldwell Epo' Norwic' LL. D. A. M^o cccc^o lxxxv^o."

be prayed for in;⁶ and, in Mr. *Weever's* time,⁷ in the midst of the east window was a picture of this *Bishop* kneeling, and in every quarrel, a *gilt* or *golden well*, the *REBUS* of his name, and under him this,

===== Jacob' Goldwell Episc' Norwicen' =====

Opus fundabit, Anno Christi M^oCCCC^oLxxviii^o.

And in the church windows this,

===== Magistro Jacobo Goldwelle === Ecclesie Sci'
Pauli London' === Qui hoc opus reparabit =====

And in the east window was this,

Memoriale Reuerendi Patris Jacobi Goldwell Episcopi Norwicensis.

Before he left *Rome*, understanding that the repairs of the *cathedral*, much defaced by fire⁸ in 1463, were not finished by his predecessor, he obtained of the *Pope* an *indulgence* to last for ever, towards repairing and adorning the *church*;⁹ by which there was granted to all that came yearly to the cathedral on *Trinity Sunday*, and *Lady day*, and offered there, 12 years and 40 days *pardon*; which had its desired effect, for the *sacrist* annually accounted for the offerings received by *Bishop Goldwell's indulgence*.

He received of his predecessor's executors, a *mitre* and *crozier*, and 2200 marks for dilapidations, with which, and other money added of his gift, he finished beautifying the tower, made the noble stone carved roof of the *quire*, in the same manner as his predecessor had done the *nave*, and fitted up the chapels under the arches on the sides of the *quire*, but more particularly adorned *that* in which he was buried; dedicating it, and the altar therein, which stood at the feet of his tomb, to the *Holy Trinity*, and his two namesake Apostles, *St. James the Greater* and *Less*, placing his own arms over it, *viz.*

Az. a chief or, over all a lion rampant arg. gutté de poix. CREST, a *gilt* or *golden well*, with a bunch of leaves and flowers placed in it.¹

In this chapel now stands his tomb, on which he lies in his *mitre* and *pontificalibus*, with a lion at his feet, and a priest on his knees praying, with a book before him, but the inscription is lost, and the tomb defaced.

He died *Feb.* 15, 1498, in the 27th year of his consecration.²

Thomas Scroop Bolton, alias *Bradley*, who was confirmed Bishop

⁶ See the Patent Rolls 15 E. 4. pt. 3.

⁷ *Weever*, 296.

⁸ See p. 166. It is said to have begun by lightning at the top of the pinnacle.

⁹ *Lib. Inst.* XII. fo. 206.

¹ His arms were to be seen also, on the sixth escutcheon on the west side over the choir, and in *St. Andrew's* church, to which he was a benefactor, and in a window in the deanery, which was then the prior's lodge, which makes me think he might have been (or was

designed) Prior, as some assert, for they were also at *Trowse-Newton-Hall*, which was a country-house of the Prior's at that time.

There is a plate of his chapel and tomb in *Browne's Repertorium* at p. 6, dedicated to Dr. John Moore Bishop of *Ely*, who was at the expense of it.

² *Explicit Registrum Jacobi Goldwell*, qui diem clausit extremum, xv Febr. M^occcc^olxxxxvij^o. et consecrat. xxvij^o. cujus anime propicietur Deus, Amen.

of *Down* in *Ireland*,³ by Pope *Nicolas V.* A°. 1449, was his *suffragan*, who must consequently be an old man.⁴

The Bishop's will is dated *June 10, 1497*,⁵ at his manor of *Horne*, where he died, and was produced and declared before *Roger Kent*, clerk, publick *notary*, in his chamber at *Horne*, *Feb. 7, 1498*, but a week before his death; in which he ordered 30 quarters of wheat to be given to the poor at his burial, and 20 quarters the 13th day after, 20 quarters more the one-and-twentieth day after, and 30 quarters at his *trental* on the 30th day after his burial; every quarter to be baked into six score loaves.

He gave 20*l.* to the monks in priest's orders, to say a mass of *requiem* for him at the high altar, every day for a month after his death.

To the *dean* and *chapter* of the college of *St. Mary* in the *Fields* 10*l.* for the like purpose.

To the *prior* 5 marks, to every monk in priest's orders 6*s.* 8*d.* and to those in deacon's and subdeacon's orders, 3*s.* 4*d.* to pray for his soul.

To the *Carmelites*, *Minorites*, and *Friars*-preachers in *Norwich*, 40*s.* each; and to the *Austin*-friars 5*l.* to *St. Giles's* hospital 40*s.* and to *Chapel-Field* college 2 silver dishes, with the image of the *Virgin* in the middle; to every house of *nuns* in the diocese 20*s.*

To the *cathedral* his best *cope* and suit of vestments of scarlet cloth embroidered with gold.

His executors were to distribute every *Sunday*, for the first three years after his decease, to 20 poor men, 6*s.* 8*d.* during the time of ringing to high mass; and when service began, they were to go to his tomb, pray for his soul, and stay there till service was ended: but those 20 poor men were to be none of them that were provided for that day in *St. Giles's* hospital, or elsewhere; and after the three years, they were to settle a rent of 20*d.* to be paid to 20 poor men praying for him at his tomb as aforesaid, for ever.

To each of his servants he gave six months wages, and half a year's board to provide for themselves in.

To the *master* of the *charnel*, divers law books, to be chained in their library for the use of all that belonged to the *consistory*, and 40*s.* in money.

To the church of *Beterysden* two *tunics*, or habits, for deacon and sub-deacon, for his own soul, his father's, and *Will. Lovelas's*.

To *St. Gregory's* priory at *Cant.* one *antiphonary*, to perfect their

³ Eps. Dromorensis. q. if Down?

⁴ Lib. Inst.

⁵ Reg. Cur. Prerog. Cant. "Hec est ultima voluntas mei JACOBI GOLDWELL, Epi. Norwic. et si quis eam infringere, anathema sit." Lego corpus meum sepiend. in loco quem disposui, in ecclesiâ meâ cath. Norw. viz. in cappella Sæ. Trinitatis et Sanctorum Jacobi et Jacobi Apostolorum et exoro reverendum patrem Episcopum Sarum, et omnes fratres meos residentiarios,

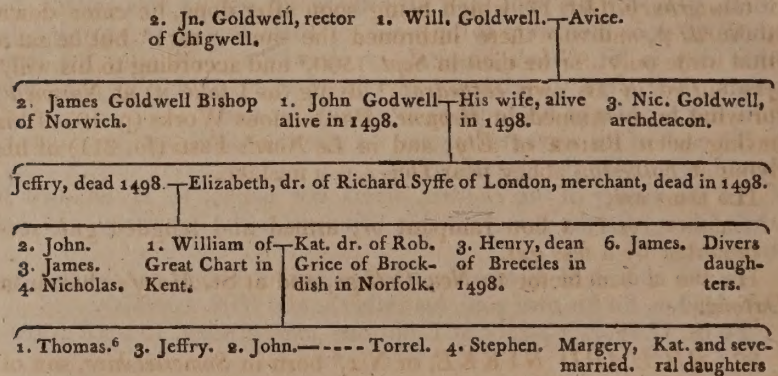
quod ipsi reducant antiquum usum Sarum, et tactum chori, ubi non licet ingredi post inceptionem primi Psalmi, nisi prius tetigerit chorum, et quia iste sacre observancie, dum eram decanus, et occupatus pro re-publicâ abierunt quodammodo in desuetudinem, nè aliquid negligencie michi ascribatur coram summo Judice, ego precibus incessabilibus apud vos oro, ut ad emendacionem premissorum manus apponatis adjutrices. — &c.

set of *antiphonaries*, they having three before, on condition they daily prayed for him at the altar of the *B. Virgin*, and yearly kept his *anniversary*.

To *James le Vyndale* of *Great Chart*, his godson, 6s. 8d.; to *Richard For* Bishop of *Durham*, his best robes; to *Hartesham* church, an antiphonary; and to *Cherynton* church a silk vestment: to *Salisbury* cathedral, his best white damask vestment, embroidered with angels, and three hoods thereto belonging, and to the vicars there 40s. to mention his name, and pray for his soul every *Sunday* in their rocession.

He constituted *Nic. Goldwell* Archdeacon of *Suffolk*, *Robert Honeywood* Archdeacon of *Norwich*, *Rob. Pokiswell*, LL. B. *Sir John Jollys*, rector of *Great Massingham*, *Bartholomew Northern*, priest, *Edmund Brygett*, LL. B. *John Coke*, and *Humphry Ballard*, gentlemen, and *James Hobard*, ATTORNEY-GENERAL, his executors, leaving the surplusage of his fortunes to their good disposition, for his soul's health, giving each of them 10*l.* for their pains, and the attorney-general 20*l.* ordering them to pay to *John Goldwell*, his brother, and his wife, 20*l.* and to *John Goldwell*, their son, and his wife, 20*l.* on condition they do not meddle with his concerns: and to *William, John, James, Nic, Henry* and *James*, the six sons of *Jeffry Goldwell*, his nephew, 10 marks each; and 100 marks to their sisters, to be equally divided at their days of marriage: by which it appears, the Bishop must be an old man at the time of his death; for the very year he died, he collated his brother's grandson, *Henry Goldwell*, to the united deaneries of *Cranwich* and *Breccles*.

This family continued at *Chart* some time, as appears by *Goldwell's* inscription in *Great Shelford* church, in *Cambridgeshire*, A°. 1596.



At *Goldwell's* death the bishoprick was offered to

CHRISTOPHER URSWYKE, Dean of *Windsor*, who refused it:⁷ for being contented with his condition, and desiring no further honour or riches, he retired to *Hackney*, and there spent his years in a close and

⁶ Addison, in his *Travels*, page 144, says, he saw his picture in the Pope's gallery at *Ravenna*. ⁷ The life of this man may be seen in *Wood's Ath. Oxon.* vol. i. fo. 557.

religious retirement even to his death, in 1521: a rare example! worthy the imitation of those having a decent sufficiency, as he had. On his refusal,

31. *THOMAS JAN*, *Janne*, or *Jane*, was promoted to it. He was born at *Middleton*, in *Dorsetshire*,⁸ educated in *Wykeham's* school near *Winchester*;⁹ became fellow of *New College* in *Oxford*, in 1456; doctor of decrees, and commissary, (the same as *vice-chancellor* is now) of that *University*, in 1468; instituted rector of *Bursted-Parva*, April 9, 1471; and the 15th of *August* following, had the prebend of *Reculverland*; resigning *Bursted* in 1472, he was admitted to the chapel of *Foulness*, Sept. 26, in that year; and Oct. 14, following to the vicarage of *Prittlewell*, all in *Essex*; the last of which he resigned the year following.

In 1479, he was instituted to the vicarage of *St. Sepulchre's*, *London*; and six days after, to *Rugmore* prebend, when he voided *Reculverland*; and in 1480, being collated to the archdeaconry of *Essex*, he resigned *St. Sepulchre's*.

In 1484, he became vicar of *Walden* in *Essex*, but resigned it the same year, on his institution to *St. Bride's*, *London*; his prebend of *Rugmore* he voided by cession in 1487, on his collation to *Browneswood* prebend in *St. Paul's*.

In 1497, he was made canon of *Windsor*, dean of the King's chapel, and

In 1499, was promoted to the *see* of *NORWICH*; upon which his archdeaconry of *Essex* became void; he was confirmed by the Archbishop *July* 24, his temporalities being restored by the King three days before:¹ he obtained license to be consecrated out of the church of *Canterbury*, Oct. 17, which being soon after done, he came down to *Norwich*, and was there enthroned the same year:² but he sat a little while only, for he died in *Sept.* 1500,³ and according to his will,⁴ was buried in his own cathedral;⁵ dying (as I take it) at *Norwich*; for what is mentioned in *Browne's* Posthumous Works (p. 19) of his having been PRIOR of *Ely*, and in *Le Neve's* Fasti (fo. 211) of his dying at *Folkestan* abbey near *Dover*, is a mistake.

His arms are,

JANE, *vert*, a lion rampant *or*, armed and langued *gul.* surmounted by a fess *gul.*

He was a benefactor to *New College*, and at *St. Mary's* church in *Oxford*.

32. *RICHARD NYKKE*, or *Nix*,⁶ born in *Somersetshire*, son of *Richard Nykke* and *Joan* his wife, daughter of *John Stillington* of

⁸ Milton Abbots. Atlas, 579.

⁹ Wood's Ath. Oxon. vol. i. fo. 548. Newcourt, vol. i. fo. 72.

¹ Rymer, vol. xii. fo. 729.

² Compot. Camerar. xv. H. VII. solut. pro denticibus, vino, &c. dat Domino JANE Episcopo Norwicensi in suo primo adventu post stallacionem suam, xv. s.

³ Regr. Vacationis Epatûs Norwic.

post mortem Thome Jane, &c. incip. Sept. xxviij. 1500 apud Cant. in cust. Dec. et Capit. ibm.

I have found no regr. of this Bishop in the office.

⁴ In Cur. Prerog. Cant. Regr. Moone, qu. 10. He ordered if he died within 16 miles of *Norwich*, to be buried there.

⁵ Weever, fo. 795.

⁶ Stow, fo. 483, calls him *Nien*.

Nether Akastre in *Yorkshire*, doctor of laws of the University of *Oxford*,⁷ was collated to *Ashbury* rectory in *Salisbury* diocese in 1470; was rector of *Chedsey* in *Somersetshire*, in 1489; and prebend of *Yetton* in the church of *Wells*.

In 1494, made archdeacon of *Wells*, with the prebend of *Huish* annexed, on the resignation of *Will. Nykke*, LL. D. his uncle.⁸

In 1496, made canon of *Windsor*, and registry of the most noble Order of the Garter; he had one or more benefices conferred on him in the diocese of *Wells*, as also the rectory of *Weremouth*, in the diocese of *Durham*, besides the archdeaconry of *Exeter*: and in 1494, July 13, he was made canon of *York*, and being Dean of the KING's chapel, was promoted to the SEE of *Norwich* in 1500;⁹ and on the 17th of April following, had license to be consecrated out of the church of *Canterbury*, and had restitution of his temporalities April 24, 1501.¹

In 1505, he and the Bishop of *Exeter*, had a pardon passed the seal.²

In 1508, he deputed Sir *James Hobart*, Knt. *Rob. Honeywood*, archdeacon of *Norwich*, and *John Toke*, Esq. executors of Bishop *Goldwell*, to be judges between him and the prior and convent, concerning the payment of an annual pension of 4*l.* to the prior and convent, for the chapel belonging to the palace in *Norwich*, which had been withdrawn all Bishop *Goldwell's* time;³ but was now decreed to be paid, it appearing that the convent had immemorially enjoyed it.

In 1512, King *Henry VIII.* by letters patent dated at *Westminster*, Nov. 24, in the 4th year of his reign, at the request of the Bishop, confirmed all the revenues of the SEE, with the rights and liberties thereto belonging: the charters from the foundation, to that time, being recited by way of *inspeximus*; the account of which I shall refer to the chapter concerning the Revenues of the SEE.

This Bishop was certainly a man of a bad character, and vicious life. The *Atlas*, p. 382, finds fault with Bishop *Godwin's* character of him; saying plainly that if true, it had better been omitted; contrary to all reason, and the original design of *History*; which, as it tends on the one hand to encourage virtue, by recording the virtuous and praiseworthy acts of virtuous men, so on the other hand, it discourages vice; by setting in a true light the acts of the vicious; to the intent, that others, seeing the difference between good and bad, continued down to posterity, may thereby be diverted from doing the like; for which reason, I shall in no wise add or diminish from the account historians have left of him, thinking that the argument used in the *Atlas* is of little force; when it says that it can scarce be probable, that such an infamous person could obtain so many preferments as we find he had, "more, perhaps, than the men of most merit in his time enjoyed." But was it not often so in all ages? are not men

⁷ Wharton, vol. i. fo. 419. Ath. Oxon. vol. i. fo. 275. Atlas, p. 382.

⁸ Wood takes him to have been his brother. prebend of Ilton in the church of Wells, and afterwards archdeacon of Wells.

⁹ Liber Institut. XIII. is Registrum NYKKE, the first instrument of which is dated March 24, 1500, and the first in-

stitution April 1, 1501. And Lib. XIV. begins in 1503, and is partly the foul copy of Lib. XIII. and the continuation of this Bishop's register, when that goes no further. Liber XV. and Lib. XVI. are also Registers in Nix's time.

¹ Rymer, vol. xii. fo. 771.

² Rymer.

³ Regr. i Ecce. Cath.

of much worth often neglected, and others far their inferiours greatly advanced? when was that golden age, when merit and learning only, was a step to preferment? or when was it, that they, who had much interest and great friends, ever missed of their wished for success? and so it was with this prelate; who, by means of his great interest with the leading men of that age, got all he could desire.

Godwin's account of him is, that though he took his name from snow,⁴ such were the luxurious thoughts boiling in his breast, that nothing of that snowy whiteness appeared there, but that he rather deserved to be marked with a black coal, for his lusts;⁵ and Nevile adds, that his character was so notorious, that few were to be met with, that had not heard of the fame of the blind Bishop of Norwich.⁶

That he was a cruel persecutor, the blood spilt by his judgments in this diocese, plainly demonstrate, for Robert Adams, clerk, Thomas Ayers, priest, Thomas Bingy, Thomas Norrice, priest, and that holy maytyr, Thomas Bilney, all passed the fire for the truth of the Gospel in his time.⁷

So great an adversary was he also to the then begun reformation, that he obstinately opposed it to the utmost of his power,⁸ and though he had by his solemn oath openly renounced the POPE's supremacy, in order to keep his bishoprick, yet he secretly held a correspondence with the court of Rome, of which he was accused to the King, and convicted, and being committed to the Marshalsea, was kept prisoner there a long time; so that his own sufferings may a little palliate his vices, by showing his sincerity in religion, though erroneous; as the *Atlas* justly observes.⁹

However, after long imprisonment, and a fine of 10,000 marks, promised, as is said, to be paid, he obtained an act of pardon, for suing in the court of Rome, and appealing thither in matters concerning the King, contrary to a former statute;¹ but being unable to pay his fine, he leased out many of the revenues of the SEE for long terms,² at small reserved rents, in order to do it; but that not answering, he was forced to agree to the King's desire, of exchanging the large revenues of his see, for the revenues of the abbey of St. Bennet

⁴ *Nix* in the Latin tongue, signifies snow.

⁵ "Cui utcumque à nive nomen videatur inditum, adeo nil erat nivei in pectore, luxuriosis cogitationibus plurimum æstuante, ut atro carbone libidines ejus notandæ videantur." Godwin, p. 497.

⁶ *Jano Nixus* surrogatur, cujus vitæ, nescio quas libidinum labes vulgi sermo impressit, etenim illius turpitudine ac impuritates spurcissimæ, in hodiernum usq. diem omnium ferè linguis, ac vocibus celebratur, adeo ut nemo penè sit, ad quem cœci Norwicensis Episcopi fama non pervenerit. Nevile's Norw. p. 84. Wharton, vol. i. fo. 419. Weever, fo. 796.

⁷ Fox, 998.

⁸ Fuller's Church Hist. fo. 213. See

Hist. Norf. vol. i. p. 31. Ath. Oxon. vol. i. fo. 20.

⁹ Wharton, vol. fo. 419.

¹ Venerabilis Pater Ricus. Episcopus, cecus ac decrepidus, omnibus rebus omis- sis propriâ in personâ, adesse ante Regem et consilium ejus, apud Westm. pro certis de causis adhuc ignotis, citatus, xxiv^o. die mensis Februarij A^o. Dni. M^ovc. xxxiv^o. xxv^o H. VIII. presentavit se apud Westm. in suâ propriâ personâ, presenti consilio regali, et sibi objiciuntur accusationes multæ et graves et cum magnâ tristitia humiliavit se coram eis et finivit cum rege pro summâ magna pecuniarum, viz. ut dicitur, decem millia marcarum. Regr. Butley, fo. 64. b.

² As Batisford manor in Suffolk, for 72 years, at 13l. 15s. 6d. a year, to Hen. Aylmer of Batisford, &c. and many others.

in the *Holm*, in the parish of *Ludham* in *Norfolk*, which he did not live to complete; for being very old, and having been many years blind and decrepid, and being much vexed at the times, he died *January 14, 1535*,³ and was buried in the cathedral, between the 7th and 8th pillars, on the south side of the nave, as you go from the west door.

His tomb is low and broad, and had an altar at the bottom of the eastern pillar; the iron work on which the bell hung was lately visible on the western pillar; the arch above the tomb, and that opposite to it in the south isle, are beautified with the arms of the *see*, impaled with his own, and together made a chapel; the tomb being formerly enclosed with iron palisades on its north side.

That we may not omit any thing praise-worthy of this Bishop, it is to be remembered that the *cathedral* suffered much in 1509, by fire; at which time, the roofs of the north and south transept isles were entirely consumed,⁴ both which he rebuilt of stone, arched and adorned in the same manner, as the other roofs of the nave and choir are; on the stone work of which, his arms may still [1743] be seen.

In *Browne's* Posthumous Works, at page 25, it is said, that the *statute* over the north transept door, on the outside as you go to the *palace*, was lately discovered upon repairing and whitening that end of the isle, it having many ages been covered with plaister, and it is there supposed to be the effigies of this Bishop, who is said to build this isle, but they are both errors, for he only rebuilt the roof, and is the effigies of HERBERT the *founder*, it being exact in the same manner, as that on his seal; and the antique rough carving, shows it to be the original made at the very time of the foundation.

This Bishop incurred a *premunire* also, for extending his *jurisdiction* over the *mayor* of *Thetford*, and was fined for it, with part of which *fine*, tis said the beautiful painted glass windows in *King's college* chapel at *Cambridge* were purchased.⁵

He was lord of the manor of *South-Hall*, in the parish of *Rainham* in *Essex*, and patron of *All-Saints* chantry in that chapel, in the churchyard there; ⁶ which, by his consent, was dissolved *Oct. 12, 1521*.

This Bishop and his predecessors enjoyed the *first fruits* and *tenths* of all his diocese, till 26 *Henry VIII.* and then they were taken away by the King, who got an *act* passed for that purpose.⁷

His first *suffragan* was JOHN UNDERWOOD, son of *William Underwood*, goldsmith, and *Alice* his first wife, of *St. Andrew's* parish in this city, who was consecrated titular bishop of *Calcedon*; and in 1505, was collated to the rectory of *North-Creke*, and held it united to the rectory of *Eccles* by the sea, till 1525, and then resigned *Creke* to *Roger Townesend*, for a pension during life of 17*l.* per annum.

He was a zealous *Papist*, being the very person that degraded *Bilney*,⁸ for which reason, when the King had obtained an *act* to be

³ Die 19 cal. Febr. obiit Dominis Ricus. Nrx, Episcopus Norwyc. Frater et benefactor noster.
Ex obituario monachorum Cantuariensis.

⁴ See, p. 192.

⁵ Hist. Norf. vol. ii. p. 52. Coke's Reports, 40, 41, Premunire.

⁶ Newcourt's Rep. vol. ii. fo. 482.

⁷ Keeble, fo. 440.

⁸ Fox, 1012. See p. 199.

passed to have *chorepiscopi*, or *suffragan* bishops chosen in the larger dioceses,² a few days before his death, Bishop Nix nominated four persons to the King, who chose two of them for his *suffragans*, viz. *Thomas Manning*,¹ late Prior of *Butley*, suffragan Bishop of *Ipswich*, and *John Salisbury*, late Prior of *Horsham St. Faith's* his suffragan Bishop of *Thetford*,² who were consecrated at *Lambhithe* by *Thomas Cranmer* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, March 19, 1536, after whose deaths, I find no more *suffragans* appointed in this diocese.

The arms of

NIX are, or, on a chevron between three leopards heads carbossed gul. a cinquefoil of the field

33. *WILLIAM RUGG*, or *Reppes*, was son of *William Rugg* of *North-Reppes* in *Norfolk*, and assumed the name of *REPPES*, from the place of his nativity;³ his family being originally of *Shropshire*, taking their name from *Rugg* or *Rudge*, a village where they lived, and were considerable owners, being also lords of the manor of *Picheford* in that county.*

Being educated in *Norfolk*, he was sent to *Gonville hall* in *Cambridge*, where he became fellow, and doctor of *divinity*;⁵ and in 1530, was installed ABBOT of *St. Bennet's* in the *Holm*, April 26, by the name of *Dr. William Reppes*,⁶ at which time, he gave security in five years time, to pay 50*l.* for the *first fruits* of the churches appropriated to that abbey.

He was one of those *Cambridge* divines that took abundance of pains to procure King *Henry VIII.* such a judgment from the *University*, about his divorce from *Queen Catherine*, as he desired, which at last he effected; and thereby so pleased the King, who found he was fit for his turn, as being one that would stick at nothing he requested, that he determined to honour him with the title of this bishoprick, and at the same time make him contented with the *revenues* of his abbey only;⁷ and accordingly, *Febr.* 4, 1535, the *SEE* being void, he obtained an *act* of parliament to be then passed;⁸ whereby, under the specious pretence of advancing the *SEE* (which in truth was greatly

² Keeble, fo. 450.

¹ Confirmed master of *Metingham* college, at the death of *Richard Shelton* the late master, at the presentation of *Charles Duke of Suffolk*, and *Catherine* his wife, Nov. 12, 1539.

² Hist. Norf. vol. ii. p. 50.

³ Wood's Ath. vol. i. 574.

⁴ *Willi. de Rugg*, *Pater Willi. de Rugg*, qui est infra etatem, et in custodia Rog. de Mortuo Mari tenuit terras in RUGGE, pro quib. secta debita est Manerio Dni. Regis de Calverley. Flit. Coron. 56 H. 3. (1271) apud Salop.

In 1374, a fine was levied between Sir *Nic. Burnel*, Knt. and *Robert Rugge* and *Isabell* his wife, who then conveyed *Pichford* manor, to Sir *Nicholas* and his heirs. Fines Salop. 49 E. 3. N^o. 57.

⁵ *Parker's Hist. Cambridge*, p. 167. *Roger Rugg*, D. D. a *Franciscan*, author

of many treatises, some of which, *Pitts* p. 906, says, were extant in *Caj. Coll.* library, seems to be of the same family.

⁶ Lib. Inst. XIV.

⁷ *E. Coll. Mri. Hare.* in *Bib. Coll. Caj. B.* 23, old Catalog. 21, new Cat. p. 16. De modo procedendi in casu matrimon. int. H. 8 et Reginam Cat.

Nomina comparencium per se, aut per procuratores, ---319, pro Rege 294 --- contra 25.---

The first man named for the King is, *William Abbot of Hulme*, for himself.

And as proxy for *William Prior of Norwich*.

The chapter there, *William Prior of Eye*, and *John Prior of Ingham*.

⁸ See an account of this *act* under the chapter of the *revenues* of the *See*.

damaged,) he severed the ancient *barony* and revenues from it, and annexed the priory of *Hickling*, and the barony and revenues of the abbey of *Holm* thereunto, in lieu thereof; in right of which barony, the BISHOP of *Norwich* sits *now* in the house of lords, as *abbot* of *Holm*,⁹ the barony of the bishoprick being in the King's hands, and the monastery being never dissolved, only transferred by the *statute*,¹ before the *general Dissolution*; the Bishop of this SEE is the only ABBOT at this day in *England*.²

By this act, the King declares that he designed to advance to this SEE one such person, which both for his knowledge in Scripture, and honest conversation in living, shall by setting forth of the true, plain, and sincere doctrine of CHRIST, and good example of life, concordant to the same, much edify his loving subjects of the diocese, to the only glory and honour of Almighty GOD, and the weal of the souls committed to his charge, and hereupon, maturely by great advice and deliberation pondering the premises, having plain and perfect knowledge of WILLIAM now *abbot* of *St. Bennet's* in the county of *Norfolk*, to be a man of excellent learning and knowledge in holy Scripture, and also of good approved conversation in his living, is fully resolved and pleased, to dispose and give of his most excellent goodness, the dignity of the said *bishoprick* to the said *abbot*; and accordingly he was nominated by the *act*,³ to the SEE, and then consented to the exchange aforesaid.

And indeed it was not much wonder that he so easily complied with whatever was requested: for when he himself was *abbot*, foreseeing the *dissolution* of *abbeyes* at hand, he made divers long *leases*, and granted many *annuities*, *corrodies*, and *pensions*,⁴ out of the revenues and lands belonging to his *abbey*; so that when he himself became *Bishop*, and this exchange made, he was not able to sustain the state of such an honourable place, with so small a revenue; and yet being provoked thereto by the old *officers* of the bishoprick, and the examples of all his predecessors in the SEE, who had very large and ample revenues before this spoliation, and kept great retinues, and honourable portes, he likewise began to follow the former presidents; and for his present need, collected and received the *tenths* of the whole clergy of his diocese, which should have been paid into the *first fruits* office, but was all spent, and more, before he was aware: whereupon, being suddenly fallen into deep debts, he was forced to make a *lease* of great part of the profits of the bishoprick, to Sir *Wimond Carew*, Knt. Treasurer of the *First Fruits* Office, *Febr.* 24, 1546, (1 *Edw.* VI.) in which, *Robert Rugg* his brother, who was *mayor* in 1537, joined with him, as security for the payment of a debt of 890*l.* due to the King, by 200*l.* a year, for which the manors of *Northwalsham*, *Thugarton*,

⁹ HOLM was a mitred abbey, and its abbots always sat in the house by virtue of its barony.

¹ It was never printed, and perhaps for a good reason, that it might not be publick; it carrying such untruth with it at first sight.

² See Coke's IVth Institute, fo. 256.

³ The King got him elected by the monks, May 31, 1536, and he was confirmed by the Archbishop, June 28, and

had restitution of his temporalities July 19. Wharton, vol. ii. 419. Rymer, vol. xiv. fo. 573.

⁴ An annuity of 5 marks was granted by Bishop Ruge, to Gilbert Warren, his domestick chaplain, as a recompense for his *corrody* of daily meat and drink in *St. Bennet's* abbey, in which Gilbert lived, that abbey being united to the see, &c.

and *Tibenham*, then belonging to the SEE, were assigned over to the King, with the reversions of *Thurne*, *Ashby*, and *Gelhamhall* manors, which the said *William* had leased out before.

The country murmuring much at this great spoil of the bishoprick, and many complaints being exhibited and preferred to the King's council, by the gentlemen of the diocese; his Majesty at length prevailed upon the *bishop*, to resign the *bishoprick*,⁵ for an annuity of 200*l.* a year clear money; and accordingly, in 1549, King *Edward VI.* by letters under his privy seal, dated at *Westminster Jan. 26*, discharged him from all dilapidations and ruins made in the bishoprick, and confirmed the annuity of 200*l. per annum* to be paid quarterly during his life, by his successour in the bishoprick; acquitting the succeeding Bishops, not only of the lease of the 200*l. per annum* due till the King's debt was paid; but of all the *pensions, annuities, and corrodiess*, granted either by *Nix* or *Rugg* himself, by which the revenues had been almost totally destroyed, so that an old officer of the bishoprick could not forbear making the following verses on his resignation:

POOR WILL, THOU rugged art, and ragged ALL,
Thy abbey cannot blesse thee in such fame,
To keep a *pallace* fair, and stately hall,
When gone is thence, that should maintaine the same.
First pay thy debts, and hence return to cell,
And pray the blessed *Saint*⁶ whom thou dost serve,
That others may maintaine the *pallace* well,
For if THOU stay'st, we all are like to starve.

And truly it was time to get rid of such a man; for in short, he stood at nothing; but aliened or leased out at trifles, all that he could raise a penny by; not so much as excepting the very *palace* itself:⁷ so that this first BISHOP of the new foundation would have quite destroyed the new-modelled SEE, by parting with even those supports, which were then joined to it, to keep it from being altogether sunk.

Being a rigid *Roman Catholick*,⁸ and having had some discourse with *Bilney* and *Latimer*, about their *Protestant* principles, he so much misrepresented them, as to move Mr. *Spencer*, their friend, who was a monk himself, and strenuous *Papist*, to publish the *Trialogue* between *Thomas Bilney*, *Hugh Latimer*, and *William Reppes*,⁹ to show the just complaints they had against him.

Besides this, there are many instances of his cruelty, and too forward zeal in religious matters,¹ for when one *John Peke* of *Earl-Stonham* in *Suffolk* was burnt at *Ipswich*, Dr. *Reading* declared, that to as many

⁵ De resignatione Episcopatus Norwicensis, Hilar. Record. 4 E. 6. Rot. 1. Ex parte remem. Thesaurar.

⁶ St. Bennet.

⁷ Aug. 29, 2 E. 6. In civit. Norwic. manerium, domus capitalis vulgariter vocat. le PALLACE, per Willum. Episcopum Norvicensem ex assensu capituli sui, alienat. Francisco Brian militi et heredibus, tenend. in capite. Mss.

Quillets, &c. fo. 233. Pen. T. Martin, Genr.

⁸ He subscribed the declaration against the Pope's supremacy in Henry the Eighth's time. Browne's Post. Works, p. 6.

⁹ See p. 198. Atlas, 383.

¹ His rigour against Roger's and Bale's wives may be seen at p. 215, &c.

as would cast a stick into the fire for the burning of that *heretick*, (as they termed him,) this *Bishop* had granted 40 days *pardon*,

Whereupon Sir *John Audley*, Knt. *Baron Curson*, Knt, and many other gentlemen there present, rose from their seats, and with their swords cut down boughs, and threw them into the fire; whose example the populace followed, and did the like.

He lived after his resignation till *Sept*, 21, 1550, when he died,² and was buried in the middle of the choir of the *cathedral*;³ but his stone hath been pillaged of its brass plates many years since.

The seal used by this *Bishop* was a representation of the *Trinity*, in the same manner as in *Bishop Goldwell's* with his name circumscribed; which seal *Bishop Thirlby* also used, having got it altered, and his own name circumscribed, and the two initial letters fixed one on each side of the head of the effigies.

The arms used by him were,

RUGG, alias *REPPES*, *gul.* a chevron ingrailed between three mullets pierced, *arg.*

34. *THOMAS THIRLBY* is said to be a *Cambridge* man born, and to be educated in *Trinity-Hall* in that University,⁴ where he became *Dr. of laws*, and was the first and last *BISHOP of Westminster*, being consecrated *Dec.* 19, 1540, *King Henry VIII.* then erecting that *collegiate church* into an *episcopal see*, on purpose, as some conjecture, to get its estates and revenues embezzled in that scandalous manner they were by this *Bishop*;⁵ who having roasted his churches patrimony, as *Fuller* expresses it, surrendered it to the spoil of courtiers; by whose interest he was translated to the *see of Norwich*, with *King Edward's* consent, on the 1st of *April*, 1550.⁶

In 1551, he was ordered to be at *Barwick* by the first of *May*, as one of the commissioners to adjust the difference of the frontiers between *England* and *Scotland*.⁷

He was also appointed the same year, to sit in the court of requests, with *William May*, *Dean of St. Paul's*, *Sir Nicholas Hare*, Knt. *Sir Richard Rede*, Knt. *Jo. Cockes*, *Jo. Lucas*, *Will. Cooke*, Esqrs. &c. as commissioners, for hearing the causes of that court, which was instituted for such causes to be tried in, where both parties (or at least one of them) was so poor, that they were not able to prosecute their cause at common law.

In 1553, *Aug.* 3, there were indentures sealed between the mayor and sheriffs of *Norwich*, and this *Bishop*, and *Catherine*, widow and executrix of *William Rogers* late alderman of *Norwich*; by which it

² Lib. Inst. XVII. is Regr. *RUGGE*, and is a paper folio, beginning in 1536.

³ Wood, vol. i. fo. 574. Weever, fo. 869.

⁴ Godwin, 353, Atlas, 384. Fuller's Church Hist. lib. viii. fo. 70.

⁵ The lands of Westminster were so dilapidated by *Bishop Thirlby*, that there was almost nothing left to support the dignity, for which good service he was preferred to the see of *NORWICH*, most of the lands were invaded by the great men of the court, the rest laid

out for reparation of the church of *St. Paul*; so that from hence came the old proverb of *robbing Peter*, (to which saint the church of Westminster was dedicated) to pay *Paul*. Heyl. Hist. of the Reformation, fo. 121.

⁶ Rymer, vol. xv. fo. 221. Pat. 4 E. 6. Weever, fo. 869.

⁷ See the Council-book of that year.

⁸ The Proceedings of the Court of Requests, printed 1587, p. 105, 106, 81, &c.

was agreed, that the 300*l.* given by her husband to be lent yearly for ever without gain, for the relief of *merchants* and other *inhabitants* of the city, should be put out by his widow during her life; and after, by the *mayor* and three *justices*, by 5*l.* 10*l.* or 20*l.* at one time, to such persons as they thought fit, on certain conditions of forfeiture, if there be any part of it lost.⁹

In the month of *August*, Queen *MARY* sent her letter to the Bishop, commanding him not to suffer any *preacher*, or other person whatever, to preach or expound the Scripture openly, without her special license.¹

Being then in great favour, and one of her Majesty's privy council, he was translated to *Ely*, and had restitution of the *temporalities* of that see,² *Sept.* 15, 1554;³ and the next year, was sent, with divers others, on a *gratulatory embassy* to Pope *Paul* the Fourth, to tender *England's* thanks for his great favours conferred thereon;⁴ the *Parliament* and *Queen* having submitted to the *POPE's* supremacy; and *Cardinal POOLE*, by his power *legantine*, having solemnly reconciled *England* to the church of *Rome*; a sad and certain presage of that heavy persecution which immediately followed; though as to this point, our author says, this Bishop was a discreet and moderate man;⁵ witness his meek behaviour at the degrading of Archbishop *Cranmer*, in order to his being burnt as an *heretick*, when he was so much concerned, that he shed abundance of tears at the doing of it. But can water and fire, weeping and burning, come from the same person? surely it did so here. For afterwards he singled out one *John Hullier*, (as the representative of all the *Protestants* in his diocese,) and caused him to be burnt at *Cambridge*, as an earnest of his zeal in the *Popish* cause; though afterwards he made no further payment of this kind: justly offending the *Protestants* for doing so much, and scarcely pleasing the *Papists* for doing no more. For though in his time and diocese, *William Woolsey* and *Robert Pygot* suffered under the notion of *heresy*, he was not concerned in that fact; but the guilt of it must lie upon Dr. *Fuller*, the chancellor, and the other commissioners.

He continued in this see till Queen *Elizabeth's* time,⁶ and was then deprived for refusing the OATH of *supremacy*, and sent to a prison to be envied; for Bishop *Tunstal* and our Bishop were committed to the keeping of Archbishop *Parker* at *Lambhithe*; where each of them, being fed at his table, instead of *bishops*, lived as well as *archbishops*, and having good chambers, beds, and plentiful firing allowed them, differed nothing from their former living, save that that was on their own charges; and this, on the cost of another; so that they lived in

⁹ Autog. in le Gild-hall.

¹ Fox, fo. 1497. Heylin's Ref. pt. 2. fo. 23.

² Fuller's Church Hist. lib. 8, fo. 15, 18, 19.

³ Le Neve's Fasti, fo. 70.

⁴ Horum etiam nonnulli apud *Edwardum*, summâ erant gratiâ, ut *Thomas Thurlbeius*, quem *Henricus* ad *Westmonasteriensem*, *Edwardus* ad *Nortwicensem*, *Maria* denique, cui à secretioribus fuit consilijs, ad *Episcopatum ELIENSFM*, extulit.

Mason de Vindicijs Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ

Load, 1625, fo. 169, 247.

⁵ Quem virum (speaking of Thirlby) si ingenij prudentiæ, gravitatis, consilij, laudibus privare conarer, amens certè videri possem, præsertim cum eas illi naturæ atq; industriæ dotes oratione præriperem mea, quas semper huic (uno prope consensu) universi tribuerint, &c. *Nevile's Norwic*, p. 200.

⁶ Lib. Inst. XVIII. is Register Thirlby, it begins in 1550, and contains also Register Hopton, and ends in 1559.

free custody, and all things considered, *custody* did not so sour their *freedom*, as *freedom* did sweeten their *custody*.⁷

Here he continued till 1570, in which year he died, and was buried in the midst of the chancel of the parish church,⁸ with this inscription;

Hic jacet *Thomas Thirlby* olim Episcopus ELIENSIS,
qui obiit 26 die *Augusti* Anno Domini 1570.

This Bishop having (as I suppose) no paternal arms, at first bare a *rebus* or *device* instead of arms, *viz.*

Per pale *arg.* and *gul.* a capital *tau*, counterchanged, that letter being the initial one, of both his names; but afterwards he bare,

THIRLBY, *vert.*, ten escalops *arg.*

Which coat (I imagine) he had obtained a grant for.

On *Thirlby's* translation,

35. JOHN HOPTON, who had been chaplain to the Lady *Mary*, and continuing such now she was Queen, was by her nominated to this SEE.⁹ He was descended from the family of the *Hoptons* of *Armely* in *Yorkshire*; and as *Wood* says, was born at *Myrfield* in that county, being son of *William Hopton*, son of Sir *Robert Hopton*, Knt. and *Alice* his wife, daughter of Mr. *Richard Harrison*.¹

Whilst he was very young, he became a *black friar* of the order of *St. Dominick*,² and was educated among the *Dominican friars* at *Oxford*, but what degrees he took there, is not apparent: however, in his travels to *Rome*, he took the degree of *doctor of divinity* in the University of *Bononia*, a city about 57 miles from thence, and being incorporated at *Oxford*, after his return in 1529, was soon after made PRIOR of the *Black friars*, or *Dominicans* there

In 1532, he was licensed to proceed in *divinity*, (as the same register which told us he was incorporated doctor in that faculty, says,) and in the *act* celebrated the 8th of *July* that year, he completed that degree, by standing therein.

He was rector of *Yeldham-Magna* in *Essex*, and also of *St. Anne's Aldersgate*, *London*, to which he was instituted in 1538, and resigned it in 1548, for *Fobbing* rectory in *Essex*, and was presented to that church by the Lady *Mary*, being then chaplain and comptroller of her household.³

On the 2d of *Oct.* 1554, the *Queen* gave her assent to his *election*,⁴ and the day after he obtained a *significavit* of such her consent; and on the 4th of the same month, had restitution of his *temporalities*; on the 20th following, a commission issued for his consecration,⁵ which office was performed *Oct.* 25, when he was licensed to hold his rectory of *Yeldham* in *commendam*, during life.

This Bishop was a great *persecutor*, very unmerciful⁶ in his *visitations*,⁷ as you may see at p. 272; but not so exceeding cruel and bloody as his Chancellor *Downing*, who "plaid the devill himself,

¹ Mason, &c. fo. 384. Godwin, 334.
Fuller Church Hist. lib. 8. fo. 58.

² Brown's Posth. &c. p. 19.

³ Wood's Ath. vol. i. fo. 590.

⁴ See Thoresby's Leeds, p. 187.

⁵ Newc. Rep. vol. i. fo. 278. Weever,
fo. 87c.

⁶ Heylin's Hist. Ref. pt. ii. fo. 40.

⁷ Rymer, vol. xv. fo. 406.

⁸ Regr. Cantuar. 1 P. & M.

⁹ Prinne's Prel. 264. Fuller's Church
History, lib. 8, fo. 18.

¹⁰ Fox, fo. 1942, 2102.

"saith Fuller, enough to make wood dear; so many did he consume to ashes."⁸

It is thought, that upon the death of Queen Mary, fearing to be called to account for his cruelty, which had gained him much hatred, he was so uneasy,⁹ that he died chiefly of grief and fear, at his palace in Norwich, and was buried in the cathedral.

His will is dated August 24, 1558, and was proved Dec. 2, 1559, by which he gave part of his library to the black friars of Norwich, if they should be restored to their convent again; and the other part to the cathedral for a library there, and 5*l.* to buy ornaments for Myrfield church;¹ several legacies to the church of Leeds in Yorkshire; a legacy to Christopher Hopton of Leeds, Esq. his kinsman, (though not so named in the will.)

Some imagine, that John Hopton, who was prior of Bridlington in Yorkshire in 1510, and died in 1521, was his uncle, which seems probable.

HOPTON, *arg.* two bars *sab.* each charged with three mullets of six points *or.*

There is a fair seal of this Bishop hanging to a deed dated Aug. 3, 1st, of Queen Mary, among the archives of the city concerning the 300*l.* given by Alderman Rogers

After his interment, the DEAN and chapter of Norwich, about June 29, 1559, elected for their bishop,

36. RICHARD COX, D. D. of the University of Cambridge,² a man so zealous for the Reformation and Common Prayer, as used in King Edward's days, that he, with many other English exiles, fled to Franckfort in Germany, for the truth of the Gospel; but before his consecration, the Queen designing to advance him further, preferred him to the see of ELY, and nominated

37. JOHN PARKHURST, D. D. Bishop here; who was born at Guildford in Surrey, being son of Mr. Geo. Parkhurst of that place.³

He was sent very young to Oxford, and was educated there in the grammar school joining to Magdalen college gate, under the famous Mr. Tho. Robertson;⁴ was elected fellow of Merton college in 1529; and three years after, proceeding in arts, entered into holy orders, though better esteemed at that time, for poetry and oratory, than divinity: afterwards he became rector of the rich benefice of Bishop's Cleeve in Gloucestershire, where he did a great deal of good by his hospitality and charity.

After the death of King Edward VI. he left all, for religion sake, and went into voluntary exile to Zurich in Swisserland, where he remained till the death of Queen Mary, not without great afflictions; and after her death, he durst not, for danger,⁵ return with Mr. Jewell,⁶ his former pupil, but went a securer way (as he supposed) by himself; which proved much the contrary, for Jewell came safe and sound

⁸ See p. 273, &c.

⁹ Nevile, Norwic. p. 204. Newc. vol. i. 278.

¹ His father and grandfather are said to be buried here.

² See his life at large in Wood's Ath.

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vol. i. fo. 161.

³ Wood's Ath. vol. i. fo. 142.

⁴ Vide in Epigram. Jo. Parkhurst, p.

28.

⁵ Fuller's Ch. Hist. lib. 9. fo. 101.

⁶ Wood's Ath. vol. i. fo. 131.

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home, while *Parkhurst* was robbed of all in his return, and was forced to be relieved by the other at his journey's end.

He was elected to this SEE, *April*, 13, 1560, consecrated *Sept.* 1, by *Mathew* Archbishop of *Canterbury*; *Gilbert* Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*; and *William* Bishop of *Exeter*: was installed by *John Salisbury*, DEAN of the church, the 27th of the same month, and had restitution of his *temporalities* the 24th of *Oct.* following.⁷

He married *Margaret*, daughter of *Tho. Garnish* of *Kenton* in *Suffolk*, Esq. by *Margaret* his wife, daughter of *Sir Hugh Francis* of *Giffard's Hall* in *Suffolk*, Knt.

In 1566, by virtue of a *commission* from the prime ministers of the University of *Oxford*, directed to *Laurence Humphry*, the QUEEN's divinity professor, he, and four bishops more, were actually created doctors of *divinity* (*Oct.* 30) in the house of one *Stephen Medcalf*, at *London*, in the presence of *William Standish*, publick notary and registry of the University, and others.⁸ He published

1. A book of *Epigrams*, on the death of *Charles* and *Henry Brandon*, sons of *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk*, who died of the sweating sickness.¹

2. A book of *Epigrams*, which he intituled *Ludicra, sive Epigrammata Juvenilia*;² which book, though written in his younger days, and said to contain more obscurity than the *epigrams* of *Martial*, he would have reprinted, while he was Bishop, alleging that he would not be like *Heliodorus*, to lose his bishoprick for it.

3. A book, intituled, *Epigrammata Seria*,³ or *Serious Epigrams*.

4. He took great pains in reviewing and publishing *John Shepreve's Distichs* on the *New Testament*, and added much thereto.⁴

In 1563, *John Bale* published his treatise intituled, *The Reliques of Rome*, and dedicated it to the Bishop; from which we may learn his character, when he gives his reasons why he dedicated his work particularly to him.⁵

1. For his excellent knowledge in profane and sacred literature.

2. For the fervent love that he always bore to the pure and sincere religion of God, for the defence of which, he was not only content to forsake his native country, relations, friends and acquaintance, but also to loose his worldly goods, and hazard even life itself.

3. For his exemplary life and conversation, in which nothing but

⁷ Rymer, vol. xv. fo. 603. See also p. 598.

⁸ Register *Parkhurst* is the XIX. Institution Book, and begins in 1559, at the death of Bishop Hopton, and ends in 1575.

⁹ Wood's *Fasti Ox.* vol. i. 728.

¹ *Epigrammata in mortem duorum fratrum Suffolciensium CAROLI et HENRICI BRANDON, London, 1552, Q^o.*

² *Lond.* 1573, Q^o.

³ *Lond.* Oct^o. 1560.

⁴ *Summa et Synopsis Novi Testamenti Distichis ducentis sexaginta comprehensa.* First published by John Parkhurst, at *Strasburgh*, 1556, Oct^o.

⁵ Ultimus ordine (he being the last *Nevile* mentions) sed meritis princeps, fuit Revs. in Christo Pater D. Jo.

PARKHUSTIUS, clarissimus et spectatissimus vir, qui quotquot ante illum NORWICI exstiterunt pontifices, unus ferè omnes virtutis laude superavit: ita vixit ut omnes in illius vitâ ac moribus expressam veri pontificis imaginem intuerentur, quantâ autem doctrinâ, judicio, prudentiâ, ingenio sit, semperq; fuerit, quam subtili, quam acuto, etsi neminem, qui illum noverit, ignorare arbitrer, tamen ex illius scriptis, manifestoprehendi queat. *Nevile's Norwic.* p. 205.

Sir John Harrington in his History of the Bishops in Queen Elizabeth's time, writes thus, "for the four Bishops in the Queen's days, (sc. *Parkhurst*, *Freahe*, *Scamler*, and *Redman*) THEY lived as bishops should do," &c.

what was good and godly was to be found, thereby giving a worthy example, to all spiritual ministers of the diocess, of life, doctrine, and hospitality, which was so notable, as to give place to none of his profession and degree: "Poore CHRIST in his Members standeth not at your Gates to be fede at Leasure [saith he] with Fragmentes and Scroppes many Times to hyle for Dogges out of the almose Basket, but he is brought into your House, set at your Table having ministred unto him al good Things necessarye for the Releife of hys carefull State, according to this Commandment of God, Breake thy Bread to the Hungrie: And the Hedge and Warfarpng bring thou into thy House. When thou seest the Naked cover him, and hyde not thy Face from thy Neighbour. A Byshop must be a Maynetayner and Keeper of Hospitalitie, saith the Apostle. And God saith by the Prophet, bring every Tythe into my Barne, that there may be Meat in mine House. Therefore your Lordship is ready at al Times to do good to al Men, but specially to them that are of the Household of Fayth. And these iii Things requireth our Saviour CHRIST of every Godly & Christen Bishop, when he saith thrice, Pasce, Pasce, Pasce. Feede, with wholesome Doctrine. Feede with vertuous Conversation. Feede with liberal Hospitalitie keeping. But many do so little passe of this latter Pasce, that they passe it cleane over, and make a double Poste of it, so greatly hath Mammon blinded their Eyes."

Having lived much at his palace at *Norwich*, (which he beautified and repaired, placing his arms on the pillars, going out of the *hall*, which lately were visibly there,?) he died *Feb. 2, 1574*, and was buried in the nave of the cathedral, on the south side, between the 8th and 9th pillars; against the west part of the latter of which, is a monument erected to his memory, still to be seen.

There is a plate of it in *Browne's Posthumous Works*, in the treatise intituled, *Repertorium*, &c. p. 3, engraved by *Henry Hulsbergh*.⁶

But the fair monument of marble, on which was his proportion engraven on brass, with a gown and square cap on, holding his hands together in a praying posture, with this inscription on brass also, was taken away in the civil war:

Johannes Parkhurst, *Theol. Professor, Guilfordiæ natus, Oxoniæ educatus, temporibus Mariæ Reginæ pro Nitidâ Conscientiâ tuendâ, Tigurinæ vixit exul Voluntarius: Postea Presul factus, Sanctissimè Hanc Rexit Ecclesiam 16 An. obiit secundo diâ Februarij An. 1574, Ætatis suæ 63.*⁹

Another inscription on the pillar, under his arms, impaled with the arms of his see, runs thus:

Viro bono, docto, ac pio,
Johanni Parkhursto.

Episcopo Vigilantissimo,
Geo. Gardiner, posuit hoc.

⁶ Esay 58. I. Timothy iii. Titus i. Malach. iii. Gala. vi. Joan. xxi.

⁷ Brown's Post. &c. p. 3.

⁸ At the bottom of the plate in the *Repertorium*, &c. is this,
Nè etiam Saxi Memoria penitus
Pereat, hoc Ære cavit perenniori.

R. Rawlinson. A. B. Coll. Div. JOAN. BAPT. Oxon.

⁹ Wood's Ath. vol. i. fo. 142, Weever, 870. Fuller's Worthies of Surrey, p. 81.

Ralf Gualter, father and son, both of *Zurich*, entirely beloved by *Parkhurst*, wrote *epicedes* on his death,¹ which if they could be procured (being very scarce) might satisfy a curious reader concerning some actions of this Bishop.

His *episcopal* seal is oblong, having his name circumscribed, two-thirds of the upper part (which is elegantly cut) contains the *prodigal son* returning to his father, who receives him graciously; under them is a herd of swine, and under the whole these words cross the seal, *PERIERAT. ET INVENTVS. EST.*² and underneath is his own arms,³ granted by Sir *Gilbert Dethick*, Sept. 24, 2d *Eliz. viz.*

Arg. a cross *erm.* between four bucks trippant *proper*, on a chief *arg.* three crescents *gul.* which are only the paternal arms of his family varied, and the chief and crescents added; for the *PARKHURSTS* of *Surrey* bore *az.* a cross ingrailed between four bucks trippant *or.*

In the *Hanover* edition⁴ of Archbishop *PARKER'S Ecclesiastical History of Britain*, fo 37, all the arms of the bishops sees, with the then living bishops impaled with them, are exemplified in a cut, among which is this Bishop's; and in the midst are the Archbishop's arms, impaled with his see, and under them the arms of the city of *Canterbury*, the metropolis of his see, and of the city of *Norwich*, the place of his nativity.

This Bishop having received a *writ*, requiring him to return an account of the state of his diocese to the Queen, returned answer to her Majesty July 17, 1563, as follows.

THE DIOCESE OF NORWICH contains the two counties of *NORTH-FOLK* and *SUFFOLK*,⁵ and eleven⁶ churches in *Cambridgeshire*.

It hath four *ARCHDEACONRIES*, *Norwich*, *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Sudbury*;

And 45 *DEANERIES*, 12 of which belong to *Norwich archdeaconry*, 12 to *Norfolk*, 13 to *Suffolk*, and 8 to *Sudbury*;

It hath three towns in *Suffolk*, which are *peculiar*s to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *viz.* *Hadleigh*, *Monks Illeigh*, and *Moulton*; and *Freckenham* is also a *peculiar* to the see of *Rochester*.

There are other churches exempt in the dean and chapter of *Norwich*, excepting at an *ordinary visitation*; *viz.* in *Norwich*, *St. Paul*, *St. James*, *St. Mary* in the Marsh, and *St. Hellen's*; and the churches of *Trows*, *Ameringhall*, *Lakenham*, *Eton*, *Sedgeforth*, *Hilderston*, *Hemesbye*, *Martham*, and *Catton*.

And though the inhabitants of *Windham* will not be called out of their town by process, according to the *ancient composition* of my predecessors, yet they refuse not to be subject to my *ordinary jurisdiction*, so that my *commissary* sits among them in their own town.

At my last *VISITATION*, there appeared to be, 289 parish churches in the archdeaconry of *Norwich*.⁷ 402 in

¹ Edit. *Tiguri* (sc. at *Zurich*) A°. Ely. P. A.

² 1576, Q°.

³ Luc. 15, 24, "He was lost, and is found."

⁴ I have one of these seals.

⁵ Fo. Typis *Wecheliani*s M. DC. V.

⁶ Except *Emneth*, which belongs to

⁶ There are 16 churches and chapels belonging to this see in *Cambridgeshire*. Paroch. Ang.

⁷ There are now in this archdeaconry 354 parishes. P. A.

Norfolk archdeaconry.⁸ 286 in *Suffolk* archdeaconry.⁹ And 224 in *Sudbury*.¹

At last *Easter*, there were in *NORWICH* archdeaconry, 168 *rectories* full, with incumbents, and 41 *vicarages* full; and the rest of the parish churches, viz. 80, were void; but some served with *curates*, which being not obliged to appear, I cannot certify. There is no parish so large as to have a chapel of ease, except *Winterton*, which hath *East Somerton* chapel, and *Wroxham*, which hath *Salthouse*.

In *NORFOLK* archdeaconry there are 184 *rectories*,² and 36 *vicarages* full, and the other 182 void, but some served with *curates*,³ which can't be returned; *Redenhall* hath a chapel of ease, called *Harleston*; *Derham* another, called *Hoe*; *Pulham* also hath one, and so hath *Titshall*.

SUFFOLK archdeaconry hath 114 *rectories*, and 42 *vicarages* full.⁴ *Roydon* hath a chapel of ease called *Southwold*; *Sudbourne* one, called *Orford*; *Framlingham* one, called *Saxted*; *Tatington* one, called *Brundish*; *Braham* one, called *Bergholt*; *Barkyng* one, called *Dormisden*; *Blitheburgh* one, called *Walderswick*; and *Alburgh* also hath a chapel of ease belonging to it.

SUDBURY archdeaconry hath 182 *rectories*, and 31 *vicarages* full. *Hetherst* hath a chapel of ease called *Boxted*, and *Sudbury St. Gregory* hath another.

Some of the churches void, in all the archdeaconries, are *DONATIVES*, and heretofore belonged to *religious houses*; they not not being *presentative*, I can give no account of them.⁵

38. *EDMUND FREKE*, or *Freake*, an *Essex* man born, was wholly educated at the University of *Cambridge*, where he commenced doctor of divinity. In 1564, he was made canon of *Westminster*, and about the same time archdeacon of *Canterbury*; the next year he became canon of *Windsor*; and on the 10th of *April*, 1570,⁶ was installed dean of *Rochester*,⁷ in the place of *Walter Phillips*, the first dean, deceased: on *Sept.* 18, in the following year, he was made dean of *Salisbury*,⁸ upon the promotion of *William Bradbridge* to the see of *Exeter*; but before he was settled in this deanery, he was made Bishop of *Rochester*, to which he was consecrated *March* 9, 1571;⁹ being, as Archbishop *Parker* says, a serious, learned, and pious man.

In the Archbishop's Catalogue of Bishops then living, he is said

⁸ There are now 446 parishes in this archdeaconry. P. A.

⁹ There are now in this archdeaconry, 306 parishes. P. A.

¹ There are now in this archdeaconry, 247 parishes. P. A.

² Many were deprived about this time, for refusing the oath of supremacy to the Queen, and complying to the established church.

³ These were most of them donatives, perpetual curacies, or impropriations.

⁴ Consequently 130 were void.

⁵ There are now in the diocese of *Norwich*, 1353 parish churches and chapels.

⁶ In 1570, at the commencement at Oxford, *Edm. Freke*, D. D. supplicated to be incorporated in that University, but whether he was really so, does not appear. A. O. vol. ii. fo. 105, edit. Lond. 1721, fo. 702.

⁷ Tho. Willoughby, June 23, 1574, succeeded him in the deanery of *Rochester*. Ibid. fo. 110.

⁸ He voided this deanery in 1571. A. O. vol. ii. fo. 714.

⁹ EDM. FREAKUS, consecrat. 1571, 9 Martij, a MAT. Cant. ROB. Wint. EDM. Sarum. Mason, fo. 388. E Regr. Parker, tom. i.

to be a secular priest of *Essex*, aged 56. He held the archdeaconry of *Canterbury* in *commendam*,¹ with his *SEE* of *Rochester*, till his translation to

NORWICH, to which he was elected by the *Dean* and *Chapter*, *July* 13, 1575, and had restitution of the temporalities the 12th of *Nov.* following,² and was confirmed Bishop here, two days after, the *Queen* having given her assent to the election the 4th of the same month.³

He was a zealous assertor of the church discipline, while in this *SEE*, as well as afterwards; being translated to *Worcester* in *December* 1584,⁴ where he died about *March* 20, 1590, and lieth buried on the south side of the body of the church there, under a handsome monument near the wall.⁵

His arms are,

Per pale, *arg.* and *az.* a fess between three de-lises, all counter-changed.

In 1583, he leased to *Edmund Freake*, his son, and others, the fald^r courses in *Hellesden* and *Taverham*, belonging to the bishoprick.

39. EDMUND SCAMBLER, born at *Gressingham*, in *Lancashire*, brought up at *Cambridge*, where he took the several degrees of bachelor and master of *arts*; and after that, bachelor and doctor of *divinity*, was incorporated in the University of *Oxford* in 1584, being household chaplain to *Mathew Parker* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, by whose interest he was promoted to the *SEE* of *Peterborough*, and was consecrated Bishop thereof, *Feb.* 16, 1560, by the said Archbishop,⁶ *Thomas* Bishop of *St. David's*, *Edmund* Bishop of *London*, and *Thomas* Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*. Being then a secular priest,⁷ he held in *commendam* with that bishoprick for three years, the prebendship of *Wistow* in the church of *York*, and a canonry in the sixth stall of the church of *Westminster*.⁸

He was a learned man, very zealous against the *Papists*, but so covetous, that he impoverished the bishopricks he was advanced to, in a notorious manner, for he granted to *Queen Elizabeth* the hundred of *Nassaburgh*, and all the liberties thereof, the *Goat*, the manor of *Southorp*, *Thirlby*, &c.⁹ for which by way of reward, or what is more like for interest sake, in order to get such another grant, he was translated to NORWICH;¹ however, *Dr. Howland*, his successour, brought a commission, and took a survey of the dilapidations of *Peterborough*, which were estimated at 135*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*² to which the Bishop answered

¹ Somner's Cant. Batley's, edit. p. 162.

² Rymer, vol. xv. fo. 749. 750.

³ See Grindal's Life, p. 188.

⁴ *Sedes vacavit*, Dec. 1584.

⁵ Newcourt, fo. 927. Godwin. Weever, 870.

Lib. XX. of the institution books contains Register Freke, and begins in April, 1576, and ends in 1584, the same also contains Register Scambler, and Re-

gister Redman, and ends about Michaelmas, 1602.

⁶ Mason, fo. 385. E Regro. Parker, fo. 92.

⁷ Archbishop Parker's List.

⁸ A. O. vol. ii. fo. 697. Newcourt, 19, 25.

⁹ Gunton's Hist. Peterburgh, p. 73.

¹ Ibid. p. 330.

² Autog. pen. me.

in every particular,³ expecting to have got off for nothing, though indeed he made it appear that he had laid out above 300*l.* and had received nothing of his predecessor; however, *Feb.* 9, 1585, he was awarded to pay 400 marks, and leave goods to the value of 20*l.* all which he deserved, and more also, if we consider the damage he had done to his successor by his leases.

He was elected bishop here *December* 15, 1584, and soon after his coming, began to impoverish this *SEE* also, as he had done *Peterborough*, granting a lease to the Queen, of many of the manors, farms, and revenues, belonging thereto,⁴ at a trifle of reserved rent, and among them, the two religious houses of *Blakebergh*, and *Wormgey*, or *Wrongey*, which had been granted and annexed to the *SEE*; "When Dr. *Scambler* was Bishop, he let a lease of above 80 particulars to Queen *Elizabeth* (says the author) for 80 years, at a very small reserved rent, (for instance, one house for 4*d.* *per annum*, worth 40*l.* *per annum*), when the now Bishop of *Ely* was Bishop there, [Dr. *Wren*] he gave his late Majesty an account of it, and what advantage it would be to the see, if they were raised to a treble rent when the lease expires; his Majesty approved of it, and gave order accordingly to Bishop *Montague* not to renew the lease. His Majesty [Car. I.] had it in his thoughts to divide the *diocese* into two, it being very great for the number of churches, [and make] *Sudbury*, or *Bury*, (where there are 2 very fair churches) [a *SEE*] and to constitute a *dean* and *chapter*, of such persons as had the best livings, near adjoining, either in the King's, or Archbishop of *Canterbury*'s gifts; these 80 particulars, as it is thought, will bear 1000*l.* *per annum*."

Having sat Bishop here till 1594, he died at his palace in *Norwich*, on the 7th day of *May*,⁶ and was buried on the 3d of *June*, with great pomp;⁷ *Ralf Brook*, *York Herald*, as deputy for *Richard Lea*, *Clarencieux*, and *Thomas Knight*, *Rouge Croix*, attending the funeral, he was interred between the 9th and 10th pillars on the south side of the nave; and soon after, a monument of a yard and half high, with his effigies in alabaster lying thereon, was erected over him, and was enclosed with an high iron grate;⁸ but in the time of the rebellion, the grate was taken away, the effigies broken, and the monument of freestone on which it laid, pulled down as far as the brick work, which being unsightly, was afterwards taken away, and the space between the pillars left void, as it now [1743] remains.

Weever, fo. 870, hath the inscription, which was this :

³ Thwayts and Burghberrie manors leased out. The abbot's kitchen, now the Bishop's, the prison, and an old garner called the King's lodgings, are mentioned.

⁴ Spelman's *Sacr.* p. 256.

⁵ At the end of a Collection of Letters of Dr. Barwick's Dean of St. Paul's.

⁶ 1594, Maij 7. Revs. in Christo Pater Dns. EDMUNDUS SCAMBLER Norwicen. Epus. infra palatium suum epale. apud Norwic. ab hac luce migravit. et debitum suum nature persolvit, ut ait Registrum.

⁷ Vincent's Book, N. 182, fo. 1.

⁸ A. O. vol. ii. 701.

EDMUNDI SCAMBLERI, viri reverendissimi, et in ampliss:
dignitatis gradu, dum inter homines ageret, locati,
Corpus in hoc tegitur Tumulo, obiit Non: Maij. A^o.
1594.

Vivo Tibi, moriorque tibi, tibi, Christe resurgam,
Te quia justifico, Christe prehende Fide,
Hinc abeat mortis Terror, Mihi Christe Redemptor,
Mors mihi jam lucrum est, tu pie Christe, Salus.

Natus apud *Gressingham* in Com: *Lanc.* S. S. Theol. Prof.^o
apud *Cantabrigienses*, obiit Ætat. 85, An: 1594, Nonis Maij.

Since the Rebellion, *James Scambler* of *Wolterton*, in *Norfolk*, Esq.
his great grandson, erected a handsome mural monument to his me-
mory, on which are the aforesaid four verses, and the arms of the *see*
impaling *Scambler*. And this

DEO SACRUM.
MONUMENTUM REVERENDI
EDMONDI SCAMLER, sub
MARIA Confessoris, sub
ELIZABETHA Præsulis, primum
PETROBURGENSIS, post modum,
NORWICENSIS, Memoriae Extractum,
Furore autem, & Immanitate
Temporum (circa ANNUM DOM.
MDCLI) dissipatum, pietate ultima
& Sumptibus Jacobi Scambler
(Nepotis) de *Wolterton* in
Agro NORFOLCIENSI, Armigeri
restauravit JACOBUS SCAMLER
Pronepos. ANNO DOM.
MDCXCI.

Of which monument there is a copper plate in *Brown's Repert.* p. 38.

In 1560, *Sept.* 3, Sir *Gilbert Dethick*, Garter King at Arms, granted
the following coat to this Bishop, which he bare while Bishop of
Peterborough.¹

Arg. on a fess between three Bibles *gul.* a falcon rising between
two suns in their glory *or.*

And I have several letters sealed with his private seal, on which
Norwich see impales it also.

But in 1585, *Dec.* 20, he had a new coat and crest granted to him
and his heirs, by *Rob. COOKE*, *Clarencieux*, viz.

Arg. a chief *sable*, in fess a human heart *gul.* CREST, a garb *or*,
within a ducal coronet *gul.*²

which his successours of *Wolterton* always bare, and consequently
have impaled it with the arms of the *see* on his monument.

¹ *Brown's Posth.* p. 3.

² *Mss. voc. Shirley*, p. 11, pen. P.

³ *Parker's Ant. Brit.* edit. *Han.* fo. 37. L. N.

40. **WILLIAM REDMAN**, son of *John Redman* of *Great Shelford* in the county of *Cambridge*, Gent. and *Margaret* his wife, was educated in *Cambridge*; ³ and afterwards became fellow of *Trinity* college there, to which he gave 100 marks towards wainscoting the library.⁴

Being rector of *Bishop's-bourn* in *Kent*, he became Archdeacon of *Canterbury*,⁵ was elected Bishop of *Norwich* Dec. 17, consecrated Jan. 12, by *John Whitgift* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Richard* Bishop of *London*, *John* Bishop of *Rochester*, and *William* Bishop of *Lincoln*,⁶ and was inthroned on Monday, Feb. 24, 1594.⁷

He died at his palace in *Norwich*, on Saturday Sept. 25, 1602,⁸ having sat Bishop seven years, nine months, and four days.

His funeral was honourably solemnized in the cathedral church, the 2d of Dec. next following, *William Redman*, his son and heir, being principal mourner, assisted by Sir *Miles Corbet*, Knt. Dr. *Redmayne*, Chancellor of the diocese, Dr. *Norris*, Archdeacon of *Sutbury*, and Mr. *Haugh*; *Will. Cambden*, *Clarencieux* King at Arms of the province, and *William Smith*, *Rouge Dragon*, attending there.⁹

In *Brown's Repertorium*, page 16, we have a representation of the standing *herse* used at this bishop's publick funeral, which is inscribed to *Peter le Neve*, Esq. Norroy King at Arms, who was at the expense of it.

In 1595, May 1, *Richard Lea*, *Clarencieux*, granted and confirmed to him and his posterity, the following arms and crest, viz.

Gul. a cross arg. between four cushions (lozenge) erm. tasselled or. CREST, a nag's head cooped arg. maned gul. out of a mural coronet or.

³ On the north side of the chancel of *Great Shelford* church, is a tomb with the following inscriptions:

1. *Beati sunt Mortui qui moriuntur in Domino.*

To the Reverend Memory of Master **JOHN REDMAN** of this Parish Gentleman, and **MARGARET** his wife, after his decease married to *Christopher Torrell* Esq; both buried in this Church; Their lovinge Grandchilde *William Redman* Esquier hath dedicated & inscribed this small Witness of his greater Dutie. They had Issue one Sonne, **WILLIAM**, sometimes Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, and after, Lord Bishop of **NORWICH**, (maryed to *Isabel Calverley*, here under interred) who lieth buried there in *Christ-Church*, and one Daughter **ANNE**, first maryed to *Goldwell*,* and after to *H. Jackson* of *London*.

2. The next inscription shows that, *Isabel Redman*, Wid. late Wife of Bishop *Redman* died Dec. 7, 1613, had Issue *Will. Drew*, & *Hardres*, surviving, and *John* deceased, and three daughters, *Sarah*, *Eliz.* and *Mary*, the

first and last of which died before her.

3. The third inscription shows, that *Mary Redman* the Bishop's Daughter, died and was there buried A^o. 1612. And that *John* and *Sarah*, her Brother and Sister, died Infants, and are buried in *Christ-Church* at *Canterbury*.

4. The fourth inscription contains 8 lines by way of epicede, viz.
Si pietas, vitæ Candor, Morisve probati,
Si matura Ætas, &c.

⁴ A. O. vol. ii. fo. 702. Godwin. Weever, fo. 870. Fox, 1736, 1968. Coke's IV. Inst. 21 Jac. Cap. 2.

⁵ Somner's Cant. edit. Bateley, ps. i. p. 162.

⁶ Mason, fo. 389.

⁷ Installacio sive inthronizatio Will. Redman, Epi. Norwic. die Lune xxiv. Feb. 1594. Reg. Redman.

⁸ Redman obiit die Sabbati 25 Sept. 1602. Ibid.

⁹ His arms are upon a board on the north side of the choir, near the pulpit, opposite to which he is said to be interred.

* See p. 542.

41. *JOHN JEGGON*, son of *Robert Jeggon*, and *Joan* his wife, daughter of one *Mr. White* of the county of *Essex*,¹ was born at *Coggeshall* in that county, *Dec. 6, 1550*, and had his education at the grammar school there, and being sent to *Queen's college*² in *Cambridge*, was first *Bible clerk*, then *fellow*, and afterwards *president* of that college, from whence on the 10th of *August 1590*, he was chosen *warden* or *master* of *Corpus Christi*, commonly called *Bennet college*; and so continued 12 years, being four times *vice chancellor* of the University, doctor of divinity, and a strict *disciplinarian*; as appears by his so severely punishing all the *under graduates* for some offence, that with the mulct he whitened the college *hall*, on the screens of which one of the young *gentlemen* fixed these verses,

Doctor *John Jeggon*, of *Bennet College* MASTER,
Broke the *Scholars* Heads, and gave the *Hall* Plaister.

The *Doctor* seeing it as he passed by, subscribed, *extempore*,

Knew I but the *Wag*, that writ this in a *Bravery*,
I'd commend him for his *Wit*, but whip him for his *Knavery*.³

Being chaplain in ordinary to *Queen Elizabeth*, he was by her preferred to the *deanery* of *Norwich*, and was installed *July 22, 1601*, and on the 18th of *Jan. 1602*; was elected *BISHOP* here, and was consecrated at *Lamhithe*, by the *Archbishop* of *Canterbury*, and the *Bishops* of *London*, *Rochester*, and *Chichester*, on *Feb. 20*, the same year;⁴ the *Queen*, who had nominated him, dying the next month, he was confirmed by her successour, *James I.*⁵

He bears the publick character of a grave, yet facetious, worthy prelate,⁶ very zealous in requiring a strict conformity to the established worship:⁷ however he was not liked by his *diocese*, as is evident from many things I have seen; being (I believe) too covetous and not so generous to the poor as he might have been, considering his large fortunes.

In his time, by the negligence of the brewer's servants, a fire brake out in the *palace* at *Ludham* in *Norfolk*, which reduced the whole to ashes, with the study, books, MSS. rolls, and many evidences of the bishoprick, except the gentlemen's and chaplain's lodgings, which being built by *Bishop Freke*, were tiled, and so escaped; the rest being all thatched.⁸

After this fire, having purchased an estate at *Aylesham* in *Norfolk*, he built a house there, which he commonly used as a country seat, instead of *Ludham*, thereby much disobliging the city of *Norwich*, and that part of the county, where his predecessors used to reside.

¹ A. O. vol. i. fo. 600.

² Wood and the Atlas also, p. 385, mistake, in saying he was fellow of St. John's college.

³ Anglorum Speculum. Lond. 1684, p. 189.

⁴ Mason, fo. 389.

⁵ JONES. JEGGON, S. T. P. installat. 24 Mar. 1602, nuper Decan. Norwic. et

Magr. Coll. Corp. Christi Cant. Regr. Jeggon.

⁶ Spec. Ang. p. 189. Atlas, 386.

⁷ See Peck's Desiderata Curios. vol. i. Liber V. fo. 44.

⁸ I have seen an account of this fire, signed by Ant. Harrison; rector of Catfield, A^o. 1632, Æt. 70, by which it appears, that the brewhouse, lately

He died at *Aylesham*, March 13, 1617,⁹ aged 67 years, 3 months, and 14 days, and was buried at the north east corner of the chancel of the parish church there, within the altar rails; his monument, though enclosed with an iron grate, is much abused, the head of the effigies being broken off; on it are the arms of *NORWICH see*, impaling

JEGGON, *arg.* two chevrons *gul.* on a canton *az.* a falcon rising *or.* CREST, a falcon; as on the canton. which arms were granted by ROBERT COOK, *Clarencieux*.¹

The inscription is this,

Sacrum Memoriae Reverend: in CHRO: Patris
Dni: *Johannis Jeggon Epi: Norwicen*'.

JOHANNES JEGGON Sacrae Theologiae Professor,
Natus COGGESHALLÆ in Comitatu ESSEX: Sexto Decembris,
Anno Dni: 1550.

Primò Bibliotista, deinde Socius, et Propræses
Collegij REGINALIS *Cantabrig'* per Annos 25,
Decimo die Augusti, Anno Dni' 1590, electus Magister,
Sive Custos Collegij *Corporis Christi CANTABRIG'* cui præfuit,
Annos Duodecim; Academiae Procancellarius
quater, intrà quinquennium fuit;

Capellanus ordinarius serenissimæ Reginae ELIZABETHÆ
constitutus est, Decanus Ecclia: Cathis: *Norwic'*,
post biennium² in *EPM: Norwicen*:

Consecratus *Lambhithæ* die vicesimo Februarij Anno Dni: 1602.

Sedit in Epatû: per annos quindecim, et Dies viginti duos;
et decimo tertio die Martij Anno Dni: 1617,

cum vixisset Annos 67, tres Menses, & quatuordecim Dies,
placide obdormivit in Christo,
cui semper Invigilavit.

It appears, that besides his estates in *Aylesham*, he purchased much

erected by this Bishop, the back-house, dairy, slaughter-house, timber-house, husbandmen's, gentlemen's, and coach-horse stables, the secretary's chamber, books and records of the bishoprick, malt-soller, fish-soller, new corn-soller, kitchen, larder, hall, parlour, study, books, &c. were all burnt, 800*l.* in gold and silver was found, the greatest part of it unmolten, in the study ruins. The best coach-horse, mare, and furniture, worth above 300*l.* with the malt-house, dove-house, ferret-house, and all the offices, were also consumed, and that in the space of two hours: so that now, the bishoprick had no country seat for the Bishops to retire to; and it being known by his purchases that he was able to rebuild it, but unwilling, occasioned him to be much hated, so much that I have a ballad or copy of verses made at his death, beginning thus,

Our short, fat, Lord Bishop of *Norfolk*,
'twas he,
That caused that great fire at *Ludham*
to be,
He could not abide the poor at his gate,
No nor yet for to see them early or late;
He made strip and waste, most plain we
do see,
Both of wood and timber in every degree,
He bought many lordships, as goes the
report, &c.

⁹ Numb. XXI. and XXII. of the Institution Books, contain Regr. JEGGON, &c. which ends in 1617.

¹ His arms are on a shield in the cathedral fixed on the south side of the choir, on the west side of the Bishop's throne. Repert. p. 20, 24.

² This inscription as printed in the appendix to the Repertorium, p. 38, 9, is faulty.

in *Buxton*, at which place *Rob. Jeggon*, Esq. his heir afterwards built a large house, and resided there; his motto, *DEXTERA TUA PROTEGAT ME*, being still in the windows of its hall.³

He was also patron of the rectory of *Sible-Hedingham* in *Essex*,⁴ to which he presented his brother, *Tho. Jeggon*, S. T. P. *Aug.* 30, 1594, and in 1611, being then master of *Bennet* college, (where he had got him elected, when he himself resigned,) he collated him to the archdeaconry of *Norwich*, *Sept.* 10.

He died seized also of the manor of *Godrich's Thorp*, alias *Colston-hall*, alias *Lampets*, in *Thorndon* in *Suffolk*,⁵ and many estates elsewhere in that county; leaving a widow named *Lilia*, who was daughter to *Richard Vaughan* Bishop of *London*, and afterwards married to Sir *Charles Cornwaleis*, Knt. of *Beeston* in *Norfolk*; *ROBERT*, his son and heir, was then about 10 years old; *JOHN*, his second son, was buried by him at *Aylesham*, in *Sept.* 1631, and *Dorothy* his daughter married to *Robert Gosnold* of *Otley* in *Suffolk*.

42. *JOHN OVERALL*, born at *Hadleigh* in *Suffolk*, was first student, and then fellow of *Trinity* college in *Cambridge*, doctor and *regius professor* of divinity in that University, being then master of *Catherine Hall*,⁶ a man of great reading, accounted one of the most learned controversial divines of those days.⁷

In 1592, he was instituted to the vicarage of *Epping* in *Essex*, at the presentation of Sir *Tho. Heneage*, Knt.⁸

In 1602, *May* 29, he had the prebend of *Totenhale* conferred on him, being elected the same day dean of *St. Paul's*, then vacant by the death of Dr. *Alexander Nowel*, at the recommendation of Sir *Fulk Grevil*, his patron, who set forth his merits in a handsome manner to the Queen.

He held this *deanery* twelve years, and during that time, was one of the first FELLOWS, and the very first in order, of the college of *Chelsey* in *Middlesex*,⁹ appointed by King *James* himself, *May* 8, 1610, was *prolocutor* of the lower house of convocation, called in 1603, (*1. Jac.*) and continued by adjournments and prorogations to 1610, and drew up in three books in manuscript, the *acts* and *canons* that passed therein, which were published in 1690, by Archbishop *Sandcroft*, under the title of *Bishop OVERALL's Convocation Book*. He is said also to have been rector of *Tharfield* and *Clothall* in *Hertfordshire*.¹

From the *deanery* of *St. Paul's* he was promoted to the bishoprick of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, to which he was consecrated, *April* 3, 1614, and from thence was translated to this *SEE*, by King *James I.* being elected by the *dean* and *chapter*, *May* 21, 1618,² and was confirmed the 30th of *Sept.* following.

³ It now belongs to the heirs of the Earl of *Yarmouth*.

⁴ *Newcourt*, vol. i. fo. 224.

⁵ *Inquis. post mortem*. *Esc.* 18 *Jac. I.* Ps. II. N. 41.

⁶ *Parker's Hist. of Cambridge*, p. 115.

⁷ *Fuller's Ch. Hist.* fo. 86. Cent. XVII. *Weever*, fo. 870.

⁸ *Newcourt's Rep.* vol. i. fo. 50.

⁹ He had the honour to be nominated one of the first governors of *Sutton* hospital, by the founder himself. *Reperit.* p. 13.

¹ *Parker*, p. 115.

² *A. O.* vol. i. fo. 601. *Atlas*, p.

336.

Being strict in requiring *conformity* to that church of which he was Bishop, he incurred the displeasure of some, who dissented from the establishment;³ and though he might not please them in that point, yet he satisfied himself that he did no more than his office required, and without which his conscience could not be easy.

He died *May* 12, and was buried in the choir on its south side, near the steps to the altar.

On the 18th south pillar, which is the nearest to his grave, Dr. Cosins, Bishop of *Durham*, (who had formerly been his *secretary*,) after the restoration of *Charles II.* erected a mural monument in honour of his memory, as having been one of the most profound school-divines of this nation.

There is a plate of it in the *Repertorium*, at p. 48,⁴ given by *William* Lord Bishop of *Chester*, and engraved by *H. Hulsbergh*.

On it is a small bust of the Bishop at top, and over it an eagle flying with a crown of laurel in its beak, and underneath the arms of the see impale

OVERALL, *or*, a cross patée, between four annulets *gul.*

And this inscription,

DEO

TER OPT: MAX:

SACRVM,

ET

Memoriæ non morturæ

R. Patris ac Domini D. D. JOH: OVERALLI.

Viri undequaque Doctissimi, & omni Encomio Majoris;

Qui in Regia CANTABRIG. Academia Cathedrâ,

Et Professione S. Theologiæ D. D. WHITAKERO

Successit, Aulæqu Stæ. Catherinæ ibidem præfuit,

Postea Decanatum S. PAVLI LONDON. EPISCOPATVM

Etiam LICHFIELD: ac tandem hanc SEDEM NORVICENSEM

Rexit, & Sexagenarius obiit, 12^o Maji A. D. MDCXIX.

Posuit.

JOH: COSINVS

ejusdem R. P. D. D. OVERALLI

olim Secretarius Domesticus,

et devotissimus Discipulus,

nunc vero Episcopus DUNELM,

ANN: DOM: MDCLXIX.

43. *SAMUEL HARSNET*, D. D. born in *St. Buttolph's* parish in *Colchester*,⁵ was first *scholar*, then *fellow*, and at length *MASTER* of *Pembroke-hall* in *Cambridge*, of which University he was once *proctor*, and twice *vice-chancellor*.

In 1597, *June* 14, he was admitted to the vicarage of *Chigwell* in

³ A. O. vol. i. fo. 601.

His Regr. is included in Lib. XXII.

⁴ There is a small copper plate of this Bishop extant, with this under it,

Inst.

Vera Effigies Reverendi in Christo Patris,

⁵ Newcourt, vol. i. f. 73. A. O. vol. i. fo. 626.

Dni. JOH. OVERALL Episcopi Norwicensis.

Essex; in 1598, collated to the *prebend of Mapesbury*,⁶ and in 1602, to the archdeaconry of *Essex*.⁷

In 1604, *April* 16, he was instituted to the church of *Shenfield*, and in 1606, *May* 16, to the vicarage of *Hutton*.

He had been likewise rector of *St. Margaret's Fishstreet*, which he resigned in 1604; and his vicarage of *Chigwell* the year following; and that of *Hutton* in 1609; and having resigned his archdeaconry of *Essex*, and prebend of *Mapesbury*, the same year; Archbishop *Bancroft* (to whom he was chaplain) gave him *Stisted* rectory in *Essex*, *Sept.* 28; and soon after, he was promoted to the see of *Chichester*, to which he was consecrated on the 3d of *Dec.* in the aforesaid year, by *Ric.* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Lancelot* Bishop of *Ely*, and *Ric.* Bishop of *Rochester*; ⁸ and was translated thence to *NORWICH*, *Aug.* 8, 1619.⁹

He was advanced first, on account of his appearing with a becoming zeal against the *Popish* emissaries, viz. *John Darrel*, minister, and some other *Popish* priests, who wrote a book intituled "*A Narration of the strange and grievous Vexations by the Devil, of seven Persons in LANCASHIRE, and WILLIAM SUMMERS of NOT-INGHAM.*" But especially father *Edmunds*, alias *Weston*, who was a busy propagator of, and writer for, the *Romish* corrupt doctrines, particularly this of *exorcism* or casting out of devils, against which, this Bishop published a book intituled, "*A Declaration of Egregious Popish Impostures, to withdraw the Hearts of his Majesty's Subjects, from their Allegiance to him, and Obedience to CHRIST, under the Pretence of casting out of Devils, practised by EDMUNDS alias WESTON, a Jesuit.*"²

But notwithstanding this, being a zealous assertor of the ceremonies of the church, and much adverse "to CONFORMABLE PURITANS, as "he called those who practised conformity out of policy, and yet "dissented from it in their judgment,"³ he was by them complained of to the commons in parliament, in 1624, for enforcing, praying to the east, not registering institutions and inductions,⁴ putting down preaching,⁵ setting up images,⁶ &c.⁷ However, notwithstanding all his enemies could do, he was much beloved in his diocese, for his affability, eloquence, and hospitality, and particularly, for his repairing the Bishop's seat at *Ludham*, where he chiefly spent his time when he was not at *Norwich*, as appears by the ordinations celebrated in that parish church, till 1627, when he built a CHAPEL to his house there, and consecrated it on *Christmas* day, for divine service, matrimony, and burial only:⁸ being also a good benefactor to the parish

⁶ His Majesty by letter dated at Greenwich, Jan. 9, 1605, desires his conformity to the making of a lease for 60 years, of that prebend, and that he will now accomplish that lease.

⁷ Not of Colchester, as Godwin hath it at p. 583.

⁹ Regr. HARSNET, is bound up in Lib. XXII. Inst. and begins in 1619, and ends in 1631.

¹ Atlas, p. 386.

² Printed at London, 1603.

³ Fuller's Church History, lib. xi. fo. 144. Atlas, 386.

⁴ Which was absolutely false, for his Register is not deficient in that respect.

⁵ Namely, for opposing lectures, as they called them, which began now to be set up, without legal authority.

⁶ Namely, the crucifix, which he had on his episcopal seal, supported by two hands and two labels, with the date on that, over it; and round it, SIGIL. SAMVELIS. HARSNET. EPISCOPI. NORWICENSIS; at the bottom, the arms of the see impale his own coat.

⁷ Prinne's Prel. vol. ii. p. 265.

⁸ 25 Sept. 1627, in eccia. de *Ludham*.

church of *Ludham*, which he repaired and adorned, and gave a sum of money to run their four bells into a peal of five, as they now remain.⁹

He sat in this *SEE* till Nov. 6, when he was elected to the Archbishoprick of *YORK*, being then one of the privy council, and was inthroned there, *April* 23 following.

His will is dated *Feb.* 13, 1630, and the *codicil* annexed to it *May* 18, 1631, in which are these words;

"My body I will to be buried within the parish church of *Chigwell*, "without pomp or solemnity, at the feet of *Thomazine* my beloved "wife, having only a marble stone laid upon my grave, with a plate "of brass molten in the stone an inch thick, having the effigies of a "bishop stamped upon it, with his mitre and crosier-staff, but the brass "to be so rivetted and fastened clear through the stone as sacrilegious "hands may not rend off the one, without breaking the other; and I "will that this inscription be engraven round about the brass. *Hic* "jacet *Samuel Harsnet*, quondam *Vicarius hujus Ecclesiæ*, primò, "indignus *Episcopus CICESTRENSIS*, dein' indignior *NORWICENSIS*, "demum indignissimus *Archiepiscopus EBORACENSIS*."

All which, was performed after his death, and the stone and brass remain entire to this [1743] day.

After he was Archbishop, he founded and endowed a *FREE-SCHOOL* at *Chigwell*, wherein are to be two *masters*, one to teach *Latin* and *Greek*, and the other *writing* and *cyphering*. And also some alms-houses there.

HARSNET. *Az.* two bars dancetté *erm* between six crolets, 3, 2, 1, *or.*

44. *FRANCIS WHITE*, D. D. born at *St. Neot's* in *Huntingdonshire*, was educated in *Caius* college, where he encouraged the students to ply their books by his own example, telling them, *that from a poor scholar in that house by God's blessing on his industry, he was brought to that preferment.*²

Being made chaplain and *almoner* to King *James I.* he was by him preferred to the deanery of *Carlisle*, in 1622.³

While he was *dean*, he was obliged, by the Duke of *Buckingham*, to confer with an honourable person, who began to revolt from the true faith and religion professed in the church of *England*; which occasioned three or four disputations with *Fisher* the Jesuit; at the second of which, the King himself was present: these were printed in *folio* at *London*, in 1624.

He also wrote a treatise in defence of his younger brother, *John White*, who having been minister of *Eccles* in *Lancashire* 17 years, was engaged against the *Romish* priests at his death; one of whom, named *John Fisher*, wrote a book against him, which he intituled

Arthur. Womack, in *diac.* cum *clausulâ* baptizandi.

R. Harsnet.

1628, in *novo oratorio Epi.* apud *Ludham. Arthur. Womack*, ord. in *presbit.*

Ibid.

⁹ On *LUDHAM* great bell, He quinque campane, facte fuere e qua-

tuor, anno primo *Samuelis Harsnet* *episcopi Norwic.*

¹ He died at *Moreton*, in *March*, in *Gloucestershire*.

² *Anglorum Speculum*, p. 388.

³ *A. O.* fo. 60r. vol. i. *Atlas*, p. 387. *Fuller's Church History*, fo. 144 *Weever*, fo. 870.

"*White died Black.*"⁴ To this the Dean replied in his book, which he called "*The ORTHODOX Faith and Way to the Church, explained and justified.*" And because the Jesuit in his treatise had brought a triple accusation of impostures, untruths, and absurd illations against his brother, in his writings, called "*The Way to the true Church, and the Defence of it;*" this treatise is printed with his brother's works, Lond. 1624, folio.

On Dec. 3, 1626, he was consecrated BISHOP of *Carlisle*, and was thence translated to this SEE, being elected Jan. 22, 1628; and on Dec. 8, 1631, was translated to *Ely*.

Afterwards, he was engaged in the *Sabbatarian* controversy,⁵ in which "our *Jonathan*, with his *armour bearer*, *Dan. Featly*, D. D. "were in their disputes jointly victorious, over the *Romish Philistines*,"⁶ his excellent and learned works, reducing many *Romanists* to our church.

While he was Bishop of *Norwich*, he contributed 400*l.* to the repairing of *St. Paul's*.⁷ Having published many of his learned works, and left others unfinished, he died in *Feb.* 1637.

His arms are,

WHITE, *gul* a chevron between three boars heads cooped, in a bordure ingrailed *arg.*

45. *RICHARD CORBET* was born of a gentile family at *Ewel* in *Surrey*,⁸ son of

*Vincent Corbet*⁹ farther known,
By *Poynter's*¹ name, than by his own.

After he had spent some years in *Westminster* school, he was sent to *Broadgates* hall in *Lent* term, 1597, being then 15 years of age, and the year following was made student of *Christ Church*.

In 1605, he proceeded master of arts, being then esteemed one of the most celebrated wits in the University, as his poems, jests, roman-tick fancies, and exploits, which he made and performed *extempore*, showed.

Afterwards entering into holy orders, he became an elegant preacher, and was much followed by ingenious men. At length, being chaplain to King *James I.* who highly valued him for his fine fancy and preaching, he was by his favour, promoted to the deanery of *Christ*

⁴ Prinne, in his *Prelacy*, part. ii. p. 265, allows, that Doctor *White* had gained great fame and reputation in our church, for his learning, and books against the Papists, whilst he continued an ordinary minister, but cannot forbear railing (though very unjustly) as soon as he became a Bishop, falsely saying, that his carriage and change was such, that he soon lost all his honour and reputation after he became a Bishop; and when as other men commonly grow *white* in their old age, he contrariwise, like the *Albanes*, who do in *senectute nigrescere*, as *Pliny* * and *Herodotus*† say,) waxed

black, in his declining days; and as some say, deserved the title of that Popish treatise, which he answered in his *ORTHODOX, White died Black*. A strange effect of a *white* rochet. Thus far that scurrilous railer.

⁵ See a large account of it in *Fuller's Church History*. Cent. XVII. fo. 144, &c.

⁶ *Angl. Speculum*. p. 388.

⁷ *Dugd. St. Paul's*, 2d edit. fo. 142.

⁸ *A. O.* vol. i. fo. 511, 629.

⁹ See in the latter end of his *Poems*.

¹ A gardener at *Twickenham* in *Middlesex*, as it is reported.

* *Plin. Nat. Hist.* l. vii. c. 2.

† *Herodot.* lib. ii.

Church in Oxford, in 1620, being then D. D. senior student of that house, vicar of Cassington near Woodstock in Oxfordshire, and prebend of *Bedminster Secunda* in the church of Salisbury.

He was elected BISHOP of Oxford July 30, 1629, consecrated at Lambeth Oct. 19, and was installed the 3d of Nov. following.

Upon Dr. White's translation to Ely, he was elected Bishop of Norwich, April 7, 1632, and had his temporalities restored the 12th of May following.

He died July 28, 1635,² and was buried in the choir near the founder's tomb, and had a freestone of a sandy colour laid over his grave, with this inscription, and the arms of this SEE, impaling,

CORBET, or, a raven proper.

*Richardus Corbet Theologiæ Doctor,
Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Christi Oxoniensis
Primum Alumnus, deinde Decanus, exinde
Episcopus, illinc, huc translatus, &
Hinc, in cælum Jul. 28, Ann. 1635.*

His writings published are only, "*Poetica Stromata*, or a Collection "of sundry Peices of Poetry, Lond. 1647, 8, &c."³ made in his younger years, and never intended to be published by their author.

Wood says, he was hospitably disposed, and ever ready to express himself generous towards publick designs. Upon the repair of St. Paul's cathedral, Aug. 1634, he used his utmost endeavour, both by his excellent speech, and exemplary gifts, to advance that pious work, not only contributing largely himself, but also giving monies to some ministers that had to give, to encourage others to contribute, that could better afford it.

He married Alice, daughter to Leonard Hutten, by Anne Hampden, his wife, as Wood tells us in Hutten's life.⁴

46. MATHEW WREN, D. D. son of Francis Wren,⁵ of the parish of St. Peter's-Cheap in London, being an eminent scholar in his youth, became first a student in *Pembroke-hall* in Cambridge, then Greek scholar, and fellow of that house, and soon after, chaplain to Lancelot Andrews Bishop of Winchester; afterwards he was made master of Peterhouse, vice-chancellor of the University, chaplain to King Charles I. when he was Prince, (whom he attended after he had taken his journey to Spain,) as also when he was King; prebendary of Winchester, dean of Windsor, where he was installed July 24, 1628; sworn registrar of the most noble Order of the Garter, 23d Sept. following; in 1633, became clerk of the closet; in 1634, prebend of Westminster; and March 8, in the same year, was consecrated Bishop of Hereford, from whence he was elected to NORWICH SEE, Nov. 10, 1635, and was confirmed on the 5th of Dec. following; and having sat here till April 24, 1638,⁶ he was then translated to the see of Ely,

At which city he resided much, though he died at Ely-house in

² The XXIIIId. Institution Book begins Institutiones tempore Rici. Corbet Episcopi Norwic.; with this is also bound Register WREN.

³ Certain elegant poems written by Dr. Corbet Bishop of Norwich. London, printed by R. Cotes for Andrew Crook, 1647, Oct.

⁴ A. O. vol i. fo. 489.

⁵ Descended from a branch of the Wrens of Binchester, in the bishoprick of Durham. A. O. vol. i. fo. 630.

⁶ 1638, 24 Apr. supradictus Dominus translatus est ad sedem Eliensem. Reg. Wren.

Holbourn, April 24, 1667, being above the age of 81 years; whereupon his body being embalmed, was conveyed to *Cambridge*, and deposited with great solemnity in a stone coffin, in a vault at the east end of the chapel belonging to *Pembroke-hall*, which he new built, beautified with splendid furniture, and amply endowed with an annual revenue; and upon Sept. 21, being the Feast of St. *Mathew*,⁷ (his namesake,) 1665, he solemnly consecrated, and by himself in person, by his episcopal authority, dedicated it to the honour of Almighty God. A noble and lasting monument of the rare piety and munificence of this great and wise prelate, and in every point agreeable to his character, which was then so well known, that the sole nomination of the founder was a sufficient account of the elegance and magnificence of the foundation. The building being executed (as is said) according to the design of that great King's architect Sir *Christopher Wren*, his son, who contrived the model of St. *Paul's* church.

"In all his offices, his deportment was with such gravity, exemplary piety, and his government with no less prudence, that upon the beginning of the unparalleled rebellion, raised by the *Presbyterians*, commonly called *Puritans*, who had an implacable hatred for him, for his pride, insolence, and high hand used towards them, as they frequently reported, he was by them miserably persecuted, and grievously oppressed, by plunder of his goods, seizure of his estate, and by a strait and tedious imprisonment in the *Tower of London*, which he endured with great patience and magnanimity, near 18 years. Being after his Majesty's return set at liberty, and restored to his bishoprick of *Ely*."⁸

His works published are,

1. *Increpatio Bar. Jesu*. Lond. 1660, q°. tending to free such places of Scripture from a false interpretation, as the *Socinians* in their catechism have perverted. This book is also printed in the 9th volume of the *Criticks*.

2. *The Abandoning of the Scotch Covenant*. Lond. q°. 1661.

3. *Diverse Latin Epistles to Gerard John Vossius*, and other learned men.

4. Two *Sermons* on *Proverbs*, xxiv. 21, and *Psalms* xlv. 18.

Bishop *Andrews* imposed the task upon him to collect the *councils* of this nation, and form an history of the church; but hearing that Sir *Henry Spelman* was about it, he laid aside the design.

Among other articles of his impeachment by the *commons*, one was, that while he was Bishop here in 1636, he caused the figure of CHRIST upon the cross to be engraven upon the *episcopal seal*, besides the arms of the *see*, to manifest his Popish affection, as they said.

I have the signet of this Bishop, on which NORWICH *see* impales *Wren's* arms, viz.

Arg. a chevron between three lions heads erased *gul.* on a chief *sab.* three crozlets of the first.

But Sir *Christopher Wren*, his son, bare,

Per pale indented *arg.* and *sab.* six martlets in pale counterchanged.

This Bishop resided much at his house in *Ipswich*, for which reason, *Prinne* in his libel intended chiefly against him, styled it *News from IPSWICH*.⁹ It is falsely said to be printed there, and contains only one sheet in quarto.

⁷ A. O. fo. 631.

⁸ See *Prinne's* Account of him, p.

265, &c. of his Prelacy, &c.

⁹ Wood, A. O. vol. ii. 312, 317.

47. **RICHARD MONTAGUE**, D. D. son of *Laurence Montague*, minister of *Dorney* in *Bucks*, grandson of *Rob. Montague* of *Boudney* in the parish of *Burnham* in that county, was born at *Dorney*;¹ educated in grammar learning at *Eaton*, whence he was elected to *King's* college in *Cambridge* in 1594, took his degrees in arts, and became parson of *Wotton-Courtney* in *Somersetshire*, prebendary of *Wells*, rector of *Stanford-Rivers* in *Essex*, chaplain to *King James I.* archdeacon and dean of *Hereford*, being installed there Dec. 9, 1616, but exchanged it for a prebendship in *Windsor*, being about that time also made fellow of *Eaton* college,² which he was licensed to hold with his prebend: he learnedly read the *theological lecture* in *Windsor* chapel, eight years together, and afterwards was made rector of *Petworth* in *Sussex*.

In this interval he wrote much;³ as an answer to *Selden's History of Tithes*; which when *King James I.* read, he was exceedingly well pleased with it, and said he knew the man well, and thought he had beaten the then matchless *Selden*, at his own weapon, and shown himself the greatest philosopher of the two.

This book proved him so much skilled in *ecclesiastical* antiquity, that his Majesty looked upon him as the fittest person, and accordingly commanded him to view and purge the *Church History*, which was then judged by many of the most learned of the nation to be corrupted and depraved by various figments of the *Romish* writers, and especially by *Baronius*;⁴ which he accordingly did with great industry, and admirable judgment. Leaving at his death, great heaps of papers fairly written with his own hand, concerning it; but nothing being perfected, or lighting into unskilful hands, it hath not yet appeared in the world, nor so far as we can find, ever will; though his skill that way is evidently apparent in his *Origines Ecclesiasticæ*, and his *Acts* and *Monuments*.

He also published *Nazianzen's* invective orations against *Julian* the Apostate, in *Greek* and *Latin*.

And *Sir Henry Savile's* excellent edition of *St. Chrysostom* in *Greek* only, may be almost said to be his; because, though *Sir Henry* was at the charge to provide MSS. he was the person employed to fit it for the press.

But that work of his which hath made the greatest noise in the world, as well as brought much trouble upon himself, was his *Appello Cæsarem*, or his *Appeal to Cæsar*,⁵ of which it will be necessary to show the occasion of writing it, and the ill consequence of his publishing it.

The occasion of writing it was this: a certain *Romish* priest or

¹ Wood, A. O. vol. ii. fo. 627.

² For his eminent knowledge in the *Greek* language, for which he was much countenanced by *Sir Hen. Savile*, provost of *Eaton*, who got him settled in a fellowship there. *Repert.* p. 12.

³ *Atlas*, p. 389.

⁴ It is said his papers against *Baronius* and others, after his death were transmitted to *Rome*, and were never returned. *Repert.* p. 13.

⁵ What other things he wrote, you

may see in the *Bodleian* or *Oxford Catalogue*, and what he suffered for his *New Gag for the old Gospel*, or his answer to *The late Gagger of Protestants*, occasioned by the *Puritan*; as also for his *Appello Cæsarem*, you may see at large in *Dr. Heylin's History of the Life of William Laud Archbishop of Canterbury*, under the years 1624, 5, &c. A. O. vol. i. 627. *Fuller's Chu. History*, Lib. XI. fo. 119, &c.

Jesuit had written and dispersed a book intituled, "*A Gag for the New Gospel.*" In answer to which, our author, after his satyrical manner (for his ink had much gall in it) put out a treatise intituled, "*The Gagger gagged, or a new Gag for an old Goose.*"

With this answer, some divines found great fault, and particularly two of the diocese of *Norwich*, Mr. *Yates*, and Mr. *Ward*, who informed against him for propagating dangerous errors of *Arminianism* and Popery, deserting our cause, instead of defending it. This charge upon him obliged him to write another book in vindication of himself; which having composed, and being promised the approbation of several Bishops, (though in the upshot they cunningly deceived him, so that nobody subscribed but Dr. *White*, then dean of *Carlisle*;) he began to print it when King *James I.* died, to whom he had dedicated it; but seeing his son King *Charles I.* seated on the throne, he had still a *Cæsar*, and accordingly he went on with his book, and published it under the title of an *Appeal to Cæsar*. Many passages in it gave great offence to several private men, as may be seen from the seven answers that came out all together almost against it, and most of them from men of note, as Dr. *Carleton* Bishop of *Chichester*, Dr. *Sutcliffe* Dean of *Exeter*, Mr. *Anthony Wooton* Divinity-professor in *Gresham college*, *Francis Rouse*, a layman by profession, but ingenious and learned; Mr. *Yates*, a minister of *Norfolk*, formerly fellow of *Emmanuel college* in *Cambridge*, Dr. *Featly*, and *Henry Burton*, a *London* preacher, notoriously known by his companions *Pryn* and *Bastwick*.

This opposition made by so many learned men and divines, it is probable, was the cause that the parliament took themselves obliged to call Mr. *Montague* in question for his book, intituled "*An Appeal to Cæsar*," which was represented to them, as contrived and published to create jealousies between the King and his well-affected subjects, and to contain many doctrines in it, contrary to the articles of religion, established by parliament, giving encouragement to Popery; whereupon he was brought to the bar of the house of commons, for his forenamed book, and there was appointed a committee to examine into the errors of it, obliging him to enter into a bond of 2,000*l.* for his appearance. These severe dealings with so learned a man, and his chaplain, being related to the King, his Majesty interposed on his behalf, and intimated to the house that their proceedings against Mr. *Montague* did not please him, being carried on without his privity, for he was his servant, and chaplain in ordinary, and he thought his servants might have as much protection in parliament-time, as the attendants of every burgess, and that he would take the business relating to him into his own hands. The commons were much displeased with this resolution of the King's; but still having Mr. *Montague's* bond in their hands, they summoned him to appear before them; and ordered the committee to go on in the examination of his book. Several Bishops interceded with the Duke of *Buckingham* on Mr. *Montague's* behalf, that he might be kept under his Majesty's protection; both the Duke himself falling under their cognizance, this parliament was dissolved, and another called, which proved nothing better for Mr. *Montague*; for the King being forced through necessities of state, to humour the commons, left him to his trial in parliament.

Another committee was thereupon appointed, and these articles gathered out of his books exhibited against him, *viz.*

1. That whereas in the 35th article, and second book of *Homilies*, which contain the doctrines of the church of *England*, it is determined, that the church of *Rome* is so far wide of the nature of a true church, that nothing can be more; he, *Richard Montague*, doth, in his said book, advisedly maintain and affirm, that the church of *Rome* is, and ever was, a true church.

2. Whereas in the same *Homily* it is declared, that the church of *Rome* is not built on the apostles and prophets, and in 28th article, that transubstantiation overthrows the nature of a sacrament, and in the 25th article, that the other five reputed sacraments are not such; he the said *Rich. Montague*, doth maintain, that the church of *Rome* hath ever remained firm upon the foundation of sacraments and doctrine instituted by God.

3. Whereas, in the second *Homily* against the peril of idolatry, which is approved by the 37th article, it is declared, that images teach no good lesson of God and godliness, but all error and wickedness; he, the said *Rich. Montague*, affirms and maintains, that images may be used for the instruction of the ignorant, and stirring up of devotion.

4. Whereas, in the same *Homily*, it is plainly expressed, that the attributing the protection of certain countries to saints, as the *Gentiles* did to their *Dii Tutelares*, is a spoiling God of his honour; he, the said *Mr. Montague*, in his treatise concerning the invocation of saints, affirms and maintains, that the saints not only have a memory, but a peculiar charge of their friends, and that it may be admitted, that some saints (as also angels) have a peculiar patronage and power, over certain persons and countries, by special deputation from God.

5. Whereas in the 17th article, it is resolved, that God hath certainly decreed by his council, secret to us, to deliver from curse and damnation, those whom he hath chosen in Christ, and to bring them by Christ to salvation, by being effectually called and justified. He, the said *Mr. Montague*, in his *Appeal*, doth affirm and maintain, that men justified, may fall away and depart from the state they had, and may rise again, and become new men possibly, but not certainly and necessarily, alleging some words in article 16, to prove it.

6. That the said *Rich. Montague* hath, contrary to his duty and allegiance, endeavoured to raise factions and divisions in the nation, by casting the odious name of *Puritans* upon such of his Majesty's subjects, as conform themselves to the doctrines and rites of the church of *England*; as also intends to give encouragement to Popery, and withdraw the people of this nation from the true religion established among us, to the *Romish* superstition; and particularly in his *Appeal*, hath inserted divers passages dishonourable to the late King *James I.* of blessed memory, and disgraceful to many other persons, and worthy divines, both of this kingdom, and other reformed churches, &c. All which offences being to the dishonour of God, and mischievous to the church and kingdom, and other his Majesty's dominions, the commons assembled in Parliament do humbly pray, that the said *Richard Montague* may be punished according to his demerits, in such an exemplary manner, as may deter others from the like crime, and particularly that his book called the *Appeal* may be burnt. What

answer was given to these articles by Mr. *Montague*, we find not; it is most probable none was; but the parliament being dissolved again, the King suppressed the controversy, by ordering his book to be called in, and all the Answers to be no more sold. Shortly after, he obtained a royal pardon of all errors at any time before committed by him; and not long after, upon the death of Dr. *Charlton*, the King nominated him Bishop of *Chichester*, and he was consecrated at *Croydon*, by Bishop *Laud*, and other Bishops, Aug. 24, 1628. At this solemnity it is usual for all persons to appear, to show cause, why the person elected may not be confirmed;⁶ and when the question was asked, one Mr. *Humphreys*, afterwards a parliament colonel, and one *William Jones*, a stationer of *London*, excepted against Mr. *Montague*, as unfit for the episcopal office; because he (as *Jones* alleged) was so lately censured for his books, and rendered incapable of all preferments in the church, by the parliament; but his exceptions were over-ruled, because he brought them *vivâ voce*, and not by a proctor, and Dr. *Rives* the vicar-general, pronouncing him contumacious, declined taking notice of what he had said, and so the Bishop was confirmed.

This great man having obtained the see of *Chichester*, through many difficulties, continued Bishop of it 10 years, in which we find him employed in little else but his studies (and that is labour enough) to perfect his Church History; saying, that as he had laid out much money in repairing the parsonage-house of *Petworth* in his diocese, before he was Bishop, being rector there, so he did also upon the Bishop's house in *Aldingbourn* afterward; and then was translated to this SEE in 1638.⁷ He arrived at *Norwich* with the evil effects of a quartan ague, which he had about a year before, and which accompanied or rather brought him to his grave; yet he still studied and wrote very much.⁸ He died in *April*, 1641,⁹ and was buried in the choir of the cathedral church here, under a plain stone, with this inscription,

DEPOSITUM MONTACUTII EPISCOPI.

I have a drawing of the arms of the SEE, and those of this *Bishop*, between which are these verses, alluding thereto,

*Mitra sacerdotem prefectum tripla figurat,
Ceruleumque solum, cœlitus esse satum.*

The golden mitre, sacred priest,
The triple number, perfect est,
The field resembling azure sky,
Betokens calling from on high.

⁶ See Fuller's Chur. Hist. L. xi fo. 132.

⁷ Elected May 4, 1638. The XXIVth Institution Book begins in 1638, and contains Reg. Montague and Reg. Hall. See Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy. Part II. fo. 55.

⁸ Prinne, instead of telling us the truth, which was, that his infirm state would not permit him to attend parliament, pretends, that being conscious of

his own guilt, he went not thither, for fear of questioning, for being complained of, for suspending a lecture in Norwich, the house had ordered a committee, to examine all his offences old and new, which frightened him to death, according to his charitable censure.

⁹ He died April 13, 1641, and was buried northward of the founder's tomb, in the choir,

The arms of

MONTAGUE are, *arg.* three lozenges in fess *gul.*
But I have seen them born by this Bishop, thus,

Gul. three lozenges in fess *arg.* between three plates, 2 and 1,
in chief a de-lis for difference.

He left his estate to his son *Richard Montague*; and his SEE fell to,

48. JOSEPH HALL, D. D. born at *Ashby de la Zouch* in *Leicestershire*, July 1st, 1574, of reputable parents,¹ his father being the chief officer of that town, under *Henry Earl of Huntingdon*, then lord of it.² Being educated in grammar learning in the place of his nativity, he was sent to *Emmanuel college* in *Cambridge*, where he became fellow. Having passed all his *degrees* with great applause, being particularly noted for his ingenious *thesis*, *Mundus senescit*, that *the world decays*, though whilst he maintained it by strength of argument (whether true or false) his own parts confuted him, the quickness whereof did rather argue an increase, than decay of parts, in this latter age.³

Afterwards he was rhetorick-lecturer in that University, in which place he continued some time with much honour; but at length, thinking it a diversion from the calling he chiefly intended, he entered into holy orders, and with great approbation preached both before the University, and in the adjoining villages. Being now entered on the stage of the world, preferments rather courted him, than he them. Judge *Popham* offered him the well-endowed *Tiverton school*,⁴ lately founded by Mr. *Blundel*, who intrusted him to provide a fit master; but as he was going to take it of the Judge, a messenger in the street delivered him a letter from the Lady *Drury*, offering him the rectory of *Halsted* or *Hawsted*, in *Suffolk*; which he thankfully accepted, saying, he was going to the east, but God had pulled him back, and he must turn westward. After two years residence at this his living, he was prevailed with by Sir *Edmund Bacon*, to accompany him to the *Spaw* in *Germany*, which he complied with, not so much out of curiosity, as a desire to make an ocular inspection into the *Romish* church. In his travels through *Flanders*, he had a discourse with the famous *Coster*, a Jesuit of *Brussels*, about divine and diabolical miracles; which he found the Papists much in admiration of, but received no satisfaction from him, for he railed at our church, only for want of them.

Having spent a year and an half in these travels, he returned to *London*, where Prince *Henry* chanced to hear him preach, and was so pleased with him, that he took him for his chaplain; and whereas his other chaplains had their turns of waiting, the Prince enjoined him constant attendance. A little after he was thus entertained in the Prince's service, the Lord *Denny*,⁵ presented him to the rectory of *Waltham-abbey* in *Essex*, which being convenient for his court attendance, he kept above 22 years; and in that time was made prebendary

¹ I have followed the Atlas, p. 391, in the life of this prelate, that being collected from Wood, Walker, &c.

² Governour or bailiff of Lutterworth. See Heathcote's Intelligencer of March 10, 1725.

³ Bale's Dictionary, &c.

⁴ He was recommended to the Judge by Dr. Chadderton, master of Emmanuel.

⁵ He was recommended to this Lord by Sir Edm. Bacon.

of *Wolverhampton*,⁶ where he was the chief instrument of recovering some considerable rights and emoluments of that church, out of the hands of a wilful recusant, Sir *Walter Leveson*, who had swallowed them up, under the pretence of a fee-farm rent, for ever;⁷ which done, he resigned the prebend to one Mr. *Lee*, on condition that he should reside there, and instruct that great, but long neglected people. Not long after this, he was required to give his attendance upon my Lord Viscount *Doncaster's* (afterwards Earl of *Carlisle*) embassy into *France*; whence returning with much ado, after an hard journey by land, in company with his dear friend *Du Moulin*, and an harder by sea, he was collated to the deanery of *Worcester*,⁸ to the great disappointment of Dr. *Field*, Dean of *Gloucester*, who seemed sure of it in his absence. He had scarcely recruited his strength from his former travels, when he was engaged to go with the Earl of *Carlisle* into *Scotland*; where he demeaned himself with such a winning carriage, that he pleased both priests and people, which was interpreted as a faulty compliance, and so represented to the King; but his Majesty knew it could not hinder his designs, and so easily admitted his sincere and just answer.

About this time began the troubles in the Low-Countries, about matters of religion, controverted by the *Arminians*, or *Remonstrants*, and *Calvanists* or *Anti-Remonstrants*, about these five points, viz.

1. Of predestination.
2. Of election and reprobation.
3. The extent of Christ's death, whether it was designed for all, or the Elect only.
4. Of the power of free will, both before and after his conversion.
5. Of the Elects perseverance in grace.

To decide these difficulties, the States of the *United Provinces* resolved to call a national synod at *Dort*; and to give the greater authority to their determinations, they desired some foreign princes to send their divines, and especially the King of *Great Britain*, who accordingly appointed Dr. *Carlton* Bishop of *Landaff*, this Dr. *Hall* Dean of *Worcester*, Dr. *Davenant*, *Margaret*-professor, and master of *Queen's-college*, *Cambridge*; Dr. *Ward*, master of *Sidney-college*, and archdeacon of *Taunton*; and *Walter Balcanqual*, bachelor of divinity, and fellow of *Pembroke-hall*.⁹ After he had given them instructions how to carry themselves in it, to go and attend that synod, Dr. *Hall* accordingly went, but in three months time found such indispositions within himself, from the foggy and moist air of the country, that by an humble request to his Majesty, he obtained leave to return home; whereupon, he took his farewell of the synod in a *Latin* speech, and so departed, Dr. *Goad*, the Archbishop's chaplain, being first arrived in his stead.¹ The States presented him at his going away, with a golden medal,² as a mark of their high esteem of him for his learning,

⁶ During this time he commenced doctor of divinity, was incorporated in Oxford A°. 1594, July 1. (A. O. vol. i. fo. 779.)

⁷ See an account of it in his Life published in Lloyd's Memoirs, fo. 414, which life is large and exact.

⁸ In 1616. He had been collated to Nottingham archdeaconry, October 30, 1611. A. O. vol. fo. 779.

⁹ Lloyd's Memoirs, fo. 415.

¹ Ibid. where his speech may be seen, as also in Fuller.

² This medal is now in the hands of William Jermy of Norwich, Esq. a descendant from him. It weighs 4 oz. On one side is the synod sitting in the synod-house, and round it ASSERTA RELIGIONE. On the other, is a high mountain or rock, with a church on its top, the

which he had showed in his *Latin* sermon, and other performances in the *synod*. With the change of air he soon recovered his health, and lived long after, always retaining such a veneration for that *synod*, that when Mr. *John Goodwin*, the *Arminian*, charged the *synodists* with suffering themselves to be bound by an oath, at or before the admission thereto, to vote down the *Remonstrants* and their doctrines; howsoever he vindicated them from so foul an aspersion, declaring, as he hoped to be saved, that no other oath was put upon them but this, that they should impartially proceed in their judgment upon those controversies which should be laid before them, only out of, and according to, the written word of God, and no otherwise determining of them, than they should find in their conscience was most agreeable to the holy Scripture, in his letter to Dr. *Fuller*, Aug. 30, 1651.

Being again settled in *England*, at his living at *Waltham*, after some years, viz. about 1624, he was offered the bishoprick of *Gloucester*, and refused to accept it: but about three years after, viz. in 1627, was prevailed with to take the see of *Exeter*,³ whence he was translated to this see of *Norwich* in 1641.⁴ Upon his entrance into this last see, episcopacy suffered a great eclipse, both in its reputation and authority; the commons brought up a bill to the lords, against all bishops and clergymen, desiring their concurrence in enacting,

1. That the bishops should have no votes in parliament.

2. That no clergymen, bishops, or priests, should be in the commission of the peace, nor judges in temporal courts.

3. Nor sit in the star-chamber, nor be privy-counsellors.

But when it was brought to the vote, it was cast out.

However, the clergy's enemies did not give over their attempts to set them aside, in all the former respects.

1. By writing against the order itself, and the persons in it, whom they rendered contemptible, by saying, that they were *de face populi*, the scum of the people.

2. Stirring up the people in all parts of the nation, to petition against the Bishops, as the great grievances of the nation, causing the decay of trade, obstructing the proceedings in parliament, &c.

3. Encouraging the prentices of *London* and *Westminster* to get together in great numbers, to hinder the Bishops from going to parliament, by pelting them with dirt and stones, so that without hazard of their lives, they durst not appear in their places.

This torrent of mischief did not discourage our Bishop from rescuing his order, as far as he was able, from the wrongs and injuries done it; for he wrote a treatise in defence of episcopacy, intitled, *Episcopacy by divine Right*. And was one of those Bishops, that being kept from the parliament by the insolence of the apprentices and others, did meet the next day in the *Jerusalem* chamber, and drew up a protestation, importing, that whereas they, in coming to do their service in the house of *Peers*, were so menaced and assaulted, that they dare not sit in that house, unless they be secured from danger of

four winds blowing against it, and round it ERVNT VT MONS SION CIO IO CXIX. See Lloyd's Memoirs, fo. 416. Full. Ch. History, Cent. XVII. fo. 77, 79, 80, 82.

³ Elected Nov. 5, 1627, consecrated Dec. 15, and confirmed the 23d.

⁴ Elected Nov. 15, 1641.

their lives, they did *protest* against all laws, orders, votes, resolutions, and determinations, made, or to be made in their absence, as null and of none effect, from *Dec.* 27, 1641. This instrument Archbishop *Williams* presented to his Majesty, but he would not meddle with it, but remitted the matter wholly to the parliament, to which, when it was brought by a privy counsellor, and read, the anti-episcopal party triumphed, and a conference being had in the painted chamber between both houses, it was concluded, that those Bishops should be impeached of high-treason, on pretence of their endeavouring to prevent the fundamental laws of the land, and the very being of parliaments: whereupon the next day, they were all (in number 12) voted to be committed to the Tower: but this Bishop, and *Moreton* Bishop of *Durham*, found the favour, partly in respect to their age, and partly in regard to the good they had done, by their writings and preaching, to be sent to the custody of the Black Rod.

In this durance the Bishop continued some months, till, at the request of the Earl of *Essex*, he was released, but had not his liberty long; for on a motion made by the *commons*, he was again seized, and imprisoned in the Tower, where his ten brethren had been hitherto kept prisoners. Here he remained some months, and was with them admitted to bail, and so dismissed, upon the payment of their fees, to their respective habitations. This Bishop, on his discharge, came directly to *Norwich*, where he learned that his imprisonment was both his ease and security, for as soon as he came here, he was harassed, sequestered, and abused, in the vilest manner;⁵ all his estate real and personal seized; as likewise half a year's full rents, and several arrears of rents, which, in compassion to his tenants, he had given them time to pay. They came to his palace likewise, and took an inventory of all his goods, even to a dozen of trenchers, and would have inventoried the very wearing clothes of his children and family, had he not got an order to the contrary, from some then in power.⁶ These, together with his library, were exposed to publick sale; but one Mrs. *Goodwyn* redeemed the household goods, paying the full price for them which the *sequestrators* had demanded, and then leaving them with the Bishop, till he could repay her. As for his books, they were viewed by several stationers; but at last, one Mr. *Cook*, a worthy divine of the diocese, gave bond to the sequestrators, to the full value which they appraised them at; and it was paid out of the poor pittance of *fifths* which the Bishop received. Nor was this all, they kept back his *synodals* also for some time, and afterwards all the other profits of his bishoprick. They also several times insulted him in his palace at unseasonable hours. Once, a *London* trooper, attended with some others, came in the morning, before the family were out of their beds, and threatened to break open the gates; but having got entrance, he ransacked the whole house, under pretence of searching for arms and ammunition; examined the chests, trunks, and vessels in the cellar, for this end, but finding none, was at that time content to take one of his two horses, whilst the good old gentleman told him, *that his age would not allow him to travel on foot.* And afterwards,

⁵ See p. 388. Fuller's Church Hist. Cent. xxvii. 188, 194, 6. was sent on this errand, had been burnt in the hand, as a token of his honesty.

⁶ One of the godly reformers, who

understanding the Bishop had some way disposed of the other horse, he came and highly expostulated the matter with him. At another time, the mob beset his palace, for having ordained some persons in his own chapel, and had the insolence to demand his appearance before the mayor. At last they wholly turned him out of the palace, though he earnestly desired to tarry there, and offered to rent it; but he could not be heard, notwithstanding the sequestrators had it in their power to pay themselves out of his *fifths*, which was likewise suggested to them. Being thus dispossessed, *we might* (saith he) *have lain in the street for aught I know, had not the providence of God so ordered it, that a neighbour in the Close, one Mr. Gostlin, a widower, was content to void his house for us.* As for the 400*l. per annum* which was allowed him by parliament, there was not the least care taken for the payment of it; insomuch that the good old Bishop was necessitated, under these circumstances, to apply to the committee of *Norwich* to get it paid, or to order some other maintenance for his family; but all that could be obtained was, the Lord *Manchester's* letter to the committee for that purpose; who, in pursuance of it, had taken care for the payment of the money; but before one quarter of it became due, an order came down from the superiour committee of the sequestrators at *London*, prohibiting the payment, and leaving him no hopes of maintenance, but from the *fifths*; nor could he get an order for them, but with much trouble, and after a long delay: and when at last they came to be paid, the accounts of those *sequestrators*, who had both his *temporals* and *spirituals* in their hands, were so confused, perplexed, and imperfect, that he was forced to take any thing that they were pleased to call a *fifth part*.

I find indeed an order of *Feb. 15, 1647*, for taking off the sequestration, (which doubtless was from his *temporals* only,) but I presume it had the same effect, (that is, just none at all,) with the order for his pension of 400*l. per annum*; for his *Hard Measure*, wherein he so justly complains of his horrible oppression, bears date *May 29* following; and he mentions not one word there of any thing restored to him; instead of it, he gives this farther instance of their outrages, and most unparalleled injustice; for, saith he, *they were not ashamed, after they had taken away, and sold all my goods and personal estate, to come to me for assessments and monthly payments for that estate which they had taken; and took distresses from me upon my just denial, and vehemently required me to find the wonted arms of my predecessors, when they had left me nothing.* After this he retired to a little estate (which he rented, if I mistake not,) near *Norwich*, where, however, under all his sufferings, he distributed a weekly charity, out of that little which was left him, to a certain number of poor widows; and kept a weekly fast in his whole family, for the safety of his Majesty's person, until they had barbarously murdered him before his own palace gate.

This pious and excellent Bishop was famous for his moderation, for which he, with some other Bishops, as *Usher, Prideaux, Winniff, Brownrigg*, &c. are blamed by our historians, as giving the disaffected in those times some advantages against the church, yet will appear undeserving it, when we consider, that he always made use of it to win the enemies of the church to it; and even while he managed the controversy with them, with great strength and constancy, as against the *Brownists* and *Smectymnuus*; he did it with such a spirit, that

they could not but believe he did it in love to them and the truth, which if they made a wrong use of, it was theirs, not his fault, who has left us so many monuments of his learning and goodness. His works are many and voluminous, having printed fifty treatises, of which this character is given by the learned, that he was our *English SENECA*, dexterous at controversy, not unhappy at comments, very good at characters, better in sermons, best of all in meditations and contemplations, all which have long since been put out in three volumes.

These were the sufferings, and such, the character of this meek, humble, and incomparable prelate, who died at his house at *Heigham* or *Hayham*, in the western suburbs of *Norwich*, on the 8th of *Sept.* 1656, in the 82d year of his age, and was buried in the chancel of the parish church there, privately and without solemnity, according to his own desire in his last will,⁷ over whose body lies a marble thus inscribed,

Induvie JOSEPHI HALL, olim *Norwicensis*
Ecclesie Servi, Repositæ 8^{vo}, die Mensis
7^{bris} Anno 1656, Æt. suæ 82.
Vale Lector, & Æternitati respice.⁸

On the south wall, over his stone, is a mural monument erected to his memory, whereon is represented a golden picture of *DEATH*, holding in his right hand a writing,⁹ on which,

Debemus Morti, Nos, Nostraque.

Upon another in his left hand, are these words, (as it were with an *Ecce*)

Persolvit, et Quietus est,
Obijt 8 *Sept.* A°. Æræ *Xiane* 1656, Æt. sue 82.

On the foot of the monument, are these words,
JOSEPHUS HALLVS olim humilis Ecclesie Servus.

The arms are,

HALL, *sab*, three talbots heads erased *arg.* langued *gul.*

On the top of the monument is a mitre.

He married *Elizabeth*, daughter of Mr. *George Winniffe* of *Bretenham* in *Suffolk*, who lies buried by him, with this on her stone:

Mrs *ELIZ.* the deare and virtuous consort of *JOSEPH HALL* Bishop of *Norwich*, with whom she comfortably lived 48 years, changed this mortal life for an eternal. *Aug.* 27, 1652, Æt. 69.

Farewell reader, and mind eternity.

⁷ Lloyd and others say, he was buried in the churchyard, which mistake arose from the following clause of his will, they supposing that according to the monition, his executors had not buried him in the chancel.

"In the name of God *Amen.* I *JOSEPH HALL*, D. D. not worthy to be called Bishop of *Norwich*, &c. First I bequeath my soul, &c. my body I leave

to be interred without any funeral pomp, at the direction of my executors, with only this monition, that I do not hold God's house (meaning a church consecrated to God's service) a meet repository for the bodies of the greatest of saints, &c.

⁸ Repert. *Prospice*.

⁹ Repert. Append. p. 40.

² Lloyd, fo. 412.

By them lies one of their sons, with this on his stone:

Fui JOHANNES HALL, JOSEPHI Filius in Legibus Baccalaureus,
Dormivi Suaviter in Domino, Febr. 12, A^o Salut: 1650.

Resurrecturus olim in gloriâ.

His youngest son, EDWARD HALL, was buried in the cathedral, in the choir, against the 17th north pillar: for whom there is a brass plate fixed to it with this inscribed thereon,

Memoriæ Sacrum,
Cultissimi Ingenij, Speique Eximiæ ^{Neoyēgōrle}
EDWARDO HALLO
Josephi Filio, natū minimo,
Artium Professori, Theologiæ Candidato,
Pio, et supra Ætatem Docto,
Posuere Mœsti P. P.
Tantum erat.
Vale Lector, & Æternitatem Cogita,
Obijt in Vigiljs nati Salvatoris,
Anno 1642.
Ætatis vero suæ 23^o.²

GEORGE HALL, another of his sons, was afterwards Bishop of *Chester*, in 1662, whose life, death, and monumental inscription may be seen at large in *Wood*, vol. ii. fo. 297.

It appears by his will, that *Robert*, *Joseph*, *George*, and *Samuel*, his sons, survived him, but deceased without issue.

He had two daughters, the youngest married to *William Peterson*, D. D. Dean of *Exeter*, and the eldest to *Gascoign Weld* of *Braken-Ash* in *Norfolk*, Esq. by whom he had one son, *Joseph Weld*, Esq. serjeant at law, who died single; and two daughters; *Elizabeth*, the youngest, married to *Joseph Rutter*; and *Mary*, the eldest, to *William Starkey* of *Pulham*, whose only daughter, *Mary*, married to *John Jermy* of *Bayfield* in *Norfolk*, Esq. who is now [1743] living; and by her had *William Jermy*, Esq. the present owner of the medal mentioned at p. 576; according to the devise in the Bishop's will: "my golden medal, which was given me by the States of the *Netherlands*, for my assistance at the general synod of *Dort*, I give and bequeath to the male issue of any one of my sons (if any such be) according to the order of their birth, or in default thereof, to *Joseph Weld*, the son of my daughter, as a memorial of that worthy employment."

ROB. HALL was his eldest son,³ to whom Mr. *John Whitefoot*, M. A.⁴ rector of *Heigham*, dedicated his funeral sermon, which was preached at *St. Peter's Mancroft* in *Norwich*, Sept. 30, 1656,⁵ he having by much intreaty,⁶ got the Bishop to consent that he might

² Repert. Append. p. 49.

³ Whether Henry Hall, B. D. one of the assembly of divines, mentioned in *Dugdale's View of Troubles*, &c. fo. 904, was related to him, I cannot say.

⁴ His own works are the best monument of himself, which was also very lively drawn in his excellent funeral

sermon, preached by Mr. *J. Whitefoot*, a very deserving clerk of the convocation of *Norwich*, says the *Repertorium*, p. 20.

The day after his burial. Obijt Sept. 8, sepultus 29, 1656, says *Lloyd*, fo. 421.

⁶ Page 59.

preach a sermon for him, after his funeral; which was published in oct. Lond. 1656, being intituled *ΙΣΡΑΗΛ ΑΓΧΙΘΑΝΗΣ. DEATH'S ALARUM, &c.* In which he compares the Bishop with *Israel*, giving him the greatest character, and in it are contained many worthy memorials of his life.

Before it is prefixed a copper plate of the Bishop, (of whom are several extant in different sizes,) with the medal given him at *Dort Synod*, hanging before him, a book in his hand, and the arms of the *SEE* impaling his own. The text is, *Gen. 47, 29: and the time drew nigh, that Israel must die.* At the end are several epicedes on his death.

From his death, this *SEE* had no Bishop, till it pleased God to restore King *Charles* the *SECOND* to his father's throne; and then,

49. *EDWARD REYNOLDS*, D. D. was elected Bishop here, and was consecrated in *St. Peter's* at *Westminster*, Jan. 6, 1660;⁷ he was son of *Augustine Reynolds*,⁸ one of the customers of *Southampton*, born within the parish of *Holywood* in that *Burgh* Nov. 1599; and being bred up in grammar learning there, in the free-school founded by King *Edward VI.* reg. 7, was admitted in *Merton* college *Oxford*, and became one of the portionists, vulgarly called *Post-masters*, in 1615. He was elected probationer in 1620, which he got by his skill in the *Greek* tongue, and having taken his degree of master of arts, entered into holy orders, was a noted preacher, (though he had a hoarse voice,) and in a little time was chosen preacher at *Lincoln's-Inn*, and rector of *Braunston* or *Brayton* in *Northamptonshire*. When the grand rebellion brake out in 1642, he sided with the presbyterian party, was one of the assembly of divines, a covenanter, preached often in the city of *London*, and sometimes before the long-parliament.

In 1646, he was one of the visitors of the University of *Oxford*, and made dean of *Christ Church* there, in the place of *Dr. Samuel Fell*, who was ejected, and vice-chancellor of the same University, at which time he was made doctor of divinity by actual creation.

In 1650, he was forced out of his deanery, because he refused to take the independent engagement, and retired to his living in *Northamptonshire*, for a time; but being made vicar of *St. Lawrence Jewry* in *London*, he resided there chiefly, and was a leading man among the *London* ministers.⁹

When *MONK's* proceedings in *Scotland* gave some proof of a design of restoring King *Charles II.* he struck in with him, and seemed forward to promote it by his interest among the *Londoners*, with whom his influence and authority was great.¹

⁷ See p. 404.

⁸ By Bridget his wife, which *Augustine* was son of *John Reynolds* of *Longport* in *Somersetshire*, and grandson to another *John Reynolds* of the same county. See his life in *Newcourt's Rep.* vol. i. 386. *Atlas*, p. 394, &c. *Wood's Ath. Oxon.* vol. ii. fo. 420.

⁹ "Afterwards he lived mostly in *London*, preached there, flattered *Oliver* and his gang, and after his death, being then vicar of *St. Law.*

rence in the *Jewry*, he did the like to *Richard*, and was the orator or mouth of the *London* ministers, to welcome that mushroom prince to his throne." *Wood's Ath. Oxon.* vol. ii. fo. 420.

¹ "When hopes depended upon *Monk's* proceedings in *Scotland*, he struck in with him; and who more ready then he, (*Dr. Reynolds*) and other *Presbyterians*, when he and they saw how things would terminate, and could not be otherwise holpen, to

When the secluded members of parliament were restored to their places, he recovered his deanery of *Christ Church*, March 11, 1659; and thus far acted in compliance with the Presbyterians: but when his Majesty King *Charles II.* came to *Canterbury*, in order to his restoration, he presented himself to him, to congratulate his arrival, and was admitted to be his chaplain; after which, he preached several times before that King, and both houses. Yet in the latter end of *June* following, he was desired to leave his deanery to *Dr. Morley*, and by the King's letter, was made master of *Merton*, but it was for no longer than a better provision could be procured him, and soon after, the King preferred him to this see.²

As soon almost as he was settled in the *see*, and had a taste of the profits of it, he set himself to the building of a *chapel* to his palace,³ which had been so ruined by the insults of the rabble, that it could be no otherwise restored.

He was a person of singular affability, meekness, and humility; of great learning, a frequent preacher, constant resident, of very good wit, fancy, and judgment; a great divine, and much esteemed by all parties for his preaching, and florid style: and it was verily thought by his contemporaries, that he would never have been given to change, had it not been to please a covetous and politic consort, who put him upon those things he did.⁴

His works are these:

The Vanity of the Creature, on *Eccles* i. 14.

The Sinfulness of Sin, on *Rom.* vii. 9, and on vi. 12.

The Use of the Law, on *Rom.* vii. 13.

The Life of *CHRIST*, on 1 *John* v. 12.

An Explication of the 110th *Psalms*.

Meditations on the Holy Sacrament of the *LORD's* last Supper.

An Explication of the 14th Chap. of *Hosea*, in seven humiliation Sermons.

A Treatise of the Passions and Faculties of the Soul of Man.

Most of which having been published several times in quarto, were printed in one folio at *London*, A°. 1658, with the author's picture before them, and went by the name of *Dr. Reynolds's Works*. They were much bought up, read, and commended by men of several persuasions, and one (who was esteemed by all that knew him, a jovial *Presbyterian*) that had read them several times, could not forbear writing two poems in commendation of them.⁵

"bring in the King, after his long exile,
"by using his interest in the city of
"London, where he was the pride and
"glory of the Presbyterian party."

Ibid. ² "Soon after, upon the feeling of

"his pulse, the King bestowed on
"him the bishoprick of *Norwich*: which
"see he willingly taking without a *nolo*,
"was, after he had taken the covenant,
"and often preached against episcopacy,
"and the ceremonies of the church of
"England, consecrated thereunto, in St.
"Peter's church, within the city of
"Westminster, on the 6th day of *Jan.* an.

"1660, by vertue of which bishoprick
"he became an *abbot*: (a strange pre-
" ferment methinks, a for *Presbyterian*) I
"mean *abbot* of St. *Bennet* in the *Holme*,
"which he kept (with great regret to
"his *quondam* brethren, whom he left to
"shift for themselves) to his dying
"day." Wood. *Ath. Oxon.* vol. ii.
fo. 420.

³ See Rep. p. 20.

⁴ *Mary*, daughter of Doctor *John Harding*, sometime master of *Magd. college Oxford*.

⁵ *Rob. Wilde*, in his *Iter Bor.* and Poems printed in 8°. A°. 1670.

Thirty Sermons on several occasions, preached between 1634, and the time of his death, which were reprinted in the 2d impression of his works at *London*, fo. 1679; among them is his *Latin* sermon, preached at *Oxford* 1649, intitled *Animalis Homo*, on 1st Cor. ii. 14.

He also wrote the *Assembly of Divines Annotations* on the book of *Ecclesiastes*; which were so much liked of, that it was wished by many learned men of the *Presbyterian* persuasion, that the rest had been written with as much judgment and learning.

He was also author of the *Epistolary Preface* to *Will. Barlee's Correctory Correction*, &c. of some *Notes of Tho. Pierce concerning God's decrees, especially of reprobation*: which book of *Barlee*, with the said *epistolary preface*, a second of *Tho. Whitfield*; and a third of *Daniel Cawdrey*, sometime of *Cambridge*, were printed in quarto at *London*, A°. 1656.

His Sermon preached at *St. Paul's* before the lord mayor, was published after his death, at *London*, 1678, quarto, from *Micah* vi. ver. 6, 7, 8.

This learned Bishop departed this world on the 28th of *July*, 1676, in the 76th year of his age, and was buried in a vault at the upper end of his chapel, which he had built in 1662, and over his grave is fixed a mural monument against the south wall, with this epitaph engraven thereon,

H. J. S. I.

EDWARDUS REYNOLDS SS. T. P.

Primus à Reditu Regis Caroli II. felicissimo,

Norwicensis Episcopus,

Quod Honoris Fastigium, uti minime ambivit,

Ita Pietate, Prudentiâ, Comitâte, Modestiâ,

Loco, non animo elatus, maxime condecoravit.

Pastorum merentium Pater amantissimus,

Pacis, Pietatisque, Cultor devotissimus,

Potestatis Arbiter æquus, et mitissimus;

Quantus fuerit *Thologus*,

Tam multifariâ Lectione instructus, quam S. Scripturis potens,

Quam felix earundem Interpres, & Fidelis Preco,

Silente hoc marmore, Scripta eloquuntur,

Caput eruditum, Os facundum, Cor cœleste, Spirantia,

Expirante Authore Suavissimo;

Cui nihil inerat Duri aut acerbi,

Præter Calculi, Stranguriæque Cruciatu,

Quos *Christianâ*, adeo atque invictâ, tulit Fide & Patientiâ,

Ut Albi Lapilli, licet Mortis Instrumenta,

Tessera forent Vitæ & Victoriæ.

Immortalibus ascriptus est, *Jul. XXIX. A. D. MDCLXXVI.*

Ætatis suæ LXXVI.

Mortalitatis Exuviæ propè hinc depositæ, *Aug. IX.*

Sacellum hoc ab Ipso fundatum, dicatumque,

Denuò consecrarunt.

On the monument is a fair bust of the Bishop, and at the top the arms of the see impales.

REYNOLDS, *arg.* a chevron chequy *gul.* and *az.* betw een three croslets fitché *sab.*

There is a copperplate of it in the *Repertorium*, at p. 73, and there is also extant a copperplate of him engraved by *R. White*, in 8vo. size.

His *funeral sermon* was preached in the cathedral by Mr. *Benedict Riveley*,⁶ one of his chaplains, and minister of *St Andrew's* in *Norwich*; it was published in quarto at *London*, in 1677;⁷ from *Job. xxx. 23.*

He was a great benefactor to the poor widows and children of deceased *clergymen*, and was very earnest in raising contributions towards rebuilding *St. Paul's* cathedral.⁸

That he was very charitable to the poor of his diocese in the great *plague* in 1666, appears by the records in the *Gild-hall*; and after he had done so much for them, he lent the *city* 200*l.* to disburse on *their* account, to the visited and indigent poor: and at an *assembly* held *Aug. 14, 1667*, out of his great respect and kindness to the *city*, he freely remitted one hundred pounds of that sum;⁹ and by his will, gave the other hundred pounds to the *city*: 20*l.* of which, was to buy books for the *city library*, and the other 80*l.* towards the relief of poor persons in the *city*, in their urgent necessities: whereupon it was agreed *August 26, 1676*, by *Edward Reynolds*, D. D. archdeacon of *Norfolk*, his son, and one of his executors, that the *mayor* and *aldermen*, should buy house or land with it, the clear annual profit of which, was to be put into the *city hamper*, to be employed accordingly.

His conscientious regard for the parochial *clergy* is no less proof of his real charity to *future* ages, than the former was to the age he lived in; for he settled no less than 268*l. per annum* on several *ministers* that served the *cures* of *livings*, belonging to his *see*, in which respect he far surmounts all his predecessors, as well as successors, having done more for the *parochial clergy*, than all of them put together; for upon renewing their leases, he expressly *reserved* the following sums to be paid out of the several *impropriate rectories*, to the several *serving ministers* there, *viz.*

	<i>per ann.</i>
	<i>l. s. d.</i>
From <i>Langham</i> rectory in <i>Norfolk</i> , to the <i>vicar</i> there -	20 0 0
— <i>Darsingham</i> rect. <i>Norfolk</i> . to the <i>vicar</i> there - -	20 0 0
— <i>Horne</i> rect. in <i>Suff.</i> to the <i>vicar</i> there - -	10 0 0
— <i>Wingfield</i> rectory or <i>coll.</i> in <i>Suffolk</i> to the <i>serving minister</i> there - - - - -	25 0 0
— <i>Thornham</i> rect. in <i>Norfolk</i> . to the <i>vicar</i> there - -	20 0 0
— <i>Heigham-Potter</i> rect. in <i>Norfolk</i> . to the <i>vicar</i> there -	15 0 0
— <i>Scottow</i> rect. in <i>Norfolk</i> . to the <i>vicar</i> there -	10 0 0
— <i>Wormegye</i> rect. in <i>Norfolk</i> . to the <i>perpetual curate</i> there	20 0 0
— <i>Happisburgh</i> or <i>Hasebro</i> rect. in <i>Norfolk</i> . to the <i>vicar</i> there	14 0 0
Carried over - -	154 0 0

⁶ *Repert.* p. 21.

⁷ Register *Reynolds* begins January 7, 1660, and is the XXVth *Institution Book*, and No. XXVI. is only a foul copy of it.

1676, July 28, between 10 and 12 in the forenoon, *Edw. Reynolds* Bishop, going 76 years old, 15 years and a half

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Bishop here, "Cum hanc sedem epis. copalem ornasset, mortalitate fessus. Animam pie efflavit, quâ superos pe-tijtimortalis." *Ioh. Conant. E Regro, Reynolds.*

⁸ *Dugd. Hist. of St. Paul's.*

⁹ See p. 411.

4 F

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Brought over - - -	154	0	0
From <i>Ingham</i> rect. in <i>Norf.</i> to the <i>perpetual curate</i> there	28	0	0
— <i>Netesherd</i> rect. in <i>Norf.</i> to the <i>vicar</i> there - -	13	6	8
— <i>Hoveton</i> or <i>Hofton St. Peter</i> in <i>Norf.</i> to the <i>vicar</i> there	26	13	4
— <i>Barton-Tuft</i> rect. in <i>Norf.</i> to the <i>vicar</i> there - -	16	0	0
— <i>North-Walsham</i> rect. in <i>Norf.</i> to the <i>vicar</i> there	30	0	0
	268 0 0 ¹		

50. *ANTHONY SPARROW*, D. D. was born at *Depden* in *Suffolk*, being son of *Samuel Sparrow*, a wealthy inhabitant of that place: he had his university education at *Queen's* college in *Cambridge*; was scholar, and then fellow of that house, and being always noted for his loyalty, was the very first of all the loyalists of this college ejected by the Earl of *Manchester*, who headed the Parliament soldiers at *Cambridge*, April 8, 1644. The crimes (as they called them) objected against him were, his not taking the *covenant*, and always joining with the *Royalists*.

Soon after he was prevailed upon to take the benefice of *Hawkdon* in *Suffolk*, but by the time he had held it five weeks, was ejected by the Committee of religion then sitting at *Westminster*, because he constantly read the *Common Prayer*. By this means, becoming obnoxious to the then prevailing power, he was obliged to abscond for a time, and live very privately ever after till the Restoration.

In this retirement he was married, and had five or six children,² and according to the order of Parliament, should have had a *fifth* part of his living, from one Mr. *Firman*, who was put in by the Committee, but could never obtain any thing;³ such was the conscience of that intruder; he was therefore obliged to live in much meaner circumstances than his calling and worth deserved, though his paternal estate maintained his family better than many worthy men lived, who were wholly turned out in a starving condition, the consequence of those unhappy times.

Having remained in this state about eleven years, at the Restoration in 1660, he recovered his living of *Hawkdon*, was soon elected one of the preachers of *St. Edmund's Bury*, made archdeacon of *Sudbury*, Aug. 7, the same year, prebend in the second stall in *Ely* cathedral, May 7, 1661.

In 1662, he became master of *Queen's* college in *Cambridge*, though with considerable opposition from Dr. *Patrick*, whom the majority of the fellows had elected; but his *mandamus* prevailing, he was at length settled in the *mastership*, and then left *Bury*, and soon after resigned *Hawkdon* to his curate, when he had laid out in repairs above 200*l.*

In 1664, he was *vice-chancellor* of the University; and in 1667, his Majesty thought fit to confer on him, a more remarkable reward of his loyalty, and so promoted him to the see of *Exeter*, vacant by the translation of Dr. *Seth Ward* to the see of *Salisbury*; he was consecrated Nov. 3, 1667, and sat there nine years with great honour and

¹ Kennet's Case of *Impropriations*, p. 278.

² Walker, fo. 157.

³ Hall's Hard Measure, p. 29.

credit: and on the 28th of *August*, 1676, was translated to the see of *Norwich*, which he governed with praise and commendation from all men till *May* 19, 1685,⁴ when he died at his *palace* in *Norwich*, and was interred on the north side of the Bishop's chapel, belonging to the palace, at the east end, to whose memory there is a mural monument erected,⁵ having the arms of the *see*, impaling,

SPARROW, ermines three white roses, seeded, *or*,
At the bottom, and this inscription,

Rev^{di}. Patris ac Dⁿⁱ. Dⁿⁱ. ANTONII SPARROW,
S. T. P. Epⁱ. *Norwicensis* Depositum
Cujus animus à primis ad ardua erectus;
Jam Cœlos petivit;
Qui Juvenis olim suspecta *Fanaticorum* ~~manus~~
Sustinuit illam, & Elusit
Piceatas verò illorum manus: inter primos Socius
COLL. *Reginalis* expertus est,
Pulsus CANTABRIGIA Deo vacavit totus & *Sacris*
Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Propugnator Strenuus,
Et afflictis Temporibus ipsorum *Rebellium* Matrix
Rege Reduce, *Perfidiâ* & *Rebellionem* triumphatis,
Liturgiæ Anglicanæ novus eligitur Pugil,
Et insigni triumviratû evasit
Schismaticorum malleus.
Præfuit postea Collegio *Reginali*
Academiæ Procancellarius, Denuò *Ecclesiæ Exoniensis* Episcopus,
Adornato prius Archidiaconi *Sudburiensis*, et Prebendarij,
Eliensis Officio,
Quorum Regimini, Summâ Prudentiâ, fidelissimo Labore,
Invigilavit & enituit,
Cumq; jam Præsulis munere obeundo quatuor Lustra
Super dimidium compleverat
Tâm senio confectus, quàm morbo attritus,
Die 19 Mensis *Maij* Anno Salutis 1685,
Ætatis suæ Currentis 74,
Placidè et Feliciter in Domino Obdormivit.
DEO GLORIA.

While he was Bishop here, he gave 400*l.* towards rebuilding *St. Paul's* church in *London*, which had been miserably defaced in the great fire.

Being very zealous for our *ecclesiastical constitution*, he published his *Rationale* upon the book of *Common Prayer*, of the church of *England*, *London* 1657, in twelve; and also a collection of *Articles*, *Injunctions*, *Canons*, *Orders*, *Ordinances*, &c. at *London* in 1661, quarto. Besides a sermon concerning the *Confession of Sins and the Power of Absolution*, which was preached before his ejection out of

⁴ The XXVIIth *Institution Book* is, Register *Sparrow*, which begins in 1676, and ends in 1685, and there are two copies, differing only in few things, "xix" *"Maij Ant. Sparrow, Eps. obiit in palatio apud Norwic."*

⁵ There is in Brown's Rep. p. 74, a copperplate of it, inscribed to *Peter Parham*, M. D. of the city of *Norwich*, who was at the expense of it.

college, in the University church, and was printed by order of the *Vice-Chancellor* and heads of the University.

Notwithstanding he had many children, it seems as if he had one daughter only that survived him, who was then married.

51. *WILLIAM LLOYD*, D.D. succeeded to this SEE; he was a *Welshman* born, had his academical education in *St. John's* college in *Cambridge*, where he was elected fellow, and having continued some time in that society, was made prebend of *Salisbury* in 1667, and so remained without any other promotion, about nine years, till *April 6, 1675*, and on the death of *Francis Davies*, his countryman, was elected Bishop of *Landaff*, by order of *Charles II.* and on the 18th of the same month, was consecrated to that see, where he sat four years; and then, on the death of *Dr. Joseph Henshaw* Bishop of *Peterburgh*, was translated thither, being confirmed Bishop thereof *May 16, 1679*, where he sat six years, and was then translated to *Norwich*, *June 11, 1685*, and was confirmed the 4th of *July* following.

In 1687, he recovered 200*l.* towards a free-school at *St. Asaph* from the executors of Bishop *Barrow*.⁶

He resided here till *William*, then Prince of *Orange*, who came from *Holland* to check the violent proceedings of King *James II.* was settled upon the throne of *England* by the name of King *William III.* and then for security of the *Protestant* religion, and the *English* constitution, the oath of allegiance to him, as lawful King of these realms, being imposed on all persons, to be taken within a limited time he did not come in within that time, and afterwards absolutely refused to take them at all, and was for that reason deprived of his bishoprick, *Febr. 1, 1690*;⁷ upon which he retired to *Hammersmith* near *London*, and lived privately there about 20 years, continuing to perform episcopal offices, even to the last.⁸ It appears by an intercepted letter printed by King *William's* command, that he continued much in favour with *James II.* after his deprivation. He died at *Hammersmith Jan. 1, 1709*, and was buried in the belfry of the chapel there, according to his own appointment.

⁶ Ath. Ox. fo. 670.

⁷ Le Neve's Fasti.

⁸ After the Revolution, when Archbishop Sancroft retired to Fresingfield in Suffolk, he sent this Bishop an instrument dated Feb. 9, 1691, under his hand and seal, executed in the presence of Will. Sandcroft, junior, publick notary, delegating as much as he could (and lawfully might) his power to consecrate, ordain, confirm, &c. adding the following words, "Quoscunque tu, frater, (prout res et occasio tulerit) assumpseris ed adjunxeris tibi, elegeris et approbaveris confirmaveris, et constitueris, licet absens corpore, mente tamen et affectu semper tecum præsens; ego quoque (quantum in me est, et de jure possum) assumo pariter et adjungo, eligo et approbo,

"confirmo et constituo, uno verbo quicquid in istiusmodi negotijs feceris ipse, aut faciendum duxeris, id omne quantum et quale illudcunque fuerit, mihi audenter imputa. Ecce Ego *Willielmus* manu mea scripsi, ego præstabo, non solum ratum, sed et gratum insuper habiturus."

24 Febr. 1693, he consecrated at Epping, Doctor George Hicks to the suffragan see of Thetford, (see Hist. Norf. vol. ii. p. 30,) and Mr. Tho. Wagstaffe, A. M. the deprived chancellor of Litchfield, to the suffragan see of Ipswich; and the same year, May 23, ordained Henry Doughty, A. B. priest; and 25th May, 1694, John Amy, A. B. of Queen's college, Cambr. deacon, in the parish church of St. Leonard's Shoreditch, London.

In 1710, Mrs. *Hannah Lloyd*, nominee of Dr. *Will. Lloyd*, late Bishop of *Norwich* deceased, was alive, and received money from the 2d society of assurance for widows and orphans of the clergy, so that she was widow to the Bishop, for he left only a son, who is said to have died single.⁹

The episcopal seal of this Bishop was, the arms of his SEE quartering,

1. LLOYD. or, a lion rampant regardant sab. 2. A griffin sejant.
3. Three roses. 4. Three coronets.¹

52. JOHN MOORE, descended from John Moore,² rector of *Knappoft*,³ who, by *Eleanor* his wife,⁴ had *Thomas Moore*,⁵ of *Market-Harborow* in *Leicestershire*, ironmonger, his second son,⁶ who, by a daughter of *Edward Wright* of *Sutton* in *Broughton* parish, in the said shire, had our John Moore, who was born at *Sutton* aforesaid, admitted of *Catherine hall* in *Cambridge*, became chaplain to *Heneage Finch* Earl of *Nottingham*, Lord Chancellor of *England* in the time of King *Charles II.* and on June 8, 1679, being then doctor of divinity,⁷ was collated to the first stall in the church of *Ely*; and on Dec. 13, 1687, on the death of *William Sill*,⁸ was presented by the dean and chapter of *St. Paul's* to the rectory of *St. Austin* in *London*, which he voided in 1689, being instituted Oct. 26, in that year, to the rectory of *St. Andrew's Holbourn*, at the presentation of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, to whom he was chaplain in ordinary, at the recommendation of the aforesaid great man; this turn belonging to the Crown, by the promotion of Dr. *Stillingfleet* to the see of *Worcester*.

He was also some time minister of *St. Anne's*, built in, and taken from, the parish of *St. Giles* in the Fields near *London*.⁹

He was nominated Bishop of *Norwich* by the King in council, Apr. 23, 1691,¹ and was elected May 21, by the dean and chapter, when he voided his prebend and rectory; being confirmed July 2, he was consecrated July 5, 1691, in the church of *St. Mary le Bow* in *Cheapside*, *London*, (with eight other bishops²) in the place of Dr. *Lloyd*, who was deprived as aforesaid for not taking the oaths.

He sat sixteen years Bishop here,³ and on July 31, 1707, was

⁹ Coll. P. L. N. see Willis's Hist. of the Bishops of Landaff, p. 72, 3.

¹ The XXVIIIth. Institution Book contains Register Lloyd, and Register Moore, which are both bound together, begins A^o. 1685, and ends A^o. 1707.

² He was descended from the MOORES or Moores of Moorhays in Devonshire, the arms of which family the Bishop always bore.

³ He was buried at Knappoft in 1657.

⁴ She was daughter of Kirk of Northampton.

⁵ Thomas Moore, son of John Moore, rector of Knappoft, bapt. June 3, 1621, E Regro. de Knappoft, in Com. Leic.

⁶ The eldest was John Moore, son of John Moore, rector of Knappoft, bapt. Jan. 30, 1619. Ibid. He lived at Stanford in Lincolnshire, and died in 1698.

⁷ He was incorporated D. D. in Oxford, in 1675.

⁸ Newcourt, vol. i. fo. 275, 88.

⁹ A. O. vol. ii. 864.

¹ Le Neve's Fasti, fo. 213.

² Dr. Tillotson Archbishop of Canterbury. Dr. Patrick Bishop of Ely. Dr. Beveridge Bishop of Bath and Wells. Dr. Fowler Bishop of Gloucester. Dr. Cumberland Bishop of Peterburgh. Dr. Ironside Bishop of Hereford. Dr. Bathurst Bishop of Bristol. Dr. Grove Bishop of Chichester. The Bishops of those sees being deprived on the same account.

³ A sermon preached at his primary visitation, held June the 20th, 1692, by George Raymond, A. M. minister of St. Laurence in Ipswich, was printed at London in 40. and dedicated to the

translated to the see of *Ely* and died at *Ely*-house on the day of his translation, *July* 31, 1714, and was interred in that cathedral *Aug.* 5.

He had two wives; *ROSE*, fifth daughter of *Nevill Butler* of *Orwell* and *Barnwell Abbey* in *Cambridgeshire*, Esq. who died *Aug.* 18, 1689, and lies buried in the chancel of *St. Giles's* in the *Fields* by *London*, by whom he had issue,

1. *John Moore*, principal registry of *Norwich*, who married *Thomazine*, only surviving daughter of *Rob Pepper*, late chancellor of the diocese, who died in 1725, and gave 500*l.* to the Society for the Relief of the *Norfolk clergymen's* widows, as appears by his monument fixed to the west side of the 16th south pillar in the cathedral,⁴ on which is this inscribed,

Subtus conduntur Reliquiæ *Johannis Moore* Armigeri LL. Bac: Archivorum Curia Consistorialis *Norvicensis* Custodis Principalis, Filij natu maximi, viri eruditissimi Rev^d. admodum in Christo Patris, *Joannis Moore* S. T. P. per 16 annos *Norvicensis*, deinde per Septennium *Elien*: Episcopi Dignissimi: vir erat ingenio acri, et bonis literis excultus, Memoria felice alijsq; animi Dotibus eximie ornatus: dum vixit, Integritate, Comitatus, et Benevolentia, amicis, vicinis, et pauperibus innotuit, et moriturus quingentas Libras Cleri *Norfolciensis*, viduis sublevandis testamento legavit. Obijt vi. Id: Januarij Anno Dni: MDCCXXV. Æt. XLVI°.

Thomazina Moore, ejusdem *Joannis* conjugis charissimæ, Filiæ unicæ superstitis *Roberti Pepper* hujus Dioceseos Cancellarij, Fœmina morum Suavitate, modestia, prudentia Oeconomica, et Charitate in Egenos, spectabilis. Obijt iv Id. Aprilis A° Dni: MDCCXV Æt: XXXIX°.

Optimis Parentibus

Thomas Moore Filius natu secundus, Pietatis et Gratitude ergo Monumentum hoc posuit.

2. *Thomas Moore*, who had a place in the Custom-house at *London*, and died at *Kensington* about three or four years ago.

3. *Edward Moore*, who died young.

He had also three daughters.

1. *ROSE*, married to *Dr. Thomas Tanner*, chancellor of *Norwich*, and afterwards Bishop of *St. Asaph*; who lies interred on the south side of the Bishop's chapel, under a white marble thus inscribed,

S. to the Memory of Mrs. *ROSE TANNER*, eldest Daughter to the Right Rev. *Dr. JOHN MOORE*, late Lord Bishop of *NORWICH* (afterwards of *Ely*) and first wife of *THOMAS TANNER*

Bishop, from *Ephes.* iv. 12. *Dr. Sam. Clarke* was his chaplain, as appears from his Paraphrase on *St. Mathew*, viz. "by *Sam. Clarke. A. M.* Chaplain to *John Lord Bishop* of *Norwich*;" and so was *William Whiston*, who dedicated his *Theory of the Earth* to him.

Francis Hutchinson, M. A. vicar of *Hoxne*, preached a sermon at his primary

visitation at *Beccles*, *May* 27, 1692, from *2 Cor.* v. 19, which was printed at *London* in quarto, and dedicated to the Bishop.

⁴ He is buried in the south isle, under a flat stone, near the said pillar; the arms on the monument are *Moore* and *Pepper* impaled.

Clerk, Chancellor of this Diocese, she died March 15, A. D. 1706, aged 25 years. Here also lieth the Body of DOROTHY, Daughter of the said THOMAS and ROSE TANNER, who died Feb. 17, A. D. 1703, aged 14 months.

2. ELIZABETH, married to Dr. Robt. Cannon Archdeacon of Norfolk, Prebendary of *Ely*, and at last Dean of *Lincoln*.

3. MARY, who is still [1743] single.

By DOROTHY, daughter of Mr. Barnes of *Sadburgh* in the county palatine of *Durham*, (who was first relict of Sir Michael Blacket of *Newcastle*, and secondly of Sir Ric. Browne. Bart. son and heir of Sir Ric. Brown of *London*;) his second wife, he had

Daniel, who died consul at *Zant*.

William, now [1743] living; and

Charles, a justice of peace in *Covent Garden*, now deceased.

There is a very good picture of this Bishop extant, said to be a great likeness, sitting in his chair in his robes, done by *W. Faithorne*, from a painting of Sir *Godfrey Kneller's*, in which the arms of the see impale

MOORE, erm. on a chevron az. three cinquefoils arg.

Being the same as under the plate of Bishop *Goldwell's* monument in the *Repert.* p. 6, which he was at the expense of when Bishop of *Ely*.

He published several sermons, but whether any thing else, I know not.

Dr. *Samuel Clarke* published two octavo volumes of his sermons after his death, and I think most of the first volume had been printed before.

He was the most noted collector of books in all *England*; and after his death, his most valuable library was purchased for 6000 guineas, by his Majesty King *George I.* who out of a truly royal disposition, gave it to the University of *Cambridge*, and being now joined to their former publick library, makes it equal that famous one in her sister University.

He lies interred on the north side of the *presbitery*, and hath a mural monument against one of the pillars, thus inscribed to his memory;

Hic situs est Rev^{us} admodum in Christo Pater *Johannes Moore*, *Norwicensis* primo, deinde hujus Dioeceseos Episcopus; vitæ, morûm, Egregium ad imitationem Exemplar; in quotidianâ enim vitæ consuetudine eluxit Comitatus conditâ gravitas, et cum venustissimâ suavitate conjuncta Authoritas: In concionando perpetuus erat, commovendis ad pietatem Animis valde idoneo affectu; in rebus difficilioribus explicandis Accuratissimus; Ecclesiæ ornandæ pariter ac tuendæ semper intentus; erga amicos Officiorum sedulitate indefessus; Erga Patriam eâ fide atque studio, ut Consilia ad publicam Utilitatem, et ad veram Libertatem spectantia, in Omnibus Rebus Temporumque Commutationibus constanter promoverit; Pauperibus inopiam pecuniâ, Adversam valetudinem rei Medicæ Scientiâ, (quæ in ipso summa fuit) sublevabat; inter Scientiæ Civilis consultos, rerum Prudentiâ, bonique et æqui cognitione, celebris; inter Literatos, eâ demum erat Existimatione, ut à multis ferè Annis,

nihil Editum fuerit de meliore notâ, cui non ex instructissima Ejus Bibliothecâ (quæ nunc è munificentia Regiâ Academiæ Cantabrigiensi Ornamento est) materiæ aliquid accesserit. Obijt Julij 31, 1714, Ætatis suæ 68.

Jam licet improba mors satiet se Corpore MOORI

Præsulis et Medici; sed nec inultus obit.

Mortis enim laqueis multorum Corpora solvit.

Quorum animis Cæli spemque fidemque dedit.

Dumque pijs studijs aditum patefecit ad astra.

Arte suâ longum fecit ad astra viam.

At, Tibi, dum Cordi est alienæ Cura Salutis,

Occidis heu! vitæ prodigus ipse tuæ;

Curâsti bene, ne tecum tua Fama periret,

Cum tot adhuc vivunt Munere, Moore, tui.

53. CHARLES TRIMNEL, D. D.⁵ was descended from the family of that name, seated at *Ockley-Hall* in *Worcestershire*, which had for its founder Sir *Nicholas Trimnell*, Knt. whose arms he bare, viz.

TRIMNELL, or, a cross ingrailed gul. over all, a bend az.⁶

In 1691, Dec. 4, on the promotion of *Richard Kidder* to the bishoprick of *Bath and Wells*, he was installed into his room, in the 6th prebendship in the church of *Norwich*; and on the death of *Edward Reynolds*, D. D. was collated to the archdeaconry of *Norfolk*, July 20, 1698.

He was also rector of *St. James* in *Westminster*, fellow of *Winchester* college, chaplain to the Earl of *Sunderland*, elected Bishop here Jan. 13, and consecrated Feb. 8, 1707, on the translation of Bishop *Moore* to *Ely*; ⁷ he came first to *Norwich* May 21, being met by 30 coaches, forty clergymen, and a great number of gentlemen and citizens on horseback, and preached the *Sunday* following at the cathedral, being *Whitsunday*.

By his letter, published with her Majesty's brief, for the support and settlement of many thousands of distressed *German Protestants*, who, through the repeated irruptions of the *French*, attended with unmerciful exactions and other inhumanities, were forced to quit their native country, the fruitful *Palatinate* near the *Rhine*, he was the means of raising large supplies in his diocese; in which letter, he says, that "the *Protestants* that came over from *France* and *Flanders* in Queen *Elizabeth's* reign, upon a like occasion, were thought by the "Bishops of that time to bring the blessing of God along with them; "among which, as the city of *Norwich* stands first, so it still continues to reap the advantage of the improvements they made; and "Bishop *Parkhurst* of this diocese in particular, was perswaded, that "the unexpected plenty of that year, was owing to an especial providence, of God's favouring this nation on their account."⁸

⁵ Son of Charles Trimnel of Oxford, rector of Abbots Rippon in Huntingdonshire, 1684, who was 4th son of Edmund Trimnel of Hanger in Bremhill or Bremble, in Wiltshire, by Mrs. Jenkins, his wife. See *Dug. Warw.* fo. 390, 458.

⁶ Trimnel John, of Ockly-hall. See *Vincent's Books*, N. 184, p. 209. Ho-

well's MSS. fo. 50, b. *Morgan's Heraldry*, Lib. 2, cap. 4.

⁷ Lib. XXIX. Institut. is Register TRIMNELL which begins in 1707, and ends Nov. 6, 1721, at fo. 179. He was installed by his proxy, Tho. Tanner, D. D. his chancellor, on Thursday 26th Feb. 1707.

⁸ *Stripe's Annals*, cap. 52.

He sat in this see till 1721, and was then translated to *Winchester*, being succeeded by,

54. *THOMAS GREEN*, D. D. son of *Thomas Green* of the parish of *St. Peter* of *Mancroft* in the city of *Norwich*, and *Sarah* his wife, who was educated at *Norwich* school, sent to *Corpus Christi* college in *Cambridge*, and there became scholar, fellow, and master; and was twice vice-chancellor of the University; chaplain to Archbishop *Tennison*, benefited with a good living near *Canterbury*; afterwards became vicar of *St. Martin's* in the *Fields* at *Westminster*, Archdeacon and prebendary of *Canterbury*; and on Oct. 8, 1721, was consecrated Bishop of *NORWICH*, and installed soon after.

He sat here till Sept. 4, 1723, and was then translated to *Ely*, where he continued Bishop till May, 1738, and dying then at *Ely House* in *Holbourn*, was interred on the north side of the presbitery in *Ely* cathedral.

His Lordship married *Catherine*, sister to Bishop *Trimnel*, by whom he had two sons and six daughters.

Thomas Green, the eldest, prebend of *Ely*, and rector of *Cottenham*, is now single, as is

Charles Green, barrister at law, registry of *Ely* diocese.

Anne, married to *Charles Clarke*, Esq. late judge of the isle of *Ely*, by the Bishop's gift, and now one of the barons in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, is now dead, and left issue, a son, named *Thomas*.

Sarah, married to the Rev. Mr. *Fulham*.

Margaret, married to the Rev. Mr. *Frankland*, son to the late dean of *Ely*.

Elizabeth and *Catherine* are single.

This Bishop printed,

A Farewell Sermon to his parishioners of *St. Martin's*.

A Sermon on occasion of the Rebellion.

A Sermon before the Lords in *Westminster* abbey, on Friday, Dec. 8, 1721, being a fast day on account of the plague.

GREEN, per pale gul. and az. a chevron between three bucks trippant or.

On the translation of Dr. *Tho. Green* to the see of *Ely*,

55. *JOHN LENG*, D. D. succeeded here; he was born in the county of *York*, and being instructed in grammar learning in the school of *St. Paul* at *London*, was thence sent to the University of *Cambridge*, and there admitted in *Catherine-hall*, of which he became fellow, and a noted tutor.

Afterwards becoming rector of *Bedington* in *Surrey*, to which he was presented by Sir *Nic. Carew*, Bart. his pupil, he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty *George I.* by whom he was preferred to this see in Oct. 1723; on the 7th of which month, he obtained a grant of arms from the office, by which the following crest, coat, and motto were assigned him, viz.

Az a dove rising proper, holding in his beak an olive branch, in chief a mullet between two crozlets formé or. CREST, on a wreath or and az. a like dove proper. MOTTO, *Noli Altum Sapere*.

A proper coat for this worthy man, whose life and conversation was

harmless as the *dove*, his excellent learning and peaceable disposition deserved the *olive*, and his diligent preaching show that he was not ashamed of the cross of *Christ*.

His humble *motto* was agreeable to his spirit, for as no man could be further from pride, so no one could show more content in his station or true humility, than he did; but to the grief of his whole diocese, he sat here but a little time, for catching the small-pox at *London*, he died of that distemper there, Oct. 26, 1727,⁹ and was interred in the parish church of *St. Margaret Westminster*, to whose memory there is a mural monument fixed against the south wall, near the east end, with the arms of the see impaling his own coat, and the following inscription,

H. S. E.

JOHANNES LENG Episcopus *Norvicensis*,
 Vita defunctus Mensis *Octobris* die xxvi.
 A. D. MDCCXXVII, Ætatis suæ LXII.
 Qui cum à primâ Ætate Literis universis,
 Tam Divinis, quam Humanoribus,
 Penitus fuerit imbutus,
 Et Doctrinam exquisitam,
 Cum rara morum suavitate et Facundiâ
 Conjunctam habuerit,
 Apud Doctissimos Famam,
 Apud indoctos Gratiam,
 Apud Omnes summam sibi Exisimationem,
 Facile Conciliavit.
 Religionis Reformatæ vindex acerrimus,
 Cum sub Finem vitæ suæ oblata fuit Infula Episcopalis
 (Quam mereri maluit, quàm ambire)
 Nihil prius habuit,
 Suam ut *Spartam* quam nactus erat strenue ornaret,
 Probè memor *Episcopatum* esse Operis, non Honoris
 Quamvis ipse minimè Gloriæ erat cupidus,
 Semper fuit paratus, dignis et bene merentibus;
 Qualis Pater-familias fuit,
 Testantur etiamnum Duæ Filiæ pientissimæ;
 Testatur Uxor Luctuosissima;
 Quæ æternæ Mariti charissimi Memoriae,
 Hoc marmor sacrum esse voluit.

He had two wives; by the first had no issue; but by *Elizabeth*, daughter of Mr. *Hawes* of *Sussex*, he left two daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Susanna*.

He was editor of the *Cambridge* *TERENCE*, and published several sermons on publick occasions, besides his *Boyle's* Lectures.

Tully's Offices in three books, translated into *English* by Sir *Roger le Strange*, the sixth edition, revised throughout, and carefully corrected according to the *Latin* original, by JOHN LENG, D. D. late Lord Bishop of *Norwich*.

On the decease of Dr. *Leng*,

⁹ The XXIXth INSTITUTION Book 236, and also register *Leng*, which be-
 bath in it Register *Greene*, beginning at gins at fo. 243, and ends with that book,
 fo. 179 and ending, Nov. 6, 1723, at fo. Oct. 19, 1727.

56. *WILLIAM BAKER* succeeded; he was son of *William Baker*, vicar of *Ilton* in *Somersetshire*, by *Mary Baker*, his wife, (who was his relation before marriage,) and was born at *Ilton* aforesaid, brought up at *Crewkern* school, from thence admitted of *Wadham* college in *Oxford*, elected fellow there, took his master of arts degree, *May* 28, 1692; doctor of divinity *July* 10, 1707, and afterwards warden of his own college, being elected in the room of *Dr. Tho. Dunster*, deceased in 1719.

He was first rector of *St. Ebbe's* in *Oxford* city, after that of *Padworth* in *Berkshire*, both in the gift of the Crown; afterwards was presented by *John Duke of Marlborough* to the rectory of *Blaydon*, with the chapel of *Woodstock* annexed: and on *Feb.* 17, 1714, collated to the archdeaconry of *Oxford*, on the promotion of *Timothy Goodwyn*, D. D. to the bishoprick of *Kilmore* and *Ardagh* in *Ireland*;¹ and soon after succeeded *Dr. Hayley* (brother to the present Dean of *Chichester*) in the rectory of *St. Giles* in the Fields by *London*, which he held in commendam to his death:² and in 1723, on the translation of *Dr. Reynolds*, the present Bishop of *Lincoln*, to that see, was promoted to the see of *BANGOR*, and thence translated to *NORWICH* in 1727, and was installed by his proxy, the Rev. *Dr. Herring*, on the 5th of *March*, in the same year.

He died at *Bath*, *Dec.* 4, 1732, in the morning, and is interred in the abbey church there, having a marble with his name, &c. over his grave, and near it is a mural monument, placed against the third south pillar from the west door thus inscribed,

Memoriæ Sacrum,
Reverendi admodum Præsulis
GULIELMI BAKER, S. T. P.
BANGORENSIS primùm, dein' NORVICENSIS,
Episcopi;
Qui Iltonæ in Agro Somersetensi
Natus,
In Collegio Wadhami apud Oxonienses
Bonis Literis innutritus,
Suum illud Collegium Alumnus,
Socius, Gardianus:
Moribus, Prudentiâ, Auctoritate,
Cohonestavit, auxit, Stabilivit.
Ecclesiæ S^uæ Ægidij in Campis Londini,
Diù summâ cum Laude, præfuit Rector,
Atque in Urbe Britannicæ nostræ Primariâ
Concionator facundus, Doctus, Gravis,
Inter celeberrimos emicuit.
Mox ad altiora merito suo evectus,
Nec tam amplissimis, quæ gessit, muneribus,
Ipse Dignatem mutuâsse,
Quàm eadem proprio splendore,
Illustrâsse videbatur.
Mortalitati valedixit,
Quarto die Decembris.
Anno { Humanæ Salutis 1732.
Ætatis suæ 64.

¹ Le Neve's Fasti, fo. 527.

² FRAN. BLOMEFIELD, A. B. & Coll. *Gouv. et Caius, CANTAB.* ad sacrum diaconatus ordinem admis. in ecclesiâ paro.

He died unmarried, and left only one brother, his executor and heir.

The Rev. Mr. Nic. Baker, prebend of *Ilton*, in the church of *Wells*, rector of *Chisselburgh* in *Somersetshire*, and vicar of *Broad-Windsor* in *Dorsetshire*, treasurer of the church of *Bangor*, whose two sons by joint patent, are principal registraries of this diocese, viz.

The Rev. Mr. John Baker, A. M. of *Wadham* college in *Oxford*; rector of *Garveston*, or *Gaston*, in *Norfolk* and commissary of *Sudbury* archdeaconry; and

William Baker, Esq. LL. B. late of *Trinity-hall* in *Cambridge*, and now barrister at law, of the Inner Temple.

This Bishop bare on his episcopal seal, the arms of the see, impaled with

BAKER, arg. on a fess gul. three falcons heads erased of the field. And round it,

SIGILLVM. GYLIELMI. BAKER. EPISCOPI. NORVICENSIS. 1727.³
This prelate hath four sermons extant.

1. The Misery of CHRISTIANS without a future State, and the Happiness with it; preached at St. James's chapel on Jan. 29, 1709, from *Cor. xv. 19*. By *Will. Baker*, D. D. fellow of *Wadham* college in *Oxford*. Published by her Majesty's special command: Q^o. Lond. 1710.

2. An assize Sermon at *Hertford* on Monday July 29, 1717, before the right Honourable the Lord Chief Justice King, and the Honourable Mr. Justice Powys, from *Deut. vi.* part of 11th and 12th verses. By *Will. Baker*, D. D. rector of St. Giles's in the Fields, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty. Published at the request of the high-sheriff, and the gentlemen of the grand-jury. Q^o. Lond. 1717.

3. A Sermon before the Honourable House of Commons, at St. Margaret's, Westm. on Monday Jan. 30, 1720, being the anniversary of the Martyrdom of King Charles I. By *Will. Baker*, D. D. Warden of *Wadham* College, Rector of St. Giles's in the Fields, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty. From *John v. 14*. Q^o. Lond. 1720.

4. A Sermon before the right Honourable House of Lords, at the abbey church of *Westminster*, on Thursday, Jan. 30, 1724, from *Tim. ii. v. 1* and 2. By the Right Rev. Father in God, *William* Lord Bishop of *Bangor*. Q^o. Lond. 1724.

He was succeeded by

57. ROBERT BUTTS, D. D. son of *William Butts*, rector of *Hartest* in the county of *Suffolk*, and *Martha* his wife descended from a younger branch of the ancient family of that name, some time since seated at *Thornage* in *Norfolk*, which had the famous Dr. Butts, physician to King *Henry VIII.* a great friend to Archbishop *Cranmer*, and the reformation, as appears by the history of those times, for its grand augmentor, the eldest branch of which extinguished in an heiress, married to a *Bacon*, whose eldest son, for that reason, was named *Butts Bacon*.

Being educated at *Bury* school in *Suffolk*, he was thence admitted

chiali St. *Egidij* in *Campis Lond.* vii^o Martij, MDCCXXVII^o. per GUL. Norvic. Ep. Ad sacrum presbyteratus ordinem admiss. per eundem xxvii^o Julij MDCCXXIX^o. in sacello infra palatium Norvic.

³ His Register begins the XXXth. Institution Book, which is that in present

use, and ends at fo. 51.

"Obitus Domini Gulielmi Baker Norwic. Epi. quarto die mensis Decembris an^o. Dni. 1732. Revs. in Xpo. Pater ac Dns. Dns. Gulielmus permissione divinâ NORVIC. Eps. apud Bath. ab hac luce decessit."

of *Trinity* college in *Cambridge*, in 1703, became one of the preachers at *Bury*. In 1717, was presented by the present Earl of *Bristol*, to his own parish church of *Ickworth* in *Suffolk*; his present Majesty, in 1728, nominated him one of his chaplains in ordinary: *Apr.* 10, 1731, being then *doctor of divinity*, he was installed *Dean of Norwich*, and on the 20th of *Jan.* was elected *BISHOP* there, according to his Majesty's *cong   d'  lire* sent to the *Dean* and *Chapter* for that purpose, was confirmed *Feb.* 20, and consecrated at *Bow-church*, the 25th following, anno 1732; and on *Monday* the 2d of *April* 1733, at morning service, was installed and inthroned by his proxy, *Samuel Salter*, D. D. one of the prebendaries of the church of *Norwich*. About the 24th of *May* 1738, was translated to *ELY*, and was confirmed *June* 27, of which see he is the present [1743] *Bishop*.⁴

His episcopal seal of the see of *Norwich*, hath the arms of that *see*, impaled with the paternal coat of

BUTTS, az. on a chevron between three estoils or, as many lozenges gul. And round it,

THE SEAL OF ROBERT. BUTTS. BISHOP. OF. NORWICH. 1732.

He hath published,

A Sermon preached at the cathedral of *Norwich* 1719, on King *George* the First's accession to the throne.

The Charge to his Clergy in his primary Visitation in 1735, q^o. *London*. At the unanimous request of the clergy, who heard it.

A Sermon before the House of Lords at *Westminster* abbey, on *Saturday June* 11, 1737, being the anniversary of his Majesty's happy accession to the throne, on *Psalms* cxxii. v. 6. *Lond.* q^o. He being then *Bishop of Norwich*.

The charge to his Clergy at his primary visitation of his diocese of *Ely*, A^o. 1740.

His Lordship's first wife is interred under the communion table in the chapel belonging to the Bishop's palace at *Norwich*, with the arms of the see, *Butts*, and a lion rampant double queuee, impaled; and this motto, VIRTUTE DUCE. With the following inscription,

Infr   conduntur Exuvie

ELIZABETHAE

Tabe ineluctabili dilapsae

Uxoris, non uno Nomine charissimae,

ROBT. BUTTS Episcopi Norwic'

Quae mortem obiit xxii die Aug'

A. D. MDCCXXXIII.

AEtat: suae XLIV.

Qualis erat, Lector, non nostrum est proferre,

EUGE venturi Indicis Autor erit

Fidissimus.

O charum caput!

Quando illucescet praeclarus ille dies?

Me, ita spero, in aeternum tibi rediturus,

Qu  m Virtutes, qu  is Curae fuit tibi

Cl  m praestare,

Pal  m faciet remunerans

DOMINUS.

² His register is in the XXXth Instit. Book, it begins at fo. 52, and ends at fo. 95.

58. *THOMAS GOOCH*, D. D. our present worthy diocesan, was born at *Worlingham* in *Suffolk*, being son of *Thomas Gooch*, Gent. of *Yarmouth* in *Norfolk*, descended from the ancient family of the *Gooches* of *Metingham* in *Suffolk*, and *Francis Lone* his wife, daughter of *Tho. Lone* of *Worlingham* aforesaid, Gent.

He was educated in *Grammar* learning at *Yarmouth* school, thence admitted of *Caius* college in *Cambridge*, where he was first scholar, then fellow, and now, is *custos* or *master*.

In the years 1717, 1718, and 1719, he was chosen VICE-CHANCELLOR of the University, in which time, by contributions and his good management, he raised near 10,000*l.* which hath been since expended, about erecting the present *senate-house* there.

He was some time rector of the united parishes of *St. Clement East-Cheap*, and *St. Martin Orgars*, in the city of *London*, chaplain to her late Majesty Queen *Anne*; archdeacon of *Essex*, canon residentiary of *Chichester*; in 1729, prebendary of *Canterbury*; and in April 1737, was consecrated Bishop of *Bristol*, on the translation of Dr. *Secker* to the Bishoprick of *Oxford*; where he sat till 1738, and was then translated to this SEE, being introned by proxy, Nov. 9.^s

His lordship married first,

MARY, daughter of the very Rev. Doctor *William Sherlock*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, and sister to the present Lord Bishop of *Salisbury*, by whom he hath one son only, now living.

THOMAS GOOCH, Esq. married to *Anne Atwood* of *London*.

His present lady is, HANNAH, daughter of Sir *John Miller* of *Chichester* in *Sussex*, Bart. by whom he hath likewise one son, Mr. *John Gooch* now a minor.

His episcopal seal impales the arms of the SEE, with the paternal coat of

GOOCH, per pale *arg.* and *sab.* a chevron between three talbots passant counterchanged, on a chief *gul.* three leopards heads *or.*

He hath published,

1. A SERMON before the Honourable House of Commons, at *St. Margaret's Westminster*, on Wednesday January 30, 1711, on *Psalm xi.* verse 3.

2. A SERMON preached at *St. Paul's*, on the Death of the Right Honourable and Right Reverend HEN. COMPTON Lord Bishop of *London*, who died July 7, 1713.

3. A SERMON preached before the House of Lords, in the abbey church of *Westminster*, on Wednesday January 9, 1739, being the day appointed by his Majesty for a general fast. 2 *Chron. xx.* 15.

At his first coming to the SEE, he repaired and beautified the PALACE at a very large expense, which had great need of it, little having

^s From June 27, 1738, when Dr. *Butts* was confirmed Bishop of *Ely*, the see was void till October 17, following. "The right Rev. Father in God, THO. GOOCH, D. D. late Lord Bishop of *Bristol*, (being happily translated to the see of *Norwich*) was confirmed LORD BISHOP of *NORWICH*, and installed, and introned by his proxy, the Rev. Mr. *John Berney*, clerk, M. A. rector of

Hetherset in the county of *Norfolk*, late fellow of *Caius*, college in *Cambridge*, (of which his Lordship is MASTER,) and brother of Sir *Thomas Berney*, Bart. on the 9th day of Nov. following."

From the XXXth Institution Book, which contains Regr. *Baker* from fo. 1 to fo. 51, Regr. *Butts* from fo. 51 to fo. 95, and Regr. *Gooch* from fo. 95, where the above is entered.

been done (unless by Dr. *Trimnell*) since the *Restoration*; and added much to its convenience, by opening a way on the north side of the church out of the upper *close*; which enabled him, with the consent of the *dean* and *chapter*, not only to set aside the passage to the *palace* through the church, but to shut it quite up, unless in time of divine service; preventing thereby that scandalous, but common practise, of carrying burthens of all kinds, through it, even during the performance of service there.

In 1742, he procured two *charters* from his Majesty, constituting the late *societies*, the one in the county of *Norfolk*, and city and county of *Norwich*, and the other in the county of *Suffolk*, to be incorporated by the names of

“The GOVERNORS of the charity, for the relief of the poor
“WIDOWS and ORPHANS of such CLERGYMEN, as at the time
“of their deaths were, or shall be possessed of some ecclesiastical
“*benefices* or *curacies*, within the county of *Norfolk*, or city and county
“of *Norwich*,

Or within the *archdeaconries* of *Suffolk*, or *Sudbury*, or elsewhere in the county of *Suffolk*.”

Being not only on this, but all other accounts, remarkable for his charity to those in want.

In this age, a rare example! but such as must make others, with the author, pray that it would please ALMIGHTY GOD, long to preserve him, in prosperity among us.

August 1, MDCCXLIII.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

OF THE PRIORS.

BISHOP HERBERT having built the monastery on the south side of the church, that the MONKS might be free from any noise or hurry of the people going backward and forward to the palace, and having obtained license of *Anselm* Archbishop of *Canterbury* to institute MONKS, instead of *secular canons*, that hitherto attended this SEE: in the year 1101, he introduced 60 monks, who were to be governed by a PRIOR, elected by the majority of them;⁶ the exact succession of which PRIORS, collected from the *Institution Books*, *Cotton's*, and Bishop *Spencer's* Lists, and other evidences, here follows.⁷

PRIORS AND SUB-PRIORS.

1. INGULF, the first PRIOR, was witness to the foundation deed of *Windham-priory*,⁸ and was alive in 1121, but died soon after, if not that very year, on the 16th of *January*, on which day his anniversary was always kept, and was succeeded by,

2. WILLIAM TURB, afterwards Bishop; ⁹ see his life at p. 474.

3. HELIAS was elected, and died also in 1149, on the 22d Oct.

4. RICHARD died *May* 16, 1158.

5. *Rannulf*; I have an ancient deed, which proves him to have been prior here, by which *Robert Popi* sold to *Henry de Fleec* (or *Flegg*) 8 acres and three roods on the west side of *Wintertune* gate, which *Rannulf* prior of *Norwich*, and the convent there, had in demean and granted him for a rent of 2s. to be yearly paid to their church. *Algar de Summertun*, *Roger de Ormsby*, *William*, parson of *Ormesby*, and others, being witnesses.

6. JOHN, prior here about 1170. I have an original deed of this prior, by which he granted to *Rodbert*, Bishop *Turb's* butler, 6 acres in *Dodeholm*, which *Nigel* formerly held of the church, to hold to him and his heirs, of the church, by the rent of 18d. a year; it is witnessed by *Will.* the Archdeacon, (of *Norfolk*,) so must be made before 1180,

⁶ See p. 467. Bart. Cotton. Wharton Ang. Sacra, vol. i. 407, 420.

⁷ *Duplicem Priorum Norwicensium ad annum usque 1344, successionem exhibuit Hen. Spencer* Episc. Norwic in libro suo memoriali *Claudius* E. 8, plerosque Barth. Cotton in *Annalibus* suis dedit, &c.

⁸ Hist. Norf. vol. ii. fo. 510.

⁹ The reason of his being left out of several lists of the priors is, because they

were collected out of the *obit* book of the church, and most likely the list collected by Cotton in Henry the Third's time, being the first; he was entered there as bishop, and not prior. And it seems that *Ranulph* and *John*, the 5th and 6th priors were omitted in that list, because they founded no obits for themselves, as all the other priors did, and therefore their names did not occur in the *obituary*.

Jeffry, the Bishop's *steward*, Master *Stangrin*, Master *Nicolas*, *Roger* the scribe, *Joceline*, the archdeacon's brother, and others.

7 *ELRIC*, or *Eluric*; he died *June* 11, his *obit* being kept on that day, but I do not find in what year.

8. *TANCRED*, died *June* 15,¹ and was succeeded by,

9. *GIRARD* a learned man, very skilful in the law,² and one of the justices in the King's court at *Westminster*, temp. Henry II. A°. 1182;³ he died *Dec.* 17, 1201.⁴

10. *WILLIAM DE WALSHAM*, died *Feb.* 14, 1218, and is said, by some, to be buried not far from the altar in *St. Luke's* chapel.

11 *RANDULF*, or *Ralf de Warham*, so called from *Warham* in *Norfolk*, the place of his nativity; was first official, and made Prior on *Walsham's* death, and after a few months, was confirmed Bishop of *Chichester*, by *Gualo* the Pope's legate,⁵ and died Bishop there in 1222, on the 28th day of *May*, on which day his anniversary was celebrated in this church; he bare,

Gul. a fess or, in chief a goat's head, caboshed, in base three escalops, 2, 1, *arg.* in a bordure ingrailed of the 2d.

12. *WILLIAM ODE*, or *FITZ-ODO*, made *prior* in 1219, and died 12 *April* 1235.

13. *SIMON DE ELMHAM*, elected Bishop here, for which see p. 484; he died *June* 8, 1257. *Mat. Paris* says he was a man of great sanctity and eminent learning.

14. *ROGER DE SKERNING*, elected *prior* *Aug.* 21, 1257, and was made Bishop here, for whom see p. 493.

15. *NICOLAS DE BRAMPTON*, so called from the neighbouring village of *Brampton*, where his ancestors had flourished for some time, was elected *prior* by the monks, *Jan.* 3, 1265, and on the 18th of *April*, 1266, was confirmed by the Bishop, and was installed by *Rich. Gernun*, chamberlain⁶ of the monastery, according to the Bishop's mandate. He died 19th, and was solemnly interred in the cathedral (in *St. Luke's* chapel, as is said) by Bishop *Roger* himself, *Feb.* 23, 1268, having resigned some time.⁷

¹ *Robbertus Popi concessit Hen^o. de Fleec x. acr. in Dodeholm in Wintertune, quas Nigellus de Crohebi tenuerat de eccâ. Norwic. et sponte sua Priori et Conventui reddidit, quas Prior Tancredus et conventus prædict. eccels. mihi dederunt pro xxviij^d. per ann. -- tenend. Dno. Henrico per red 2s. per ann. -- et pro hac donacione et concessione, predictus Hen. dedit mihi v. marcas agentis ad iter meum perficiendum apud Sanctum Jacobum, et unam robam per annum omnibus diebus vite mee ---*

² *Dug. Orig. Jurid. fo. 92, p. 56. Scripsisse fertur Tractatum de Rebus forinsecis.*

³ *Hist. Norf. vol. i. fo. 103, where, VOL. III.*

by error of the press, he is said to be the 6th, instead of the 9th prior.

⁴ In anniversario *Girardi* Prioris de manerio de Cressingham due marche, quarum unam recipiet precentor ad unam pitanciam, et alteram elemosinarius pauperibus erogandam. *Regr. vii. Ecce. Cath. fo. penult.*

⁵ *Godw. de Præs. p. 552. Wharton, vol. i. fo. 420.*

⁶ *Camerarius.*

⁷ In 1373, Master John de Cove, an advocate of Norwich consistory, was buried in Norwich cathedral by Brother Nicholas, late prior there. He gave a cup to the altar of *St. Buttolph* at Cove, and legacies to Sir Simon, rector of *St.*

4 H

16. WILLIAM DE BRUNHAM, or *Burnham*, named so from the place of his birth, was installed in 1260, in whose time the great insurrection between the *citizens* and *monks* happened, the whole account of which may be seen at p. 52, &c. for which being much blamed, he resigned *Sept.*³ 28, 1272, being then infirm, and died *Feb.* 13, 1273.

17. WILL. DE KIRKEBY, or *Kirkby*, so called from a village of that name near *Norwich*, was elected *Oct.* 1, 1272, confirmed at *Thorp* by the Bishop, and installed the day after;² he died *March.* 9, 1288, having settled an annual *pittance* for the *monks* to be added to their dinner; it made his *anniversary* a grand feast in this monastery;¹ in his time, *viz.* 1278, the cathedral was magnificently repaired, and its beautiful tower built.²

18. HENRY DE LAKENHAM, a native of that *suburban* village, (formerly *sacrist* here,) was installed in 1289.

June 24, 1295, he was called by writ to sit in parliament;³ he resigned in 1309,⁴ and died *Oct.* 21, 1311, having settled a *pittance* on his obit day,⁵ and was succeeded by

19. ROBERT DE LANGELE, or *Langley*, who was installed on the first *Sunday* in *Lent*, as appears by his letters of invitation of the Prior of *Bromholm*, the Prior of *Tofts*, and the Abbot of *Derham*, to that solemnity. He died 1326, 24 *Aug.*⁶

20. Brother WILL. DE CLAXTONE, priest, a monk of this monastery, was elected by the convent, and confirmed by the Bishop, *Sept.* 4, 1326;⁷ in 1343, he was one of the King's commissioners for levying

Mary in the Marsh, John de Ely, rector of Acle, and Mr. Rob. de Theberton, rector of Alderford.

³ Some say *Sept.* 28.

² See p. 56.

¹ Die anniversarij Dni. Will. de Kyrkeby Prioris de manerio de Martham duas marcas ad unam pitanciam ecipiet pitanciarus, et elemosinarius unam, pauperibus erogandam. Regr. vii. Ecce. Cath. fo. penult.

² See p. 62, 494.

³ Citatus est PRIOR Norwicensis ad parlamentum Regis per tale breve,

EDWARDUS, &c. dilecto in Christo Priori Norwicensi salutem. Quia super quibusdam negotijs nos et regnum nostrum, ac vos, ceterosque praelatos de eodem regno tangentibus, quæ sine vestra et eorum presentia nolumus expediri, parlamentum nostrum tenere et vobiscum super his colloquium habere volumus et tractatum; vobis MANDAMUS in fide et dilectione quibus nobis tenemini, firmiter injungentes, quod sitis ad nos apud Westmonasterium 1^o die mensis Augusti proximo futuro, vel saltem infra tertium diem subsequentem ad ultimum, nobiscum superdictis negotijs tractaturi, et vestrum consilium impensuri, et hoc nullo modo omittatis. Teste

meipso apud Westm. xxiv die Junij A^o. Reg. nri. xxiii. Wharton, vol. i. fo. 402.

⁴ See p. 71.

⁵ In anniversario die Dni. Hen. de Lakenham Prioris, de Manerio de Neuton, duas marcas accipiet pitanciarus, et elemosinarius unam. Regr. VII.

⁶ The lists say *Sept.* 24, but wrong, as appears by the Institution Book, N^o. II.

⁷ Bishop Ayreminne, Aug. 29, 1326, wrote this letter to the sub-prior and convent on Langley's death;

WILLs. providentiâ Divinâ Norwicensis Episcopus, dilectus in Christo filijs Suppriori et Conventui ecclesie nostre cathedralis Norwic. salutem, et cum benedictione Dei, et nostra sinceram in Domino caritatem. Scitis quoniam scriptum est, indignus est sacerdocio, qui non invitatus fuerit ordinatus, et ad curam pastorem eligendus, in ipso electionis negotio, in tantum ab ambitu debet esse sepositus, ut graviter cogendus, rogatus recedat, invitatus effugiat, solâ sibi suffragante necessitate excusandus, et aliter sumptus, non censetur ovile ovium intrare per ostium, sed aliunde furtive ascendere: nec vacaret a scrupulo dampnabilis consciencie, preter

the 15ths and 10ths then granted; and in 1344, *Aug.* 16, he died, and was buried here.

21. SIMON BOZOUN was confirmed prior *Aug.* 25, 1344, and resigned in *April* 1352, being succeeded by

22. Brother LAURENCE DE LEEK, a monk here, who was confirmed by the Bishop *April* 24,⁸ 1352; he died in *Dec.* 1357, and

23. NICHOLAS DE HOO, priest, monk of the said monastery, was elected prior, and confirmed by the Bishop in the church of *St. Mary* at *Bures*, *Dec.* 12, 1357, at whose request, on the first of *January* following, the Bishop granted a commission to brother *Thomas de Felethorp*, *Robert de Jermemuthâ* or *Yarmouth*, and *Will. de Dersyngham*, monks here, to hear confessions in the cathedral; ⁹ *Tho. de Linne* was now sub-prior. He resigned in 1382, and was succeeded by

24. ALEX. DE TOTINGTON, who was afterwards Bishop; see his life at p. 525. He gave a fine suit of vestments to the church.

In 1383, *William de Thetford*, sub-prior of *Norwich*,¹ by consent of the prior and monks, was discharged from his office at his request, and *Joseph de Martham* was elected in his room *June* 27, he being presented to *Sprowston*.

25. ROB. DE BURNHAM, monk here, was elected prior, *Dec.* 20, 1407; he died in the latter end of *Sept.* 1427.

William Depham, monk here, was made sub-prior, after *Joseph de Martham*, and on the 15th of *July* 1412, *Depham* was removed, and Brother *John Brunsted* made sub-prior, and after him Sir *John Hasyngham*, who, at the request of the prior and chapter, in 1418,² was removed, and Sir *Tho. Roughton* was made sub-prior, who before that, was chamberlain; and *April* 18, Brother *John Elyngham*, monk here, delivered a letter to the Bishop, at his manor-house at *Thorp* by *Norwich*, by which the prior and chapter requested him openly to profess (or depute the prior in his stead) Brother *John Forncete*, Brother *Robert Hardwick*, Brother *Jeffry Salle*, and Brother *Will. Walpole*, monks, they being examined and approved by *Will. Cambridge*, *John Salle*, *Robert Cawston*, and *John Eston*, clerks and monks, and sent with the prior's letter to the Bishop, before they put on their

graves penas in jure statutas. --- Cum itaque actus futuri Prioris vobis imminet his diebus, nos summopere desiderantes, vos in in actû illo secundum Deum dirigi, ac officio prioratûs predicti, ad laudem et gloriam Divini nominis, utilitatem ecclesie nostre communis, et caritativam quietem vestram canonice provideri: vos omnes et singulos moneamus et hortamur in Domino, vobis in virtute sancte obediencie, et alijs modis omnibus, quibus vobis injungere poterimus, vobis injungentes, ne quis vestrum, precibus, premio, vel premijs, in dicto actû electionis, pro se vel pro alio, consciencias aliorum liberas, expugnari, seu impediri procuret, quovismodo, nec precibus, etiamsi vobis omnibus ignorantibus offerantur, quoquomodo invitatur,

nec pretextû hujus illiciti, si contingat (quod absit) in aliquem dirigat votum suum, sed in actû predicto, sic sinceris mentibus canonicè procedatis quodd ex firmo et fixo processû, et puritate conscienciarum sperentur ecclesie predictæ, et vobis, commoda profutura. In caritate votivâ Altissimus vos conservet. Scriptum in ecclesiâ nostrâ cathedrali predictâ iv^o. Cal. Sept. A. D. mcccxxvi. et consec. nre. primo. Regr. Sacrist. Norwic. fo. 103.

⁸ Not April 14, as in the lists.

⁹ Lib. Inst. V.

¹ See p. 526.

² A^o. 1418, April 20. Hic incipit Dns. pater, visitare ecclesiam suam cathedrallem.

habits, according to the order of *Thomas* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, requiring the Bishop to admit them to the kiss and blessing.³

26. WILL. WORSTED, S. T. P. born at *Worsted* in *Norfolk*, monk here, was elected by the convent, and was confirmed by the Bishop Oct. 8, 1427, who ordered brother *John Derham*, S. T. P. monk here, to install him, which was done Oct. 17; and in 1428, he was summoned to convocation with the rest of the abbots and priors.⁴

In 1432, 2d *Henry VI.* he was the only prior sent to the council of *Basil*, with the other commissioners, where he made a protestation in the name of King *Henry VI.* his lord, and the revd. father *Thomas* Bishop of *Worcester*, of the venerable Mr. *Tho. Brouns*, dean of *Sarum*, *John Symundesburgh*, archdeacon of *Wilts*, and of himself, ambassadors to that council, against every thing which should be there transacted derogatory⁵ to the interest of the kingdom of *England*.⁶ He died in 1436.

27. Brother JOHN HEVERLOND, monk here, was confirmed prior Oct. 12. 1436.⁷

In 1441, the Bishop licensed Brother *John Molet*, monk of *Norwich*, S. T. P. and prior of their cell at *Yarmouth*; and Brother *John Eston*, monk there, and prior of their cell at *Hoxne*, to hear confessions in the cathedral; and in 1443, the prior requested the Bishop, to remove *Nic. Burgate* from the office of sub-prior; and Brother *Nic. Randworth*, who was very old, from the office of penitentiary, and confer them both on Dr. *Molet*, which was done accordingly.

In 1452, Sir *John Witchyngham* was sub-prior on *Molet's* resignation.

28. JOHN MOLET, doctor in the decrees, late sub-prior, was confirmed prior by the Bishop, Jan. 29, 1453.

He was a favourite of *John Paston's*, as appears by an original letter⁸ of Sir *Walter Blount's* then treasurer of *England*, dated at *London* 27 Nov. 1464, when the said *John* was outlawed; in which the treasurer tells him, that the King is advertised, that he is intrusted with 7 or 8000 marks of the said *John's*, all which the King is intituled to, and therefore if it be in his hands, or within his monastery, he commands him not to part with any thing, but keep all for the King's use. But however it was so managed, that *Paston's* son got it out of the priory, without the prior's knowledge, as was pretended.

He died in 1471, and was succeeded by,

29. THO. BOZOUN, bachelor in the decrees, was admitted prior by the Bishop, June 8, 1471, and died in the beginning of April 1480, and lies buried in the passage into St. *Luke's* chapel, on the left hand; his inarched monument being by the south-east part of the 18th south pillar; on it are the arms of

BOUZOUN or BOZUN, *gul.* three bird-bolts *arg.* feathered *or*, impaling the priory, now the deanery arms.

³ "Ad osculum et benedictionem."

⁴ See p. 143.

⁵ See Fox, fo. 666. Coke's Inst. iv. 1567. Fuller's Church Hist. 177.

⁶ "Missus ad concilium Basileense, nomine totius cleri Angliæ, protesta-

"tionem de suprematû Regis Angliæ in temporalibus, interposuit Anno 1432,

"exeunte." Extat ea in Regro. Willi. Molash. Prioris ecclesiæ Cant. fo. 206.

⁷ See p. 379.

⁸ Penes me.

And this inscription was on the upper part of the arch,

¶ tu, qui transis, Vir, aut Mulier, puer an sis,
Respice Picturas, apices lege, cerne Figuras,
Et memor Esto tui, sic bene disce mori.

Which was thus translated,

Man Woman or Child, that here pass by,
Remember Death, learn well to dye,
These Pictures see, these Figures View,
The Skulls below, the Truth tell you.

Underneath were three skulls, the first with teeth, to signify *youth*; the second with only two teeth in the lower chap, to signify *advanced age*; and the third without any teeth at all, to represent *old age*; and these words three times, to answer to the three skulls, ¶ *Morieris*. i. e. O thou shalt die.⁹ A certain truth applicable to all.

He was of the ancient family of the *Bozouns* of *Wissingset* in *Norfolk*, where many of them lie buried.

30. JOHN BONEWELL, monk here, was confirmed prior by the Bishop, *April* 27, 1480; he died *Sept.* 27, 1488.

31. WILLIAM SPYNKE, monk here, was admitted prior by the Bishop *Dec.* 22, 1488,¹ as appeared when *John* Archbishop of *Canterbury* visited his *monastery* in *April* 1499, when he certified that there were then 47 monks in his *monastery*, among which *William Castleton*, the last prior, was one. He died *Nov.* 8, 1502.²

SPINK, *gul.* a chevron *arg.* between three *spynks* proper.

32. WILLIAM BAKUNSTHORP, alias *Baconsthorp*, was elected in 1502, and died in 1504, 23 *Sept.* and was buried under a large stone in the south transept, which is now robbed of its brasses. And was succeeded by,

33. ROBERT BRONDE of *Catton*, called *Robert de Catton*, a monk here, who was instituted rector of *St. Mary* in the Marsh, *Aug.* 18, 1526,³ on the death of *Robert Jackson*, being presented by *Thomas Godsalve*, who had that turn, granted by the prior and chapter, in order to present the prior.

He was born at *Catton*, in which church *John Bronde* his father was buried, and *Agnes* his wife.⁴

He repaired, if not rebuilt this chancel, and in the east window thereof, placed his own effigies, kneeling bare-headed in a blue gown; he holds in his hands a mitre *or*, supporting his crosier on his shoulder *or*, his arms are,

Gul. an ounce or cat of mountain *arg.* spotted *sab.* between three

⁹ Repetor. p. 9.

¹ Willis, in his History of Cathedrals, &c. vol. i. p. 277. 19 E. 4. pec. allocatur fratri Willo. Spynk Priori, Lenne ad expensas suas in susceptione gradus bachelariatus theologie.

² See p. 176.

³ Aug. 18, 1526, venerabilis ac reli-

giosus in Christo Pater, Rob. Catton Prior Norwic. Instit. ad eccam. Sce. Marie in Marisco per Mort Rob. Jackson. Tho. Godsalve hac vice patrono.

⁴ Obijt. 26 Jan. 1542; this prior first advanced the Brondes, and so became founder as it were of the Brondes in Edwardston in Suffolk.

annulets *arg.* on a chief *or*, three cinquefoils pierced *sab.* and on the chief a pale *az.* on which a mitre *or.*⁵

*Reverendus in Christo Pater Robertus Bronde, Prior Norwic:
Eccle: me vitriari fecit Anno Rti. M. D. xxviii^o.*

And in a window on the north side of the church, are the arms of the *priory*, and *az.* three serpents or dragons hauriant *or*, swallowing each a croslet *arg.*

And over it,

Orate pro Anima Roberti Bronde Prioris Norwic.

In 1529, he was preferred by King *Henry VIII.* to the abbey of *St. Albans*, in the room of Cardinal *Woolsey*.⁶

In his time, *viz.* A.^o 1526, Dr. *William Reppes*, who was afterwards Bishop of *Norwich*,⁷ was sub-prior here.

He was succeeded by,

34. *WILL. CASTLETON*, monk here, who was confirmed prior in 1529.⁸ In whose time Master *John Forncet* was sub-prior. He was one of those that complied with King *Henry VIII.* in all his desires, voted that he might lawfully marry Queen *Catherine*, &c. and foreseeing the reformation approaching, resolved to get a share, and so alienated from the church the *priory* or *cell* at *Horne*,⁹ and the manor of *Yaxley* in *Suffolk* and all the revenues belonging thereto, to Sir *Richard Gresham*, Knt. for which he had an absolution under the seal of the King's vicar-general, dated *April 1*, 1538, in which year he surrendered his monastery to the King,¹ who on *May 2*, the same year, new founded it, and made him the first *DEAN*, and on *Trinity Sunday*, those monks that were retained, and made the six *prebends*, and 16 *choral vicars* or *minor canons*, put on the habit of *prebends*, and *secular CANONS*, and the other were turned out to shift as well as they could;² those that had interest enough having got small pensions allowed them for life, as *John Suffield* 53s. 4d. *Rob. Pecfrey* 53s. 4d. *Gilbert Warren* 3l. 6s. 8d. and *William Nicholles* the same, who where alive and received them in 1555.

Annuities were reserved to

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Miles Spencer, per annum</i>	-	-	4 7 4
<i>Tho. Gawdie</i>	-	-	2 0 0
<i>Ric. Catlin</i>	-	-	2 0 0
<i>Edmund Lumnor</i>	-	-	3 6 8

⁵ The arms of the see.

⁶ See *Hol.* 909.

⁷ See his life at p. 547.

⁸ See p. 193, &c.

⁹ See p. 211.

¹ There are two deeds or surrenders in the Court of Augmentations, one of the 36th *Henry VIII.* A.^o 1538, and the other in 1547, 1 *Edw. VI.* with the commission and articles relating to this church.

² It is remarkable that in this large monastery there were only five charged with any faults. *Compend. Compertorum. Eccla. Cath. Norwic.*

Norfolk incontin.

Rob. Stanton fatetur vol. pol.

Rob. Trowse, ditto.

Nic. Thirkyl, ditto.

Will. Thirkyl fatetur incont.

Rob. Notell fatetur incont cum muliere et pol. vol.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>John Corbet</i> , Esq. steward - - - - -	2	0	0
<i>Rob. and George Themilthorp</i> - - - - -	14	0	0
<i>Ric. West</i> - - - - -	2	0	0
<i>James Cocowe</i> - - - - -	3	6	8

These being officers of the priory, had grants of such annuities before the Dissolution, and so were to continue, and were paid in 1555, all but Gawdie and Catlin, who were then dead.

This monastery, before its dissolution, was governed by

1. The PRIOR, and other officers, of which the PRIOR only, if present; or in his absence or death,

2. The SUB-PRIOR was supreme;³ the others, *obediential*.

The prior had lodgings, and all necessary offices and conveniences to himself, with a chapel thereto belonging, which are now assigned to the dean, and thence called the *Deanery*.

The chapel was dedicated to St. *Edmund*, and is now in ruins, but stood so that it had a double entrance to it, one from the prior's lodge, and another out of the entry or passage leading to *Life's Green*.

He was commonly called LORD Prior.

3. The PRIORS of the several *cells* of *Lynn*, *Yarmouth*, *North-Elmham*, *Hoxne*, *St. Leonard's* on *Mushold*, and *Aldby*, where, by composition between the monks and prior, named by the prior out of the monks, and confirmed and removed by the Bishop at the prior's request. These *cells* were *colonies*, into which the monastery discharged their superfluous members, and whither the rest retired, when infectious were feared at home; they were always dependant on their mother monastery, and were wholly supplied from thence, though they had revenues belonging to them separate, they being given by the donors, to be applied only to their use, all these afore-said *cells* (except *Aldby*) were visited by the prior once a year, and were fixed in order that the Bishop, when he was at his country seats, or palaces, at those several places, might have a sort of *chapter*, and *cathedral service* in his churches there. *Lyn*, *Yarmouth*, *North-Elmham*, *St. Leonard's* and *Aldby*, being in *Norfolk*, I shall treat of them under those places, and shall only observe as to

HOXNE,

In *Suffolk*, the *cartulary* of which is now [1743] in the hands of Mr. *Thomas Martin* of *Palgrave*; from which, and the *Institution Books*, I have found that there were generally about 7 or 8 monks resident here, governed by a PRIOR, removeable, as well as nominated, by the PRIORS of *Norwich*, who visited them annually; they were called sometimes *guardians* or *wardens*, of the *priory* or *cell* and *chapel* of the blessed *St. Edmund the Martyr* of *Hoxne*, or *Hoxon*, who was there martyred by the *Danes*, in the year 871;⁴ to whose honour this chapel was erected very early, for *Thomas de Blumville* Bishop of *Norwich*, who was consecrated in 1226, confirmed all revenues and privileges to God, and the chapel of *St. Edmund* at *Hoxne*, and the monks serving God there; who now were removed from the *Bishop's*

³ In some large abbeys and priories, there were second and third priors.

⁴ Hist. Norf. vol. ii. p. 25.

palace, where they were first placed, and fixed in their cell or monastery now built by this chapel, which they daily served.⁵

This reception for the monks was not finished till the year 1267, neither had the chapel till then any cemetery or liberty of burial, for Roger de Skerning Bishop of Norwich,⁶ on the 3d kal. of Aug. being then at Hoxne, solemnly dedicated a churchyard there, reserving at the same time, all fees due to the mother church of Hoxne, granting also forty days pardon,⁷ to all that contributed to the building or sustaining this chapel, which henceforward increased in revenues, so that at its dissolution, they were worth about 40*l.* per annum, which, joined to the people's offerings, the Bishop's bounty, and the school they kept here, sustained the monks well, who always kept two poor children of the town at their own expense, in their school, till the whole was sold by prior Castleton, to Sir Richard Gresham, and then the monks were recalled to Norwich PRIORY.

In Henry the Sixth's time, they had a manor in Yaxley, valued at 4*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* and lands and rents to the value of 16*s.* in Thrandeston, with which their lands in Denham, Horham, Hoxne, and other places, were valued to the tenths at about 17*l.*

BENEFACTORS TO THIS CELL WERE

John son of Bartholomew de Heye or D' Eye, A°. 1228.

Bartholomew de Cranley, gave them a moiety of his wood in Hoxne, and Nic. son of Anselm de Hoxne and Emma his wife, gave the other moiety.

Jeffry de Chickering, A°. 5 Ed. II. and Clement son of Tho. de Hoxne, chaplain, gave land in Hoxne

Ric. Lantre of Hoxne gave an annual rent of 4*d.* to maintain a lamp before the image of St. Edmund in the said chapel, to be paid out of Garbrodaker in Chickering.

Peter de Ringeshalle gave them two acres and an half, according to the gift of Brian his brother, Sir Adam de Bedingfield, Hugh Gernegan, and William de Hecham, Knts. being witnesses.

⁵ Cart. fo. 12, ibid. fo. 18. eccam. Sci. Petri de Hoxne, cum capella Sci. Edmundi ejusdem ville ubi idem Martir interfectus est. E Carta Herberti fundatoris ecce. Norwic.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ ROGERUS, &c. Eps. &c. "Cum mentes fidelium ad opera pietatis devocius excitentur, cum Sanctos Dei gloriosos honore majori respiciunt honorari, et salutem animarum bonis operibus ampliari. Hinc est quod nos advertentes cimeteria apud illas ecclesias et monasteria ex antiquo esse deposita, in quibus religiosi sunt constituti, et orationes atque missarum solemnities tam pro vivis, quam pro defunctis frequentius celebrantur, ad honorem Dei et gloriosi Martiris ejus Edmundi, ad capellam apud Hoxne in honore ejusdem Martiris accessimus constructam, et cimiterium ibidem solempniter duximus dedicandum,

et eorum devocioni, et extreme voluntati, qui in predicto cimiterio sepeliri desiderant decrevimus annuend. ut ibidem habeant liberam sepulturam, salvâ tamen indemnitatem matricis ecclesie, in qua celesti pabulo vivi refici meruerunt, ut juxta Apostolum, sint consolationum socij, ut fuerant passionum: ad hec de Dei Omnipotentis misericordiâ, gloriosi Martiris antedicti, omniumque Sanctorum meritis, plenius confidentes, omnibus dictum cimiterium circumeuntibus, Orationem Dominicam cum salutatione gloriose Virginis devotè dicendo, et ad fabricam ejusdem capelle de bonis suis suffragia conferentibus, vel qui dictam capellam bonis suis non sufficiunt visitare, dictum cimiterium circumeundo, et pro ejusdem capelle benefactoribus exorando, vere confessis et contritis de injunctâ sibi penitentia, quadraginta dies miserecorditer relaxamus."

Roger son of Eustace de Hoxne, Hugh de Suthwode, Anselm de Horham-Parva, and Rich. his son, and Alured de Horham, gave 10 acres

William, son of Thomas de Hoxne, Robert de la Brechl, Alexander son of John Gode of Jakeste or Yaxley, and Henry de Hoga and Beatrice his wife, of the same town, were benefactors.

Roger de la Bruere of Thrandeston released to them 14s. 9d. rent, two cocks, and six hens, which they used to pay him for their lands there, and gave them divers villeins, and their rents and services, which constituted their manor in Yaxley, which they were to hold by the payment of 8s. a year to the Bishop, as parson of Hoxne, and 1d. a year to his heirs, as superiour lords of the fee; and Thomas son of Sir Thomas Crowe, Knt. added to it; as did John le Mey, Barth. de Pertrede of Melles, Thomas de Hoxne, priest, Thomas Pynel of Suthwode, priest, and Hugh his brother, Agnes, daughter of Roger de Hoxne, Ric. Schoche, and others.

This manor, with the chapel of Ringesale, which was settled on it by the prior of Norwich, in 1294, were the chief of its revenues;⁸ for it was returned by the oaths of Luke, parish chaplain of Ringeshall, &c. that Ringeshalle chapel was a free-chapel, belonging to the prior of Norwich cathedral, who assigned it now to his cell of St. Edmund at Hoxne, that it was endowed with 32 acres of land, and two parts of all the tithe corn and hay of the ancient demeans of Sir Ric. de la Rokele and Robert de Wyllakyscham, and their tenants in Ryngeshall, the tithes being then of 30s. per annum value; all which were confirmed by the Bishop. And in 1313, Rob. Guer, chaplain, had the whole assigned him for life, paying 30s. per annum, and serving the chapel thrice a week, and keeping the houses in repair.

In 1307, brother Gilbert Bishop of Orkney (suffragan, I suppose, to the Bishop of Norwich) granted a further indulgence of 40 days pardon, to all persons of the diocese, that came in pilgrimage to St. Edmund's image in this chapel, or that left any legacies towards repairing it, or made any offerings there by themselves or others;⁹ his deed is dated at Mendham, in which monastery he resided, if he was not PRIOR of it.

Elias, chaplain of Hoxne, gave them a house and land in the market-place there.

The tithes of the cleared lands belonging to the Bishop's manor of Hummersfield were leased by Rob. de Dunbun, to this cell, for half a mark a year during his life, and then to the cell for ever, they being granted to the said Robert, by Bishop John de Grey.

The priors of this cell proved the wills of all the tenants of their manor of Yaxley, the cell belonging to the prior of Norwich, who had that jurisdiction in all his manors.

PRIORS OF HOXNE.

Hervey.

Ric. de Hoxne.

Roger.

Sir Will. de Acle.

Sir John de Shamelisford.

} Their order or time of presiding here not appearing, I can fix no dates.

⁸ "Capella de Ringsale. Anno Dni. M^oclxxiiij fundata fuit; et donata fuit capelle Sci. Edmundi de Hoxne et mona-

chis ibidem Deo servientibus." (A^o 1293) E Cartul. fo. 2.

⁹ Cartul. fo. 14.

1411, *Jeffry de Norwich.*

1424, Brother *Nic. de Kelfeld.*

1430, *John Eglington.*

Will. Metingham, about 8th *Henry VI.*

John Elmham, about 16th *Henry VI.*

1441, Br. *John Eston.*

1452, Br. *John Estgace.*

1453, Br. *Rob. Gatelee.*

1453, Br. *John Eston* again.

Rob. Bretenham about 38th *Henry VI.*

Simon Folcard, about 13th *Edward IV.*

Nic. Berdeney, about 20th *Edward IV.*

1492, Br. *Rob. Swaffham*, removed.

1492, Br. *John Attleburgh*, succeeded.

1509, Br. *Tho. Pellis*, and in 1513.

1523, *Stephen Dersham.*

4. The SACRIST (*sacrista*) *sacristain*, or *sexton*¹ (as we now call it) was the officer who had the charge of the *sacra*, or holy things, as the church plate, copes, vestments, books, &c. and all within the church, or churchyard; for which reason, as in all places, he lodged near, if not within, the church, (or steeple in parish churches generally,) so here he had a lodging near, if not over, the vestry, which is an arched room, opening into the north transept, on the east side: the masses, fees for graves, oblations, and other gifts, continually given to this officer, made his place so valuable, that the servile part of it was performed by a *sub-sacrist* or *deputy*; the *sacrist* was also *chief secretary, auditor, and chancellor* of the convent, and was to write and answer all their letters. He had many certain rents annexed to his office, as *3l. 4s. 10d. ob.* from lands, &c. in *Henlye* in *Suffolk*; *3s. 4d.* paid by the Prior of *Bukenham* out of *Griston* and *Bradenham* impropriations; *10s 8d.* from *Henly* church; the annual *carvage* mentioned at p. 470, &c. out of which profits, he was obliged to find and maintain a scholar in the convent's school, and a feast to *3l.* value on *Whitsunday*; another of the same value on the *Octaves of the Trinity*, and pay his part of the feast on the foundation day; the *sacrist* had also the custody of the *library*, which was well furnished, though in order to share it among them, at the Dissolution, return was made, that there was no place convenient for it, and so all the members at that time, pillaged it in a most shameful manner.

In 9th *Henry IV.* that King sent his writ to the collectors of the *petty customs* in *London*, to let go freely without custom, six barrels of books sent to the prior and convent of the Holy *Trinity* of *Norwich*,²

¹ The church and all its ornaments, vestments, &c. being laid on the parishes to find and maintain, this officer is now a lay officer, eligible in every parish to look after and clean the church, open the pews, make and fill up the graves for the dead, and by the churchwardens direction, to provide candles and necessities belonging to the church, to get the linen washed, take care of the *sexterie* or *vestry*, (as *Minshew* calls it,) and to

attend during divine service, to keep out excommunicated persons, dogs, &c. and prevent disturbances in the church.

His salary is paid by the churchwardens, whose servant he is; his fees are generally settled by order of a vestry, and if he be unduly removed, a *mandamus* will lie to restore him, as *Shaw* in his *Parish Law*, p. 47, tells us.

² *Rymer*, vol. viii. fo. 50.

by *Adam*,³ late cardinal of the church of Rome, given them by will, dated Oct. 3, in this year.

Pits, in his Alphabetical Index of Books,⁴ quotes *Liber Trinitatis Norwici*, &c. which I take to be the same book, now in *Bennet* college library,⁵ and is the original *consuetudinary* or custom book,⁶ of the monastery of *Norwich*, containing the customs of that church, as to saying their *masses*, in what vestments they were to appear in, the rules of the monks living, when they were to wash, have their meals, and what ceremonies they used on particular days, &c. what part of the *Pentateuch* was to be read at the common-hall during dinner, the manner of their processions,⁷ &c.

The names of such *sacrists* as I have met with, are,
1325, *Rob. de Hecham*. 1418, *Sir Rich. Helyngton*. 1418, *Sir Will Silton*, late master of the *Normans*. 1444, brother *Rich. de Walsham*. 1488, *Edm. Derham*, who was then removed, and *Will. Spynk*, then PRIOR, served this office voluntarily.

5. CELLARIUS, CELLERARIUS, the *cellerer*, or *burser*, was the officer, who bought in all provisions, appointed the *pittances*, ordered the daily provisions, and overlooked the *cellar*, buttery, and kitchen; he had always lodgings assigned him, and lands to maintain himself and office; and that he might be near his offices in this monastery, his lodgings were on the south side of the cloister, on which the *refectory* or *common-hall*, kitchens, cellars, and buttery, are placed hard by the *dormitory*, or *dortour*,⁸ all which are now standing (converted to other uses) on the left hand as you go out of the door at the south-west corner of the *cloister*, by which door, on the west side of the cloister, is the *lavatory*,⁹ or washing place, where the monks washed their hands, there being as much good fellowship in washing, as in eating together.

This being one of the principal offices, it had a deputy, called the *sub-cellerer*, or *butler*, and a SEAL of office belonging to it, having for its device, the *cellerer's* hand holding up his *celler* key thus circumscribed,

† SIGILL: CELERAR: ELLIE: NORVIL.

The *cellerer*¹ had in *Suffolk*, in *Athelyngton*, 2s. per ann.; in *Hopton*

³ See Hist. Norf. vol. ii. p. 344, 390, 449, 467, 492.

⁴ Edit. Paris. 1619, p. 921.

⁵ MSS. Oct. N. 36.

⁶ Constitutiones Ecclesie Nordovicensis.

⁷ Ordinale Fratris R. de Lok.

Qui psalmos resecat, vel verba recissa volutat,
Non plus inde feret, quam si sua Lingua taceret, &c.

⁸ This is the long building on the south side of the cloister, in which room the monks all slept together; it being ordained in a council held A°. 816.

⁹ Nisi in dormitorio cum cæteris absque

causâ inevitabili, nemo dormire pre-
sumpserit."

⁹ A lavatory stands exactly the same, in the cloister of Westminster abbey; the water came in by a conduit, and ran out at bottom as it did here, the pipe for that use now appearing.

¹ In the *Sacrist's* Register, fo. 45, is an account of the *cellerer's* office, what he is to deliver daily, and at all festivals, to the monks, and monastery servants; by which it appears, that the *prior* was obliged to dine in the *refectory* with the monks, on All-Saints day, when the *cellerer* was to find the wine, on the day before *Christmas-day*, and on *Christmas-*

in *Lothiugland* 2*l.* 5*s* 6*d.* per ann.; in *Marlesford* 3*s.*; in *Barsham* 3*s.*; a portion of 4 marks from *Possewick* church; several rents from houses in the *Precinct*; from *Hopton* church in *Lovingland*, a yearly portion of 2*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* Bishop *Ayremine* gave 200*l.* with which an estate was purchased and settled on the *cellerer* and *sub-cellerer*,² they being tied to say *masses* for his soul, and distribute two marks yearly to the poor on his anniversary.³

The names of the CELLERERS I meet with, are,
Hugh, (Dapifer Monachorum,) about 1158.

1272. 1283, Brother *Ralf de Elingham*. 1332, Brother *John de Hedyrsete*. 1333, Brother *Rob. de Donewich*. 1356, Brother *Roger de Hadescoe*. 1358, Brother *John de Elingham*. 1403, Brother *Ric. Mydelton*. 1423, Brother *John Walsham*. 1459, Brother *John Elyngton*. 1487, Brother *Will. Bakenthorp*, afterwards prior. 1468, Brother *Thomas Fulmerston*.

6. CAMERARIUS the *chamberlain*, or *treasurer*, his office was to keep the keys af the *treasury*,⁴ issuing out and receiving in, all considerable sums of money,⁵ and was so called à camerâ from the *chamber* or *treasury*.

CHAMBERLAINS.

1418, Sir *John Roughton*, he was made *sub-prior*, and Sir. *Nic. Burgate* succeeded; he was removed, and in 1443, *John Molet*,

day and three days after, when the cellerer was to find the wine, on the Vigil of the Epiphany, and on the Circumcision, and on the Epiphany, when the cellerer finds the wine, on Candlemas-day, Palm-Sunday, Easter-eve, and Easter-day, and three days after. The cellerer also paid the minstrels or musick, on Trinity-Sunday, All-Saints, Christmas day, and the Dedication day.

² The cellerer's revenues appear in the Vth Regr. of the cathedral, and on the blank leaf is written, 'The celerer's booke,' but there are many things added.

³ See p. 503.

⁴ In this notion the CHAMBERLAINS of London, and other corporations, have their name.

⁵ Among his accounts, he yearly paid 3*s.* 4*d.* on the obit of John de Grey Bishop.

8*s.* 8*d.* for wine in the hall every Michaelmass day.

To the minstrels at Christmas 6*d.* Easter 4*d.* Trinity 6*s.* 8*d.* All-Saints 3*d.* on the Dedication 18*d.*

It seems by the account of the year 1329, that the King, and Bishop of Lincoln, his chancellor, lodged here some days.

In 1333, dat. ad maritagium sororis Regis 10*s.*

Cocis et alijs ministris Dni. Regis et Regine 12*s.*

In 1335, dat. Rob. de Ufforth pro palefrido reabundo Dno. Rgi accomodat.

1337, dat. officarijs Regine et cocis 9*s.* 8*d.*

Ab octavo anno Willi. de Claxton prioris usque ad decimum sextum annum ejusdem, sciendum est quod Rex infra dictos octo annos, venit apud Norwic. quater, et REGINA, ter.

REG. A^o. 9^o. (1335) Willi. prioris, circa Pentecost. xi^o. (1337) circa Pent. xii^o. (1338) circa Pent. xiv^o. (1340.)

REGINA, anno 8^o (1334) xi^o (1337) xv^o (1341.)

And it appears by the same accounts, that the King, Queen, &c. always lodged at the prior's country seat at Trowse-Newton-Hall.

Data, &c. custodi equorum Regis, garcionibus suis, Rob. de London, nuncio Regis. Willo. de la March, et fratribus suis prebendarijs et janitoribus Regis apud *Neuton*, Tho. de Messenden pincerne Regis. Familie Regis apud *Neuton*, Johi. de Sco. Omero qui est cum Rege, vino dat. Regi et Regine, Johi. de la Souche, Marescallo Regis, &c.

D. D. late prior of *Yarmouth*, succeeded. 1487, Brother *Edmund Derham*.

7. ELEEMOSINARIUS, or the *almoner*, who distributed the *alms* of the convent to the poor, his office for that purpose, is called the *almonry*; he looked over and took care of the *alms-houses* and *alms people* of the convent, had many certain revenues settled on his office, as temporal rents in *Waybred* in *Suffolk* taxed at 5s. 1d.; in *Askeby* 8d.; in *Lowestoft* 3l.; in *Stokeash* 6s. 8d.; in *Yaxley* 13s. 5d. ob.; 10s. pension from *Sproston* rectory, &c.

He was always to find the wine, feast, and boys, or *clerks* of St. *Nicolas*,⁶ on that day when they went in procession to St. *Leonard's*, and heard high *mass* there; he was also at the expense of the *rogation* procession or *perambulation*.

ALMONERS.

Brother *Tho. de Stanfield* (temp. *Will. Prioris*.) Brother *H. de Norwold*. 1348, Brother *John de Hedersete*. 1379, Brother *Peter, de Derham*. 1380, Brother *John de Len*. 1399, Brother *Nicholas de Geyton*. 1409, Brother *Nic. de Elyngton*. 1417, Brother *Thomas Hyndryngham*. 1458, Brother *John Molet*. 1461, Brother *Ric. Marsham*. 1483, Brother *Tho. Fulmerston*. 1590, Brother *Dionise Hindolveston*. 1506, Brother *Robert de Watfield*. 1520, Brother *John Shelton*. 1528, Brother *Henry Manuell*.

8. REFECTORARIUS, or the comptroller of the *refectory*, or *common hall*; his office was to take care of the linen, and all things belonging to it.

9. PITANCIARIUS, or *pittancer*, whose office was to see the *pittances* of the convent regularly observed. He always expended 13s. 4d. in wine for the convent at dinner, on St. *Margaret's* day, and the whole feast on *Prior Kirkeby's* anniversary; and another on the anniversary of St. *Tho. de St. Omer*,⁷ and on all high festivals treated the convent with *almonds* and *raisons*.

10. INFIRMARIUS, the *keeper* or *curator* of the *infirmary*, or *firmary*; wherein persons downright sick, had care taken of them, as physick, and private attendance; no *Lent* or fasting-days entered this room, sickness being a dispensation for eating flesh, and it was punishable for any to eat here, that were not regularly put in.

This officer had divers rents, &c. and paid annually on the conception of the *Virgin Mary*, 4s. to the prior, and 1s. to each monk for gingerbread; 3d. on St. *Nicholas's* day to the *boy bishop*, and 4s. 2d. ob. for ale, bread, and cheese, to be distributed to the poor of St. *Peter's per Montergate*, on *Easter day*,⁸ according to the ancient

⁶ Comp. Eleemosinar, 3 R. 2, pro vino conventui in die Sci. Nichi. 10s.; pro proventibus 7s.; in victualibus empt. cum alijs expensis pro episcopo puerorum in Festo Sci. Nichi 7s. &c.

⁷ Dna Boleyn tenet tras. &c. in Mulberton quondam Dni. Barthi. de Sco.

Omero militis progen. Dni. Thoe. de Sco. Omero, deinde Dni. Willi. de Hoo militis.

⁸ 1515, pro pane, et cervisiâ dat. parochianis Sci. Petri de Permontergate in die Pasche juxta antiquam consuetudinem civitatis Norwici.

custom of the city of *Norwich*. And it appears from these accounts, that the prior was paid in all things, as four monks; and in *Henry* the Sixth's time, there were 53 monks.

21. The keeper of the shrines of *St. William*, and *Walter de Suffield*, who was a reputed *saint* here, though never canonized, as *St. William* was.

The LAY-OFFICERS in the monastery were,

The JANITORS or PORTERS, who kept the *gates*; there were several of them, but the head porter was an office for life, named by the prior; 4th *Richard II. Nic. de Hoo*, prior,⁹ granted this office to *Nic. de Clenchwarton* for life, who was to have every day, one monk's loaf and a flagon of ale, and the same provision out of the kitchen, as every monk in the infirmary daily had, at noon and at night; and one mark yearly, or a livery of the same suit with the *cellerer's* servants, and a chamber over the gates.

The *Keepers* of the *Garners*, called *granarij*, or *granary-men*, took in, and delivered out, the corn. The granaries were the long buildings in the lower-close, east of the deanery.

They delivered annually to the city poor, three quarters of *mixtling* every *Easter*, of the convent's alms.

The *Gardiniers* gave annually 2*d.* to the *boy bishop*, and his clerks.

The *Hostilarij*, or *grooms*, kept their annual feast the day before *St. Edmund*, and always offered 16*d.*; the head of them was *Stallarius*, keeper of the *stalls*, or *master of the horse*; next him was the *Pro-vendarius*,¹ or procurer of their *provender*.

They had under their care, four sorts of horses, viz

Manni, saddle geldings, or coach horses,

Runcini, gallowses, or pad nags,

Summarij, sumpter-horses,

Averij, plough or cart-horses.

The SWANARD, was keeper of the swans and swan-marks.

The prior's butler, *cellerer's* butler, clerk of the *infirmary*, *mill*, *cooper*, *malster*, *carpenter*, porter of the cellar, porter of the *fish-house*, caterer, woodherds, or keeper of the woods and wood, gardiner's men, servants of the lardery, carters, servants of the kitchen, *tokeners*,² and scullions, had all their certain daily subsistence of bread, meat, fish, and beer, out of the convent's cellar, buttery, and kitchen.

Besides these, they had a

(*Carcerarius*) goaler, or keeper of the prison, who had the care over the prison, for incorrigible *monks*, who would not be ordered otherwise, into obedience;

And also of the

(*Sanctuarium*) Century, or *Sentwery*, as it was called, a place

⁹ Regr. I. Ecce. Cath. fo. 13.

¹ He is very often called *Prebendarius*.

² There were 70 weekly *tokens*, and each was to have one monk's loaf deli-

vered by this servant to any person that brought it, viz. 70 loaves a week, each monk had one, and the other officers in proportion.

where debtors took *sanctuary* or refuge from their creditors, and even malefactors lived there in all security.

They had several (grangearij) grangers, overseers, or chief servants, to take care of the stocks, &c. at their several granges,³ or farms at a distance, which they kept in their own hands, to find them with corn, muttons, and other meats, and fowls, all which they killed of their own produce.

And thus you have an account of the several offices, &c. of this monastery, by which we may judge of all the rest, they being much the same, I shall therefore only add what men I find of note, that were monks here; referring those that have a desire to know the general rules to which all convents in some measure conformed, to *Fuller's Church History*, Lib. VI. fo. 287, 299.

MONKS

Of note belonging to this monastery, were,

1. THOMAS DE BRINTON,⁴ who having studied in most of the Universities and places of publick learning in *Britain*, became so much noted, that he was sent for to *Rome*, by the *Pope*, before whom he often preached in *Latin*, to his great commendation; and being much admired for his good understanding, affability, and learning, the holy Father made him his *penitentiary*, and bestowed upon him the Bishoprick of *Rochester*,⁵ after which he returned to *England*, and applying to King *Richard II.* for confirmation of the temporalities of his see, that Prince was so taken with the humility and facetiousness of the man, that he appointed him his own *confessor*: he was a great benefactor to the *English* hospital at *Rome*, and having sat Bishop from 1372; to 1389, died in a good old age, leaving behind him, two volumes of his works published to the world, *viz.*

1. His Latin Sermon before the Pope,

2. A volume of Sermons on divers *Festivals*.⁶

Besides other works now lost.

2. WILLIAM DE BINHAM, so called from the town of that name in *Norfolk*, where he was born, was a great opposer of *Wickliff's* doctrine, with whom he was contemporary at *Oxford*, and published a book against him;⁷ he flourished in 1370, under the most noble Prince *Edward III.* and is erroneously called by some, *Will. Bingham*.⁸

3. About 1384, ROBERT CASTERTON, or *Castre*,⁹ who took his surname from *Castor* near *Norwich*, the place of his birth, became remarkable for his great skill in divinity, having then published divers comments on *St. Paul's* epistles, and a volume on the *Revelations*; all which, were carefully preserved in the *library* of this monastery, till its dissolution, and were then destroyed, though there still remain copies of some of them in other libraries.

³ So called "a grana gerendo."

⁴ Or de *Brampton*, Pits, p. 913.

⁵ Godwin, p. 577.

⁶ This volume begins, *Gaudete in Do-*

mino, &c. ⁷ Pits, p. 504.

⁸ Hol. vol. ii. fo. 548. Pits, p. 537.

⁹ Pits, p. 548.

4. ADAM DE EASTON, born at *Easton* by *Norwich*,¹ brought up by the monks at their cell of St. Leonard's on *Mushold*, near the city, afterwards a professed monk in their monastery at *Norwich*, studied in the University of *Oxford*, and in 1366, became D. D. at the expense of the cell, where he had his juvenile education;² a man so eminent for his skill in *Hebrew*, *Greek*, and *Latin*, that for his merit only he was called to *Rome* by Pope Gregory XI. and made cardinal of St. *Cecily*; but being not liked by *Urban* VI. who suspected that he favoured his adversary *Clement* VII. he was imprisoned by him at *Genoa*; and though at the desire of King *Richard* II. (who valued him much) he was enlarged,³ and so escaped the sack;⁴ yet he suffered great hardships, till *Boniface* IX. restored him to his former estate and dignity. He is said to have translated the whole *Old Testament* out of *Hebrew* into *Latin*, and did certainly publish no less than nineteen other volumes upon different subjects, a catalogue of which are extant in *Pits's* Lives of the *Illustrious English Authors*.

He died beyond sea in 1407, being then dean of *York*;⁵ he was called the *NORWICH Cardinal*, and was a benefactor to the library of his own monastery at *Norwich*, as is before observed.⁶

5. RICHARD DE FOLSHAM was a great favourite of *Tho. Arundel* Archbishop of *Canterbury*; he was born at *Folsham* in *Norfolk*, was much in the Pope's court at *Rome*, and very conversant with *John XXII.* to whom he wrote many epistles, 28 of which he published in one volume, besides divers others in another;⁷ he flourished about 1410, in the reign of *Henry* IV.

6. WILLIAM SYLTON was so great a favourite with *Hen. Chicheley* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, that during the vacancy of the see, he constituted him his official, to visit *Norwich* diocese, Dec. 3, 1415.

7. JOHN STOW, D. D. of the University of *Oxford*, for his abilities in all sorts of polite literature, was chosen by Dr. *Worsted*, then prior of *Norwich*, to attend him to the council of *Basil*, in 1432,⁸ where he gained so much respect, that he was requested to publish the acts of that council,⁹ which he performed with much credit to himself; his other works extant, are, a book of solemn *disputations*; and another volume of letters to the *Norwich Cardinal*, &c. which shows, that at that time he must be somewhat advanced in years.

8. THOMAS SCROOP, of whom I shall treat, under the *Carmelites* monastery here.

9. JOHN MEARE, or *Mears*, of *Stukey*,¹ D. D. of the University of

¹ Hist. Norf. vol. ii. fo. 307. Pits, p. 458.

² Compot. Mri. Celle, &c. 39 E 3.

³ Hol. vol. ii. fo. 509.

⁴ Pope Urban VI. took seven cardinals that favoured his adversary *Clement* VII. and tying them up in sacks, drowned them; Isackson's Cron. sub A^o. 1380.

⁵ Godwin makes him a Herefordshire man, grounded on the mistake in Pits,

who says he was Bishop of Hereford.

⁶ See p. 612.

⁷ Pits, p. 590.

⁸ See p. 604.

⁹ It begins *Sacrosanctæ generali synodo*, &c.

¹ This man occurs twice in Pits, once by the name of *Mears*, p. 879, and again by the name of *Stukey*, p. 882, which last name he generally went by, it being given him from the place of his birth.

Oxford, flourished in the reign of King *Edward IV.* he wrote a book of *sermons*; and four books on the *Master* of the *Sentences*, which were preserved in the library of his monastery.

10. WILL. BOKENHAM, prior of the *cell* of *Yarmouth*, was elected abbot of *Windham* in 1466.³

These are the *few* remarkable men produced from this monastery, which considering the number of monks belonging to it, are *few* indeed; the other monasteries of this place producing so many more in proportion than this, evidently shows, that the *monks* were a more lazy sort of people than the *friars*, who having no settled revenues to live on, always endeavoured to outvy each other in *learning*, as well as *living*; whereas the former, who had large revenues to subsist on, and little or nothing to do, glutted with ease and plenty, thought of little else but enjoying those good things that their predecessors had given them, or that their poor *vicars* and *substitutes*, the *secular clergy*, (upon whom they laid their whole burthen,) daily earned for them.

CHAPTER XL.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE DEANS, VICARS-GENERAL, OR CHANCELLORS,
ARCHDEACONS, COMMISSARIES, OFFICIALS, AND PREBENDS.

DEANS OF NORWICH.

1. WILLIAM CASTLETON, the last PRIOR here, was made the first DEAN,³ by the foundation charter of King *Henry VIII.* A°. 1538, but he resigned it the next year, having a pension during life settled on him. He lived till about 1548, for in that year 40*l.* of his gift was paid to the court to clothe poor people with; and *John Reve*, his executor, promised to deliver a hundred quarters of wheat to the use of the city poor, to be kept and sold to them at six shillings a comb, whenever wheat exceeded that price.

2. JOHN SALISBURY, descended from an ancient family of that name in *Denbighshire*, was first a *monk* of the monastery of *Bury*,⁴ and having studied some time in both Universities, entered into holy orders, and was soon after chosen PRIOR of the monastery of *St. Faith*, at *Horsham* in *Norfolk*, about 1534; and after his surrender of that *priory*, was nominated by Bishop *Nix*, to the King, who appointed him *suffragan* BISHOP of *Thetford*, and he was consecrated accordingly by Archbishop *Cranmer*, *March* 19, 1536.

² See Hist. Norf. vol. ii. fo. 519.

³ See p. 547, 606.

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⁴ Fox, 1197. Wood's Ath. vol. i. fo.

599.

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Dec. 20, 1537, he was collated to the archdeaconry of *Anglesey*; and the next year, *May* the 2d, to the *prebend* of *Yarmouth* in the church of *Norwich*.⁵

In 1539, he was installed DEAN of *Norwich*, and in 1541, resigned his rectory of *Creke*, in *Norfolk* to a son of Sir *Roger Townsend's*, for whom he held that rectory, reserving a pension to himself for life, out of it; and immediately after, Sir *Roger*, and *Anne* his wife, presented him to *Cleydon* rectory in *Suffolk*.

In 1546, he was instituted to *Lopham*; ⁶ and in 1554, was deprived of his DEANERY and *livings* by Queen *Mary*; but was immediately presented again to *Lopham*, by *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*, and instituted again; that nobleman having a great value for him, procured him the rectory of *Diss*, to which he was instituted the same day, at the presentation of *Henry Earl of Sussex*, and held them by union.

About nine months after he was installed *chancellor* of the church of *Lincoln*,

In 1560, he was restored by Queen *Elizabeth* to this DEANERY; ⁷ and in 1571, was created BISHOP of the *Isle of Man*, and confirmed in it *April* 7, when he obtained license to hold the *deanery* in *commendam* with it, together with his rectories of *Diss*, and *Thorp* on the Hill, in *Lincoln* diocese; and having lived here till *Sept.* 1573, he died in a good old age.

3. JOHN CHRISTOPHERSON, D.D. a *Lancaster* man, bred in *St. John's* college; was first fellow of *Pembroke-hall*, after that, of his own college, being confessor to Queen *Mary*, was made master of *Trinity* college, and DEAN here in the room of *Salisbury*; he was installed *April* 18, 1554, and voided the DEANERY, at his promotion to the bishoprick of *Chichester*, in 1557.

He is acknowledged by all, to have been a very learned man; and among other works published by him in the *Greek* and *Latin* tongues, he translated several of the works of *Eusebius* and *Philo Judæus* out of the *Greek* into *Latin*; but being a strict Papist, he was deprived of his bishoprick and mastership by Queen *Elizabeth*; and *Will. Bill*, whom Queen *Mary* had deprived to introduce him, was restored to his mastership; and it is no wonder to find this man ejected, for we are assured, that during the *Marian* persecution, he came the nearest to bloody *Bonner*,⁸ burning no less than ten, in one fire at *Lewes*, and seventeen others at sundry times, in divers places.

4. JOHN BOXHALL, or *Boxall*, was born at *Bramshoot* in *Hampshire*, and had his grammar learning in *W. of Wykeham's* school by *Winchester*, was thence admitted perpetual fellow of *New-college* in *Oxford*, in 1542; took his degrees in *arts*, and was esteemed one of the most subtile disputants in the whole University. Afterwards he entered into holy orders, but did not preach in the reign of *Edw. VI.* but when Queen *Mary* came to the crown, he was made archdeacon

⁵ Now called the VIth prebend.

⁶ See Hist. Norf. vol. i. under *Lopham*.

⁷ Rymer, vol. xv. fo. 687.

⁸ Heyl. Ref. pt. II. fo. 56. Hol. vol. ii. fo. 1148. Fox, 1475, 1715, 16, 1956, 60, 62, 86, 2102.

of *Ely*, secretary of state, prebendary of *Winchester*, and warden of *Winchester* college in 1554: about which time he was appointed one of the preachers at *Paul's-cross*,² in order to revive the *Romish* religion, which had suffered so great an eclipse in King *Edward's* days; and in his sermons there demeaned himself with so much zeal and eloquence, that the Queen heaped preferments upon him.

In *July* 1557, she made him dean of *Peterburgh*, and on the 20th of *Dec.* following, DEAN of *Norwich*, and about the same time, dean of *Windsor*; and after his installation, he was sworn *registrary* of the most noble Order of the Garter, *Feb.* 6, 1557; and the year following, was actually created doctor of divinity, and installed into the prebend of *Newington*,¹ in the church of *St. Paul* at *London*, and also into two other prebends, one in the church of *York*, and the other in the church of *Salisbury*.

Some months before Queen *Mary's* death, he resigned this deanery, and on Queen *Elizabeth's* accession to the crown, continuing a stiff *Papist*, was not only deprived of all his preferments, but for his zeal, was committed to free custody in the Archbishop's palace at *Lamb-hithe*, where he received exceeding kindnesses from that prelate,² who always declared he loved him, because he was no man for blood, for always, even in the hottest of Queen *Mary's* persecution, he declared against shedding of blood on religion's account.

On his falling ill of a violent fever, the Archbishop procured him a *license*, to settle in a near relation's house in *London*, where, after his recovery, he lived a retired life in ease, till 1570; for on the 28th of *March*, 1571, *Edmund* and *Richard Boxall*, his brothers, had letters of administration granted them on his death. He was a man of great modesty and learning, though he hath only a *Latin* sermon preached at *London*, extant.

5. JOHN HARPSFIELD, a grand zealot, for the Roman Catholick religion, was born in the parish of *St. Mary Magdalen* in *Old Fish-street*, *London*, was educated at *Wikeham's* school near *Winchester*, thence admitted perpetual fellow of *New college* in *Oxford* in 1534, and having taken his degrees in arts, entered into holy orders, was made chaplain to *Bonner* Bishop of *London*, whose cruelty he much followed; it being observed, that as *Bonner* was the most severe of all bishops against *hereticks*, (as they were then called,) so was his chaplain, of all *archdeacons*, which was the reason he deservedly fared the worse for it at the restoration of the *Protestant* religion by Queen *Elizabeth*,

About 1551, he quitted his fellowship, having then taken his degree of bachelor of *divinity*, as he did that of doctor, *April* 20, 1554, in which year his patron *Bonner* collated him to the archdeaconry of *London*; ³ and on the 4th of *May* following, to the church of *Ludgate*; and the 26th of the same month, to the prebend of *Holbourn* in the church of *St. Paul*.

² A. O. vol. i. p. 128.

¹ Newcourt, vol. i. fo. 138.

² M. Parker in *Antiq. Eccl. Britan.* says, there was in him, "tanquam à nativitate ingenua modestia, comitasque

"summa, qua quoscunque notos, ad se diligendum astrinxit."

³ Newc. vol. i. fo. 63. A. O. vol. i. 151, 705, 710.

In 1558, *May* 16, he was nominated by *Philip* and *Mary* DEAN of *Norwich*; ⁴ and about the same time, resigning his church of *St. Martin Ludgate*, was collated to the rectory of *Laingdon*, with *Basilden* chapel in *Essex*; and on the 10th of *Dec.* following, to the prebend of *Mapesbury*, in the said church of *St. Paul*; of all which preferments, he was deprived by Queen *Elizabeth*, and was committed prisoner to the *Fleet*, where he laid above a year, and was then released upon security given, that he should not act, speak, or write, against the doctrine of the church of *England*, which engagement he strictly kept; upon this, retiring to the house of a near relation of his, that dwelt in *St. Sepulchre's* parish, in the suburbs of *London*, he spent the remainder of his days, in great retiredness and devotion, and dying there in 1558, was buried in that parish church.

He hath divers works extant, as,

A Sermon *ad Clerum*, in *St. Paul's London*, 16 Oct. 1553, from 20 *Acts*, 28th verse.

Homilies, to be read in Churches in the Diocese of *London*, printed at the end of *Bonner's* Catechism, A^o. 1555.

Several Disputations, printed in *Fox's* Acts and Monuments, vol. iii. p. 71, 86, 258.

6. JOHN SALISBURY before mentioned, was restored to his deanery upon *Harpfield's* deprivation, and held it to the day of his death, in 1573.

7. GEORGE GARDINER, D. D. on the death of *Salisbury*, was promoted to this deanery; he was born at *Berwick* in *Northumberland*, being son of *George Gardiner* of that place, Gent. descended from the *Gardiners* of *Lancashire*, as the grant of arms made to *George*, the dean's father, by Sir *Gilbert Dethick*, Garter King at Arms, April 24, 19 *Elizabeth*, testifies; by which the following arms and crest were granted to him, and his heirs, viz.

GARDINER, *sab.* a chevron *erm.* between three bugle horns *arg.* garnished, *or.* CREST, a man's cap *sable*.⁵

He was of the University of *Cambridge*; 27 years *minor canon* here, minister of *St. Andrew's*, and on Oct. 21, 1565, was installed into the fifth *prebend* in this church; and in 1571, was instituted into the rectory of *St. Martin Outwich*, *London*; in 1573, was collated to the *archdeaconry* of *Norfolk*; and the 28th Nov. the same year, being then D. D. was made DEAN here,⁶ and chaplain in ordinary to Queen *Elizabeth*. He was successively instituted to the several livings of *Swaffham*, *Hellesden*, *West-Stow*, *Blofield*, *Forncet*, and *Ashill*, all in this diocese, and having continued dean 16 years, died in winter, 1589, and was buried in the south isle of the cathedral, for whom there remains a tomb, under an arch against the south wall,⁷ with this inscription,

⁴ Rymer, vol. xv. p. 485.

⁵ I find the Dean sometimes used this crest, a cock *sab.* combed *arg.* laying his right foot on a book bound *gul.* clasped

or., in allusion, perhaps, to his vigilancy in learning.

⁶ Rymer, vol. xv. p. 727.

⁷ See the Plan, No. 41.

Georgius Gardiner Barbici natus, Cantabrigiæ educatus,
Hic vixit per 27 annos primo minor Canonicus,
Secundo Prebendarius, tertio Archidiaconus Norwici; &
Demum viz. 28 die Novembris, anno 1573.

Factus est sacellanus serenissimæ Dom. Reginae,
Et Decanus huius Ecclesiæ; in quo loco per 16 annos
Rexit hanc Ecclesiam, & tandem anima eius

Feliciter migrabit ad superos.

Omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum,
Grata superveniet quæ non sperabitur hora.

Hæc requies mea in Seculum Seculi

Hic habitabo quoniam elegi eam

Sive vigilo, sive dormio,

Semper ea vox clamat in aure mea:

Surgite mortui, venite ad Iudicium.

8. THOMAS DOVE, D. D. succeeded; he was one of the first scholars of *Jesus college in Oxford*; but being disappointed of preferment there, removed to *Pembroke hall in Cambridge*: he was made chaplain to Queen *Elizabeth*, who so much admired his oratory in preaching, that she used to say, unless her silver winged *dove* had been inspired, by that spirit, which heretofore appeared as a *dove*, he could never speak so sweetly.⁸

Her Majesty first preferred him to the vicarage of *Walden*, in 1580, he being then master of arts; and in 1586, to the rectory of *Haydon in Essex*, which he resigned in 1588. And the next year she nominated him *DEAN* here, and he was installed accordingly, *June 16*, and having continued *dean* till the year 1600, he was then promoted to the see of *Peterburgh*, and so voided the *deanery*, though he held *Walden in commendam* till 1607, and then resigned it.

He sat in his see of *Peterburgh* to his death, which happened *Aug. 30*, 1630, being then 75 years of age.

He was buried in the north isle of his own cathedral, and had a monument erected to his memory, which was levelled to the ground by the rebels in the troublesome times, being hated by them, for his strict asserting ecclesiastical discipline;⁹ but though in his lifetime they condemned him for covetousness, they have since justly praised his hospitality; for he was a constant good house-keeper in his diocese, and great reliever of the poor; and though he had but a mean bishoprick, yet left a plentiful estate, having raised his family to knightly degree, to show (says our author) that it is not the *moisture* of the *place*, but the *long lying* of the *stone*, which gathereth the great *mosse thereon*.¹ In short he was of an unblameable life and conversation, except in one respect, and that was, in conferring orders upon such as applied for them, without properly examining into their morality; by which, he could not avoid doing great damage to the church.

9. JOHN JEGGON, D. D. who was Bishop here, for whom see p. 562.

⁸ Gunton's Hist. of Peterburgh, p. 81.
Godwin, p. 595. A. O. vol. i. p. 596.
Newc. vol. ii. fo. 294.

⁹ Fuller's Chu. Hist. lib. xi. fo. 141.
¹ Fuller's Worthies Abr. p. 488.

10. GEORGE MONTGOMERY, a *Scotchman*, was preferred by King James I. to this *deunery*, and was installed June 6, 1603. He obtained a confirmation from *Cambden, Clarencieux* King at Arms of the following coat, viz.

Az, a sword and spear in saltier, between four de-lises or. CREST, a hand cooped at the wrist proper, holding a de-lis or.

Before 1607, he was preferred to the bishoprick of *Derry, Raffo*, alias *Rabo*, and *Clogher*, in *Ireland*; for by that title, as DEAN here, he jointly with his chapter, granted to the noble *Henry Howard* Earl of *Notingham*, the office of HIGH-STEWARD of the demeans, manors, lands, &c. belonging to the church, for life, with the annual salary of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* belonging to that office.

In 1614, being translated to the bishoprick of *Meath* in *Ireland*, he voided this *deanery*, which was given to

11. EDMUND SUCKLING, D. D. who was installed into the *precen-tor's* or third *prebend* of this church March 1, 1586, and was afterwards rector of *Blofield* and *Hellesden*, and on the 30th of *Sept.* 1614, was installed DEAN here, and so continued to his death, in 1628; in which year he was interred in the cathedral, on the north side of *prebend Spendlove*, but the brass inscription is reaved off his stone.

12. JOHN HASSAL, student in divinity, was first bachelor of law, and fellow of *New-college* in *Oxford*, and had afterwards leave given him to be created doctor of divinity, whenever he pleased, which was soon after.

He had commendatory letters to the chancellor of the University from *William* Earl of *Pembrook*, in which he assured him he had been a diligent and faithful preacher of the word of GOD, in the *Low Countries*, and had got a singular good reputation with the *English* in those parts, having been particularly favoured and cherished by the Count *Palatine*, and the Lady *Elizabeth*, his royal spouse, and that he knew him to be a hopeful scholar, and of good note in college, when he was with him at the same time, and of the same house;² and Sir *Horatio Vere* assured the University by his letter, that he had not only gained a singular good report for his abilities, but for his pious conversation among his soldiers and volunteers in the *Low Countries*, where Sir *Horatio* was commander of a regiment, sent to join with the united Princes in *Germany*.

He was domestick chaplain to the Lord *Paget* Baron of *Beaundesert*, and in 1604, *August* 15, was preferred to the *prebend* of *Eccleshall* in the church of *Litchfield*, and soon after became canon *residentiary* of that church.

In 1608, he was presented to the rectory of *Bircham St. Mary* or *Great Bircham* in *Norfolk*, being then minister also of the church of *Brancaster*; at his first entrance upon *Bircham* (as the Register of that parish informs me, under his own hand,) he found upon the parsonage nothing but a bare plat, open to the high-way and church-yard, without any building upon it, the whole being burnt down about two months before, in the time of *Alexander Rawlyns*, his pre-

² A. O. vol. i. p. 852.

decessor, all which he walled round, and expended 500*l.* in building the parsonage-house.³

In 1615, *Dec.* 20, he was installed into the third prebend in *Norwich* cathedral, having resigned that of *Litchfield*, some time before; he was afterwards chaplain to the Queen of *Bohemia*, (King *James* First's only daughter,) and rector of *North-Creke* in *Norfolk*; and was installed DEAN here, *July* 15, 1628, the Queen having procured it for him, and so continued till *bishops*, *deans*, and all the hierarchy were outed their livings and dignities, by the usurping powers.⁴

After his deprivation, he lived at *Creke*, in great want and poverty, being plundered of all he had, and dying during the Usurpation, left his family so extreme poor, that one of his own daughters was maintained by the parish.

13. JOHN CROFTS, D. D. though at 17 years distance, was his successour, being appointed DEAN by King *Charles* II. at the Restoration, being son of Sir *Hen. Crofts* of *Tatington* in *Suffolk*,⁵ brother to *William* Lord *Crofts*.

He was first a commoner of *Lincoln* college, afterwards fellow of *All-Souls*, where he commenced master of arts, and entering into orders, was beneficed in the church, but suffering for his Majesty's cause, (with whom he was a great favourite,) he retired to *Oxford*, to him, and was there created D. D. *June* 17, 1646, from *Wadham* college, in which he had then entered himself.

Soon after he was admitted to the consolidated rectory of *Barnham St. Martin*, and *St. Gregory*, and held *West-Stow* in *Suffolk*, united to it;⁶ and it seems, as if he had then either quitted, or been deprived of the living of *Newton* in the isle of *Ely*, where he was some time minister.

He was made DEAN here at the request of the Lord *Crofts*, who had great interest with his Majesty, on account of his faithful services during his exile, and was installed *August* 7, 1660, and continuing dean till 1670, died on the 27th of *July*, in that year, and was interred

³ E Registro de *Bircham-Magna* propria manu *Hassalli*.

JOHANNES HASSAL, LL. B. postea S. T. D. olim novi collegij in academia OXON. Socius, Domini *Pagett*, Baronis de *Beauesert* capellanus domesticus, prebendæ de *Eccleshall* in eccliâ *Litchfeldensi* prebendarius 15 Aug. 1604, et ejusdem eccliæ. canonicus residentiarius, rector ecclie. *Brancastrensis*, inductus fuit in realem et corporalem possessionem eccliæ. de *Bircham Magna*, nonis Junij A°. a partu Virginis 1608.

At my first entrance I found upon the parsonage nothing but a bare platt, without any one building upon it, open to the high-way and church-yard, and round about, all being but two months before, burnt down by my predecessor *Alexander Rawlyns*, which after I walled round, I built in this sumptuous manner it now stands,

(Quod ð plus uno maneat
perenne seculo.)

at the expence of 500*l.* though a married man. My successors! preserve well, what I have left unto you, upon pain of God's curse and mine, and be thankfull to God that I came here before you.

Rectoria ad prætereuntes.

In miserâ jacui RAVLYNO abeunte Favillâ,

Sumptibus HASSALLI, sic reparata fui.

Hassallus ad posteros.

Parva Domus, sed Magna satis, non Magna Petenti.

Accipiet Cineres, et Minor Urna, meos.

⁴ Atlas, p. 399.

⁵ The Atlas, Wood, &c. say, of *Teddington* in *Bedfordshire*, but his own inscription confirms me in my account.

⁶ Walker, part ii. p. 226.

under a black marble in the anti-choir, at the back of the *dean's* stall, with this inscription.

Memoriæ Sacrum,
Reverendi admodum viri *Johannis Crofts*,
Ex amplissimâ in Agro *Suffolciensi* Familiâ oriundi,
Sacrae Theologiæ Professoris, et Regibus CAROLO *Martyri*,
Et Filio, Patris verè Hæredi, a Sacris, & Religione
Cum Principe & Patria è Postliminio reduce,
In hujusce Ecclesiæ DECANATUM evecti:
Nec minus coluit piissimus Filius, cum inter
Utriusque Fortunæ vicissitudines non minus strenuè
Quàm Modestè se gessisset; Morbo gravi & Diuturno
Conflictatus (Rarum Christianæ Patientiæ & Pietatis
Exemplum) Sexagenario paulò Minor,
Victus succubuit. 27 *Julij* 1670.⁷

14. HERBERT ASTLEY, son of *Herbert Astley* of *Plimouth* in *Devonshire*, was a great lover and constant attendant of King *Charles I.* after whose martyrdom, he travelled into *France, Italy, and Turkey*, whence he returned soon after the Restoration, and on *Jan. 22, 1662*, was installed into the 3d prebend in this church, as a reward for his former loyalty; which accident happened well for him, for Sir *Jacob* and Sir *Isaac Astley*, acknowledged him to be their kinsman, preferred him to the rectory of *Folsham* in *Norfolk*, and procured him that of *Thimblethorp* also; afterwards marrying *Barbara*, daughter and heir-ess of *John Hobart* of *Waybread* in *Suffolk*, Esq. only son of Sir *John Hobart* of *Hales*, he was by the *Hobarts* interest, promoted to this DEANERY, being installed *Sept. 2, 1670*.

It appears, that at the Restoration, he had the King's letter to the University of *Oxford*, dated *Sept. 20, 1670*, and read in a full congregation in *Oct.* following, to be D. D. when he pleased; but he never completed that degree; being created doctor of *laws* of the University of *Cambridge* soon after.⁸

He continued here to his death, in *June 1681*, and was then buried in the nave of the cathedral, by the south side of the tomb of Sir *James Hobart* attorney general, and by him was his wife interred;⁹ the inscription on the black marble which laid over his grave, gives him his deserved character, for he was a generous, publick-minded, and most civil man.

⁷ This gravestone is lately removed from the *Dean's* grave, and laid between the 5th and 6th pillars on the north side of the nave; but the place of his burial is fixed in the Plan, at N°. 27, on it the arms of the deanery impale

CROFTS, or, three bulls-heads cooped
sab. a crescent in chief for difference.

⁸ A. O. vol. ii. p. 814.

⁹ His stone was lately removed, when the nave was new paved, as were all the gravestones in the nave, and is now placed between the 10th and 11th north pillars, but N°. 32, in the Plan fixes the place where it laid before.

RELIQUIÆ

Herberti Astley, Legum Doctoris,
 Obsequentissimi, dum vixit Ecclesiæ Filij
 Fidelissimi Regis CAROLI Subditi;
 Quem inter arma & infelices belli strepitus
 Ad Aras usque secutus,
 Sanguineæ licet natalis suæ terræ pertæsus
 Parricidium & Anarchiam fugiens,
 Inter Exteros Turcas, Barbaros Infideles
 Decennalis Exul.

Tandem per *Carolum* secundum [in Paterna Regna
 Stupendâ Dei providentiâ restitutum]
 DECANUS hujus Ecclesiæ præfectus est,
 Qua Provinciâ per decennium feliciter gestâ
 Æternam migravit requiem
 Octavo die *Junij* Anno Ætatis suæ LXIII.
 Salutis MDCLXXXI.

Cui Moysis, si post illum ulli quadrat Elogium, Mansuetus,
 Erat valde præ omnibus hominibus qui erant super
 Faciem terræ --- Numer. 12. --- 3.

On the north side of the door entering into the anti-choir is a mural monument, erected to the memory of his wife, with the arms of ASTLEY, in a bordure ingrailed, and a crescent for difference, impaling

HOBART, a cut of which is extant in the *Repertorium*, at p. 41, inscribed to *Hobart Astley* of *Weybread* in *Suffolk*, Esq. with this inscription,

M. S.

Barbara Uxor Herberti Astley
 Hujus Ecclesie quondam Decani,
 Quo munere fungendo,
 Cum eximia Pietate, & Prudentia,
 Singularem conjunxit Humanitatem,
 De quo si quis amplius sciscitaverit
 Adjacens consulat Epitaphium,
 Fæmina munificentissima,
 Illustri familia oriunda,
 Filia et Hæres Johannis Hobarti
 De Waybread in Com. Suff. Armigeri;
 Frontem hujusce Ecclesiæ Occidentalem,
 Non Magis Temporis, Quam Hominum
 Injuria Deformatam
 Restauravit & decoravit.
 Per decennium superstes Marito
 Filium unicum Impuberem & intestabilem
 Relinquens
 Testamento supplevit
 Præmaturæ mortis Provisione
 Hoc Monumentum, Marito, Sibi, & Liberis
 Testamento condendum voluit.
 Obijt 20 Martij Anno Dom. 1692.
 Ætatis suæ 54.

By them were buried their children with the following inscriptions;¹

*Elizabetha Astley, Filia Herberti Astley (hujus Ecclesiæ Decani)
& Barbaræ Uxoris ejus, obiit primo die Augusti Anno Domini
MDCLXXIII.*

*Isaac Astley, Filius Herberti Astley hujus Ecclesiæ Decani, et
Barbaræ Uxoris ejus, obiit 27 die Novembris, A°. Dni. 1676.*

*Herbertus Astley, Filius Herberti Astley, hujus Ecclesiæ Decani,
& Barbaræ Uxoris ejus, obiit 25° die Aprilis, Anno Dni. 1680.*

15. JOHN SHARP, D. D. was educated at *Christ's college* in *Cambridge*, and being a person of real merit, had the good fortune to pass through all the valuable preferments of the church, till at last he came to be head of it in one province; for being chaplain to *Heneage Lord Finch*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, he was made Archdeacon of *Berks*, A°. 1672. And on *April 23, 1675*, the King gave him the rectory of *St. Bartholomew Exchange*, where he staid but a short time, for his Majesty presented him to the rectory of *St. Giles in the Fields*, to which he was instituted *Jan. 3*, the same year, having been also installed into the third prebend in the church of *Norwich*, on the 26th of *March* before, and on the 8th of *June 1681*, he was installed DEAN here.²

Upon the removal of *Dr. John Tillotson* from the deanery of *Canterbury*, to that of *St. Paul's*, he was made dean there in *Nov. 1689*, and was consecrated to the archbishoprick of *York*, *July, 5, 1691*.

16. HENRY FAIRFAX, D. D. son of *Charles Fairfax* of *Meston* in *Yorkshire*, third son of *Thomas Lord Fairfax*,³ had this deauery conferred upon him by King *William III.* on account of his sufferings in the reign of King *James II.* when in the business of electing a master of *Magdalen college*, whereof he was then a senior fellow, in the room of their president, *Dr. Clerk*, deceased; he behaved himself with great resolution against the King's mandate, to receive one *Mr. Farmer* of *Trinity college* in *Cambridge*, for their president: for when the society were summoned to *Whitehall*, to give their reasons to the commissioners for ecclesiastical causes, why they would not accept *Mr. Farmer* for their president, and *Dr. Aldworth* for vice-president, and the other fellows with him pleaded, that they were governed by local statutes, confirmed by several Kings of *England*, by which they were sworn to admit none, president of their college, but one of their own fellows, or those of *New-college*, &c. *Dr. Fairfax* pleaded singly, that the matter then before the commissioners did not lie in that court; to which the Lord Chancellor *Jeffreys* answered, he was a doctor of divinity, and not of law; whereupon the doctor desired to see the commission he sat by; which angered the Chancellor so much, that he asked him what commission he had to be so impudent in court, and told him, that he ought to be kept in a dark room, and not suffered to be without a guardian.

¹ The stone is placed now between the 9th and 10th north pillars, at the east end of the Attorney-general's monument.

² See his arms p. 471.

³ He was a twin, and his brother, Captain *John Fairfax*, was so very like him, they could scarce be distinguished. *Thoresby's Hist. of Leeds*, p. 610.

Mr. *Farmer* being at length set aside, and Dr. *Parker* pitched upon by King *James II.* to be established president of *Magdalen* college, a second mandate was sent down to the fellows to receive him, and accept him as their legal president; but they in the mean time had chosen Dr. *Hough*, according to the statutes of the college, and resolutely refused to accept of the Bishop; whereupon Dr. *Cartwright* Bishop of *Chester*, Sir *Rob. Wright*, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Sir *Thomas Jenner*, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, being appointed for that purpose commissioners, were sent down to *Oxford*, who calling Dr. *Hough* and the fellows before them, warned the Doctor not to act as president of the college, and having admonished the fellows, and all the rest of the society, not to submit to his authority, struck his name out of the *Buttery-Book*, and installed the Bishop of *Oxford* president, and then put this question to the fellows, whether they would submit to the Bishop of *Oxford*, as their president by them installed, and set over them by the King's mandate. Dr. *Fairfax* answered in the first place, that he neither could nor would obey the Bishop of *Oxford*; and being again asked whether he submitted to the authority of the court, he denied it, as he had done before at *Whitehall*. Hereupon the commissioners declared his fellowship void, and commanded him to depart quietly from the college within fourteen days. Then the rest of the fellows were asked the same question, and they answered to the same effect, and were all of them (being 26 in number) condemned to be deprived and expelled. Dr. *Fairfax* being in both places the most remarkable sufferer, was rewarded with this *deanery*, for his resolution and constancy, soon after the Revolution, being installed on St. *Andrew's* day, 1689, and enjoyed it above 20 years, dying in 1702.

He was buried in the cathedral, near the north-east part of the 6th south pillar, and a stone was laid over him, which is now removed, and placed between the 5th and 6th pillars, having on it the deanery arms, impaling *Fairfax*, and this,

Hic depositæ sunt Exuvie
HENRICI FAIRFAX S. T. P.
Hujus Ecclesiæ (nuper) Decani
Obijt decimo⁴ die Maij A^o. Dni. MDCCII.

And on the east side of the 6th pillar, fronting Dr. *Spencer's* tomb, there is a very curious monument of white marble, the lower part consisteth of two trusses, between as many cartouches, (or scrolls,) and between them his *arms*, *crest*, and *mantle*, viz.

FAIRFAX, arg three bars gemels gul. over all a lion rampant sab. CREST, a lion passant gardant sab. supported on the wings of a *cherubim*; above these is a cornish or ledge, on which the table is placed, in a frame of carved work, adorned with two columns and entablature of the *Corinthian* order, between two pedestals of books, on each of which stands a lamp, and on the middle of the upper cornish, is a shield with the *deanery* arms, and thereon an urn, enriched with a festoon of flowers, and these between two *Cupids* sitting in a mourning posture, that on the north side pointing to his grave: on the table is this inscription,

⁴ His monument says *VICESIMO*.

Hic jacet
 HENRICUS FAIRFAX S. T. P.
 apud Eboracenses Natus,
 Familiâ Antiquâ perinde ac nobili
 FAIRFAX illius Nasebiani Nepos,
 Si Spectes res gestas, Magni ; si Consilium Pij,
 Academiam Oxoniensem,
 Cui hic pepercit, benignus Hostis,
 Propugnabit ille Fautor acerrimus,
 Maluit nempe *Magdalenensis* Socius,
 A Collegio decedere, quàm Fide,
 Ab obstinatâ Religionis Defensione,
 Illum nec Minæ Regis dimoverunt, nec illecebræ,
 Frangi non potuit, flecti noluit,
 Judices enim iniquissimos
 Quibus non obsequi alijs in Gloriam cessit,
 Ipse ausus est, et Lacessere,
 Terrens Magis, quàm metuens.
 Tandem,
 In hujus Ecclesiæ *Decanatum* assumptus,
 Periculi quod ultro subierat,
 Mercedem invitatus tulit,
 Ubi facundiâ pariter simplex et moribus,
 Prudens æquè ac Liberalis,
 Severus juxta ac Benevolus,
 Quâ Virtute Universam defendit Ecclesiam,
 Ornavit suam.
 Obijt die vicesimo Maij Anno Dom: MDCCII.
 Etatis suæ LXVIII.⁵
 THOMAS FAIRFAX Hæres ac Nepos,
 Hoc Monumentum gratus Mærensq; posuit.

The 5th and 6th lines justly gave offence to Bishop *Moore*, and the *chapter*, who holding a meeting about it, ordered the words *Nasebiani* and *Pij* to be erased, as they remain to this day. The whole was proposed to be altered, and the designed inscription is printed in the *Repertorium*, at p. 72, but as it was not done, it is nothing to my purpose, otherwise than to observe, that he gave a large parcel of MSS. to the Public Library at *Oxford*, as that informs us.

17. HUMPHREY PRIDEAUX, third son of *Edmund Prideaux* of *Padstow* in *Cornwall*, was brought up at *Westminster* school, and thence went to *Christ Church* in *Oxford*, where he took his bachelor of arts degree, *June* 22, 1672; and his master's *April* 29, 1675; while he was student here, he published a book intitled *Marmora Oxoniensia*, containing in it, an account of the *Marmora Arundeliana*, or *marbles* given to the University of *Oxford*, by the Earl of *Arundel*, with the inscriptions upon them.⁶

⁵ The Dean died unmarried.

⁶ This book contained in it all *Selden's* book, of *Marmora Arundelliana cum aliquot Inscriptionibus veteris Latij*; which he printed at *London* in 90. A°.

1628: and also *Thomas Lydyat's* *Marmoreum Chronicon Arundelianum, cum Notis*. Wood, A. O. vol. ii. p. 47, 103.

In 1681, *August 15*, he was installed into the third prebend in this church; and the year following on the 15th *Nov.* became bachelor of divinity afterwards was vicar of *Trowse*, and in 1686, being created doctor of divinity, *June 8*, was instituted to the rectory of *Saham-Tony* in *Norfolk*; and on the 21st *Dec.* 1688, was collated to the archdeaconry of *Suffolk*.

He resigned *Saham-Tony* in 1694, and on the 8th of *June*, 1702, was installed into the *deanery* of *Norwich*, procured him by the interest of the Earl of *Nottingham*, as his prebend was, by the interest of the Earl's father while he was Lord Chancellor, "the calamitous distemper of the stone, and the unfortunate management he fell under, after being cut for it, (to use his own words,⁷) having driven him out of the pulpit, and wholly disabled him from that duty of his profession, that he might not be altogether useless, made him set about that learned and inestimable work of his, *the Connection of the Old and New Testament*, connected in the history of the *Jews*, and neighbouring nations, from the declension of the Kingdoms of *Israel* and *Judah*, to the time of *Christ*; the first volume of which he finished in 1715, and dedicated it to the Right Honourable *Daniel* Earl of *Nottingham*, President of his Majesty's honourable privy council; as he did also his second volume, which was finished at *Norwich Jan. 1*, 1717; the character of which work is sufficiently known, by the numerous editions it hath passed through, and by the various translations it hath suffered, there being few modern languages of any note, but what this work may be read in. Having published many other things of less note, though of great use, he continued a constant collector and observer on many learned points, to his death, which happened in his deanery *Nov. 1*, 1724; he was buried in the cathedral in the nave, and his stone is now laid between the 6th and 7th north pillars, it being removed from covering his grave, which is about six feet on the south side of the stone, as it now lies; the crest is a demi-*Saracen* proper, with his turban turned up *erm.* and the arms of the deanery impales

PRIDEAUX, *arg.* a chevron *sab.* in chief a label of three *gul.*

With this inscription, of his own composing,

M. S.

Sub hoc marmore depositæ sunt mortales Exuviae

HUMPHRIDI PRIDEAUX S. T. P.

Nascebatur *Padstovia* in Agro *Cornubiensi*

Tertio Die Maij Anno Dni. MDCXLVIII^o.

EDMUNDI PRIDEAUX de *Padstovia* Armigeri,

Filius natû Tertius,

Bonis Literis a pijs Parentibus dicatus, in Scholâ

Regiâ *Westmonasterij* studiorum Tyrocinium posuit,

Quæ postea in *Æde Christi, OXONIÆ*, ulterius prævexit;

Indè in hac Ecclesiâ promotus,

I^o in *Præbendarium* XV^o die Augusti Anno Dni:

MDCLXXXI^o.

⁷ In the preface to his *Connection*.

II°. In Archidiaconum Archidiaconatûs *Suffolciæ*

XXI° die Decembris Anno Dni.

MDCLXXXVIII°. et

III°. Demum in DECANUM VIII°. die Junij An°. Dni:

MDCCII°.

Installatus fuit.

Obijt infra Septum hujus Ecclesiæ primo

Die Novembris An° Dni:

MDCCXXIV°.

18. THOMAS COLE, D. D. a *Shropshire* man, rector of *East*, or *Rainham St. Mary*, and of *West*, or *Rainham St. Margaret*, in *Norfolk*, was by the interest of the Lord *Townsend*, his patron, appointed DEAN by the King, and was installed in *May* 1724, and continued dean till *Febr.* 1730, when he died unmarried, at his deanery, and was interred in the chancel of his parish church of *East-Rainham*, being succeeded in the deanery by

19. ROBERT BUTTS, D. D, for whom see p. 596, on whose nomination to the bishoprick,

20. JOHN BARON, A. M. rector of the *Saxlinghams* in *Norfolk*, succeeded in 1733, and was the same year made D. D. by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, being then Archdeacon of *Norfolk*, which archdeaconry he resigned not long after. He died at his rectory-house of *Saxlingham*, *July* 11, 1739, and is interred at *Saxlingham* aforesaid.

21. THOMAS BULLOCK, D. D. the present [1743] dean, as I am informed, is a *Herefordshire* man, was of *Brazen-Nose* college in *Oxford*, became chaplain and secretrary to Bishop *Leng*, and was by him preferred to the rectory of *Ashby cum Oby*, afterwards to that of *North-Creke*, which he now holds, and lastly by his Majesty, to this DEANERY, in 1739.

Since his installation, he hath much promoted what was long wanted, the repair and decoration of the cathedral church, which before, was not only in a nasty, but ruinous condition; the whole inside being, at the expense of the dean and chapter, washed all over; all the windows cleaned and mended, the nave and isles new paved; the stone work within, and great part of that of the tower without, well repaired: by which means, it appears in that decent manner we now [1743] see it.

I can only add, that he hath published a volume of excellent sermons, viz.

“The Reasoning of *Christ* and his *Apostles*, in their Defence of “*Christianity*, considered, in 7 Sermons, preached at *Hackney* in “*Middlesex*, in 1724.” By *Thomas Bullock*, A. M. and chaplain to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of *Norwich*. The second edition printed for *R. Knaplock*, *London*, 1736

VICARS-GENERAL, OFFICIALS PRINCIPALS, OR
CHANCELLORS,

From their first institution, were always removeable at the Bishop's pleasure, and were sometimes called the *Vicars-General of the Bishop in spirituals and in temporals*, sometimes one was in *spirituals*, and another in *temporals* only, but in all cases, their patent died with the Bishop, and the *vicars-general in spirituals* till the Reformation, were always in orders, but then the office of *chancellor*, including the whole, since that time, the Bishop's patent, confirmed by the *dean* and *chapter*, is good during the life of such person to whom the patent is made, and whether in orders or not, such *chancellor* hath full power in all things as the *vicars-general in spirituals and temporals*, formerly had.

William, cancellarius, or chancellor to Bishop *Everard*.

Turkill, chaplain to Bishop *Everard*.

1171, Master *Roger*; he is called also *Scriptor Episcopi*.

1185, *Roger de Dunelmo*, chancellor or secretary to *John de Gray*.

1200, *Adam de Walpole*, afterwards archdeacon of *Suffolk*.

1204, *Jeffry de Derham*, late archdeacon of *Suffolk*.

1209, *Ralf de Warham*. See p. 601.

1218, *Alan de Beccles*, archdeacon of *Sudbury*.

1232, *Rob. de Bilney*, archdeacon of *Norfolk*, and chaplain to Bishop *Blundeville*, died in 1237.

1237, *William de Clare*.

1257, *Hervy de Fakenham*, clerk.

1262, *John de Alveschirche*, archdeacon of *Suffolk*.

1278, *Henry Hargrave*, clerk, *John de Feriby*. (*Hist. Norfolk*, vol. ii. p. 392.)

1291, *John Feriby*, alone.

1305, *Nic. de Whitechurch*, priest.

1310, *Hamon de Gatele*, priest.

1311, Sir *Ralf de Palegrave*, chaplain to the Bishop, and rector of *Bodney*, which he exchanged for *Sudbourne cum Orford*.

1316, *Tho. Foxtone*, LL. D. rector of *Hintlesham*, afterwards of *Thornodon* in *Suffolk*.

1322, *John de Brecham* or *Bircham*, priest.

1324, *Robert de Langele* or *Langley*, prior of *Norwich*; (see p. 602;) and *Rob. de Houtone*.

1325, Sir *Ric. Ayremine*, rector of *Elvelay* in *York* diocese; (see p. 503.)

1326, Sir *Adam de Ayremine*, the Bishop's brother, afterwards archdeacon of *Norfolk*, rector of *Geyregrave* in *York* diocese, and *John Skyren*, rector of *Rollesby*, joint officials, vicars-general, and chancellors; (see p. 503.)

1328, *Firmin de Lavenham*, rector of *Cressingham-Magna*, and afterwards archdeacon of *Sudbury*.

1330, Master *Tho. de Foxtone* aforesaid, now chancellor of the University of *Cambridge*; (see *Fuller's Hist. of Cambridge*, fo. 38.)

1335, Sir *Robert de Usflet*, archdeacon of *Norfolk*.

1337, *Will. de Claxtone* prior of *Norwich*, (see p. 602,) and and *John Fenton*, LL. D. archdeacon of *Suffolk*.

- 1344, *Hamon Belers*, LL. D. canon of *Lincoln*.
 1348, Master *William de Lyng*, and *Tho. de Methelwold*.
 1350, *Simon Bozoun*, prior of *Norwich*, *Richard de Lyng*, archdeacon of *Norwich*, and *Tho. de Methelwold*, archdeacon of *Sudbury*.
 1351, *Ric. de Lyng*, D. D. archdeacon of *Sudbury*, then of *Suffolk*, and now of *Norwich*; *Walter de Elveden*, LL. D. chanter or precentor of *Hereford*, archdeacon of *Sudbury* and rector of *Snitterton All-Saints*. (Hist. Norf. vol. i. p. 421.)
 1352, *Laurence de Leek*, prior of *Norwich*, (see p. 603,) and *Rich. de Lyng* aforesaid.
 1354, *Ric. de Lyng*, and *Walter de Elveden* again.
 1355, *Laurence de Leek*, prior, and *Walter de Elveden*.
 1359, *Nic. de Hoo*, prior of *Norwich*, (see p. 603,) and *John de Carleton*, LL. D. afterwards archdeacon of *Suffolk*.
 1361, Sir *William de Swynflet*, rector of *Blickling*, and archdeacon of *Norwich*, and some time rector of *Elsing*, was joined to the two former.
 1370, *Nic. de Hoo*, prior, *Will. de Swynflet*, and Master *John Young*, rector of *Bynbroke* in *Lincoln* diocese.
 1371, *Nicholas*, prior of *Norwich*, *William*, rector of *Salle*, and Master *John de Derlington*.
 1372, The PRIOR of *Norwich*, *John Derlington*, doctor of decrees, master of *St. Giles's* hospital in *Norwich*, rector of *Hingham*, and afterwards archdeacon of *NORWICH*. (Hist. Norfolk, vol. ii. p. 424.)
 1377, Master *Tho. de Lexam*, doctor of decrees, and canon of *Hereford*; chancellor and commissary general to the Bishop. (Lib. Institut. fo. 52, b.)
 1378, *Nic.* prior of *NORWICH*, and Sir *John Broun*, dean of *Chapel-field* college.
 1383, Master *John Derlington*, *John Clervaus* archdeacon of *Suffolk*, and dean of *Chapel-field* college, and *Stephen Gilbert* of *Holt*, otherwise called *Stephen Holt*, rector of *Bernham-Broom* and *Oxburgh*, in *Norfolk*.
 1396, *Will. Carleton*, LL. D.
 1397, *Nic. Stoket*, clerk.
 1399, JOHN Bishop of *Smirna*, (see p. 525,) *John Derlington*, and Dr. *Will. Carleton* aforesaid.
 1413, *William de Westacre*, archdeacon of *Norwich*, licentiate in the decrees.
 1414, Master *John Hody*, priest.
 1416, Master *Will. Westacre*, and *James de Walsingham*, inceptor in laws, rector of *Thirsford* in *Norfolk*.
 1419, *William Sponne*, archdeacon of *NORFOLK*.
 1420, Master *Willam Bernham*, bachelor in the decrees, some time rector of *St. Mary* in the *Marsh*, after, of *Blofield*, and some time vicar of *St. Stephen's*. (See *Fox*, fo. 659, 60, 1, 5, 6.)
 1435, *John Saresson*, alias *Wygenhale*, doctor in the decrees, rector of *Yaxham* and *Oxburgh*, in *Norfolk*, archdeacon of *Sudbury*, and dean of *Chapel-field* college.
 1471, *William de Pykenham*, LL. D. archdeacon of *Suffolk*, and dean of the college of *Stoke Clare* in *Suffolk*.
 472, *John Selot*, doctor in the decrees, rector of *Rollesby* in *Norfolk*,

- and of *Rougham* in *Suffolk*, master of *Beck* hospital in *Billingford* in *Norfolk*, and of *St. Giles's* hospital in *Norwich*, and archdeacon of *Sudbury*.
- 1482, *Nic. Goldwell*, rector of *Worlingworth* in *Suffolk*, archdeacon of *Sudbury*, and afterward of *Norwich*.
- 1485, *John Smith*, LL. D. master of *St. Giles's* hospital.
- 1491, *Tho. Shenkwyn*, LL. D. archdeacon of *Sudbury*.
- 1499, *Rob. Honywood*, LL. D. archdeacon of *Norwich*.
- 1500, *Ambrose Eade*, doctor in the decrees, rector of *Caston* by *Stow*, of *Oxburgh*, and master of *Thompson* college. (*Hist. Norfolk*, vol. i. p. 282, 368.)
- 1501, *Thomas Hare*, LL. D. rector of *Heydon*, *Great-Massingham*, *Grimston*, and *Walsokne* in *Norfolk*.
- 1520, *Nic. Carr*, LL. D. rector of *Rollesby* in *Norfolk*, of *Stirton* and *Helmingham* in *Suffolk*, and dean of *Chapel-field* college. (See *Fox*, 1012, 14.)
- 1530, *Thomas Pelles*, LL. D. a bloody persecutor, prebendary in *Chapel-field* college, and rector of *Hitcham* in *Suffolk*.
- 1537, *Miles Spencer*, LL. D. rector of *Hevingham* and *Redenhall* in *Norfolk*, vicar of *Soham* in *Cambridgeshire*, archdeacon of *Sudbury*; and the last dean of *Chapel-field* college, the revenues of which he not only alienated, but swallowed up, himself obtaining a grant of it; and many other things; as an annuity of 4*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* from the priory, &c. He lived to the age of 90 years, for there is a picture of him now extant, drawn when he was so old;⁸ and dying single, was buried in the cathedral, between the 6th and 7th south pillars, and over his grave is an altar tomb, covered with a sort of touch-stone, which is robbed of its brasses, and much split, but was formerly taken notice of, because people used to try their money upon it, and the chapter demanded certain rents to be paid on it.⁹
- 1550, *Miles Spencer* and *John Fuller*, LL. D. vicar of *Swaffham*, rector of *East-Derham* and *N. Creke*.
- 1554, *Miles Spencer*, and *Michael Dunning* or *Downing*, the furious persecutor, archdeacon of *Bedford*, rector of *Gissing*, and *N. Tuddenham*, in *Norfolk*; ¹ whose sudden death is mentioned by *Fuller*, among those upon whom God manifested much justice, in their woeful ends.²
- 1561, *Miles Spencer*, and *Thomas Brooke*, B. D. rector of *Blofield* and *South-Walsham*. (See *Fox*, 2047.)
- 1562, *Miles Spencer* and *Edw. Gascoign*, LL. D.
- 1566, *Stephen Nevinson*, LL. D. prebendary of *Canterbury*.
- 1569, *Miles Spencer*, and *William Maysters*, LL. D.; he lies buried in the nave of the cathedral, against the north side of the 9th south pillar; his stone, which is now removed, showed that *Gul. Maister*, LL. D. Curiaë consistor. epatûs: *Norwicen.* officialis principalis. Ob. 2 Feb. 1589. (*Repertor.* p. 5. See also *Wood*, A. O. vol. i. p. 718.)

⁸ *Hist. Norf.* vol. ii. p. 383.⁹ *Repert.* p. 2.¹ *Hist. Norf.* vol. i. p. 163, ii. p. 140.*Fuller's Church Hist.* pt. II. fo. 24.

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Heyl. Ref. Pt. I. 56. Pt. II. 56. *Fox*, 2036.² *Fuller Church Hist.* Cent. XIV. Lib. 8. fo. 23. See *Fox*, 2099.

4 M

- 1575, *John Beacon*, A. M. fellow of *St. John's* college in *Cambridge*, afterwards proctor and orator of that University, was made prebendary of the 3d prebend in the church of *Norwich*, in 1574. *Wood*, A. O. vol. i. p. 726, calls him *Thomas*.)
- 1578, *Geo. Gardiner*, D. D. (See p. 620.)
- 1579, *Will. Maister* or *Maysters* aforesaid.
- 1588, *Robert Redmayne*, LL. D. (see p. 561,) who though he always spelled his name thus, was of the same family with Bishop *Redman*, of that branch of it which first settled in *Cumberland*, and then in *Lancashire*, for on his mural monument against the north isle wall of *Hitcham* church in *Norfolk*, the arms of
- REDMAN, or *Redmayne*, of *Cumberland* in *Lancashire*, viz. gul. three cushions lozengé erm. tasselled or, quarter, 1. a lion rampant or. 2. az. a fess between three martlets arg. and this MOTTO, alluding to the field of his arms, viz. SINE SANGUINE NULLA TROPHAEA.

The inscription is this,

Hic positæ sunt Exuviae, venerabilis viri *Roberti Redmayne*,
LL. D^{ris}. cujus Dignitatem et Præstantiam testantur
Copiosè, ager *Lancastriensis*, Academia *Cantabrigiensis*, Civitas
Nordovicensis, Comitatus *Norfolciensis*, totusque ferè hic alter Orbis
Anglia, Quinque Episcoporum *Nordovicensium* per 37 annos et ultrà,
Cum summâ nominis sui amplitudine, *Cancellarius* stetit dignissimus; nulli sui Ordinis fuit secundus, omnium Ornamentum; Qua Prudentiam, qua Pietatem, Eruditionis omnimodæ varietatem, vitæ Integritatem, et in omni re gerendâ mirandam dexteritatem, vir fuit spectatissimus, sed mortalis erat, Tumulus Mortalia condit,
Spiritus in CHRISTI vivit, agit que Sinu.
Excessit vita 5 Augusti 1625, Ætatis suæ 74:
Obijt in Itinere, viator,
Vivit in Cælo Comprensor.

Dorothea eIVs VXor pletatls gratla hoC el ponebat Mærens.

On a flat stone under it, is his effigies in his doctor's habit, but the arms and inscription are torn off.

On another flat stone. *Eustachius R* ----- Sepultus -- die Junij
--- Ætatis suæ 77.

And on another flat marble,

Dorothy Redmayne Widow, sometime Wife of *John Rolf* of *Hecham*, Gent: afterwards Wife of Dr. *Redmayne* Chancellor of *Norwich*, after whose death, she lived a Widow 20 Years, and died the 26 of Oct: 1645, in the 80th Year of her age, and is buried at the feet of her 2d Husband.

In their Lives they were lovely, & in their Deaths they were not divided. 2 Sam. i. 23.

1625, *Clement Corbet*, LL. D.

1661, *John Mills*, LL. B. created doctor of laws at *Oxford*, Jan. 5,

1648. He was one of the visitors, and *canon* of *Christ-church*, and had been lately judge advocate of the Parliament army; but in 1651, denying the oath called *the engagement*, he was turned out; and on *March* 13, 1659, was restored to his *canonry* by the *rump* parliament, with the secluded members added to them; but on his Majesty's Restoration, was forced to leave it again; but by the favour of Bishop *Reynolds*, became *chancellor* here, and died in or near *Doctors Commons* in *London*, about 1676, having resigned his chancellorship before his death.

1673, *Robert Pepper* A. M. of *Christ's* college in *Cambridge*, junior proctor of that University, in 1663, incorporated into the University of *Oxford* the same year; afterwards doctor of *laws*, died *Nov.* 5, 1700, and is buried in the choir on the north side of the 16th south pillar, against which, there is a monument of black and white marble, erected with the crest and arms of

PEPPER, viz. *arg.* two bars *gul.* on a canton *az.* a cinquefoil
or. CREST, a lion's head erased or, impaling

DEWE or DEAW, *erm.* three griffins heads erased or.

A cut of which monument, inscribed to *John Moore*, Esq. late principal register of *Norwich*, is in the *Repertorium* at p. 51, with this inscription,

M. S.

Hic in Christo dormit

ROBERTUS PEPPER LL Doctor

E stirpe CUTHBERTI PEPPER

Equitis Aurati, de Aulâ FARINGTON

In Comitatu DUNELMENSIS

Et è Familiâ WIDDRINGTONORUM

Admodum Illustri

Oriundus.

Annos circiter triginta

Episcoporum Norwicensium

Vicarij in Spiritualibus Generalis,

Magnâ cum Laude functus est munere.

Duas Uxores Duxit,

Alteram MARIAM,

Filiam GULIELMI BROOKE, Mercatores honesti,

Alteram ELEONORAM, Filiam *Lumlei Deaw*

De *Bishops-Upton*, in Agro *Herefordiensi*, Armigeri,

Familiæ perantiquæ;

Quæ, compluribus Annis, cum Marito feliciter transactis

Pietatis Ergo conjugalibus, fecit hoc Monumentum,

At perennius multo condidere,

Animi Probitas, Eleemosynæ,

Pietas, ac Prudentia singularis.

Obijt V. die *Novembris* An^o. Dni MDCC.

Ætatis suæ LXIII.

In the south isle, on the back side of the said pillar, is a stone thus inscribed,

To the Pious Memory of MARY PEPPER, the loving and beloved Wife of ROB. PEPPER, Dr. of Laws, and *Chancellor* of this Diocese, one of the Daughters of *Will. Brooke*, of the City of *Norwich* merchant, who had Issue, two Sons and four Daughters, and departed this Life the 27th of *April*, 1676, at the four & thirtieth Year of her Age.

On another stone there.

Hic jacet *Robertus Pepper*, Filius *Roberti & Eleanora*, Uxoris *Charissimæ*, natus 24^o *Aprilis* 1683, denatus 1^o *Julij* 1684.

1700, *Thomas Tanner*, D. D. was eldest son of *Thomas Tanner*, vicar of *Market-Lavington* in *Wiltshire*, where he was born *Jan.* 25, 1673, was entered in *Queen's college Oxford*, in *Nov.* 1689, made chaplain of *All-Souls college* in *Jan.* 1694, elected fellow there *Nov.* 2, 1696;³ made chancellor of *Norwich* in *March* 1700, rector of *Thorp* by *Norwich*, *June* 1706; prebendary of *ELY*, *Sept.* 10, 1713; archdeacon of *Norfolk* in *Dec.* 1721; and in *Jan.* 1723, upon resigning his prebend of *ELY*, was made canon of *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*; prolocutor to the convocation in 1727, and Bishop of *St. Asaph* in *Jan.* 1731.

He married first, *ROSE*, daughter to Bishop *Moore*,⁴ by whom he had no issue that survived him. Secondly, *FRANCES*, daughter of *Mr. Jacob Preston*,⁵ by whom he left only one son and heir, the Rev. *Mr. Thomas Tanner*, late of *Christ-Church*, in *Oxford*, (to whom I must own myself much obliged for his encouragement given to this Work,) rector of *St. Edmund the King* in *London*, and of *Mestham* in *Surrey*, now married to *Mary Potter*, third daughter to the present Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

2d, *ELIZ. SCOTTOW* of *Thorp*, who survived him, and is now remarried to *Rob. Britiffe*, Esq. late recorder of *Norwich*.

He died at *Christ-Church*, on the 14th day of *Dec.* 1735, and was buried in the nave or middle isle, near the pulpit, for whom there is a monument fixed to one of the south pillars, near his grave, with a just and true character of this worthy prelate:

M. S.

THOMÆ TANNER, S. T. P.

Qui Natus *Lavingtoniæ* in Agro *Wiltoniensi*

In Collegium *Reginense* admissus,

Deinde Omnium *Animarum* Capellanus,

Mox Socius exoptatus est,

³ See Wood's *Ath.* edit. 1721, p. 984.

⁴ See p. 590.

⁵ She is interred in the Bishop's chapel, with the following inscription on a white marble over her grave:

S. to the Memory of Mrs *FRANCES TANNER* daughter to *Mr. JACOB PRESTON*. Citizen of *London*, and the Second Wife of *THOMAS TANNER* D. D. Chancellor of the diocese of *NORWICH*, She died *June* 11th. A. D. 1718. aged 40 Years. Here also lie the Bodies of two daughters of

the said *THOMAS* and *FRANCES TANNER*, the first, *ELIZABETH*, died *Sept.* 12th. A. D. 1715, aged 15. Days, the other was buried *Febr.* 11. 1715 16.

The iron pallisade door at the entrance of this chapel was given by Dr. Tanner, whose arms are impaled on it, 1st with *Moore*, (see p. 591.) and 2d with *PRESTON*, *cr.* on a chief *sab.* three crescents *or*; and on it, the see impales *Trimmet*.

Optimarum ibi artium Cultor,
Antiquitatis item studio ita trahebatur,
Ut in Patriæ *Fastis*, monumentisque eruendis,
Nemo illo diligenter,
Nemo in explicandis peritior haberetur;
Hinc maturè evocatus,
Ad Munus *Cellarij* Dioceseös *Nordovicensis*,
Auctus est, insuper prebenda *Eliensi*,
Academiæ denuð restitutus,
Hanc *Ædem* *Canonicus* ornaret,
A Clero interim *Prolocutor* renunciatus,
Ad Episcopatum tandem, erectus est *Asaphensem*;
Vir erat,
Ad omne Officiu summâ Fide et Diligentiâ,
Rarâ pietate,
Humanissimâ erga omnes voluntate,
Liberalitate in Egenos effusissimâ.

Obijt 14^o die *Decembris* Anno { Domini 1735.
Ætatis 62.

He bequeathed a valuable treasure of antiquities to the *Bodleian* Library, and gave many charitable legacies; among which, 100*l.* to the *Society* of Widows and Orphans of the poor Clergy.

The seal of his chancellor's office was an effigies of Justice in a sitting posture, holding a Bible in one hand, and a pair of scales in the other, and under her was the paternal coat of

TANNER, *arg.* three blackamoors heads cooped proper, filleted *gul.*
And round it,

SIGILLUM CANCELLARIATVS. DIŒCESEOS. NORWICENSIS. 1700.

In 1737, the *Society of Antiquaries at London* (of which he was a member,) published an excellent good copper plate of him, with his *Notitia Monastica*, which we hope to see soon republished, with many additions; *Boston of Bury*, &c. lying by him,

On the promotion of Dr. *Tanner* to the diocese of St. *Asaph*,

Dr. ROBERT NASH, the present *chancellor*, was appointed by Dr. *Baker*, then Bishop, to this office; and that he may long continue in it, is the earnest wish of the author, who would be guilty of the highest ingratitude, should he pass by the many encouragements received from him, without due thanks and proper acknowledgement.

He was born at *Trinity Minorities in London*, being son of Mr. *Samuel Nash*, merchant and *Lydia*, his wife, daughter of Captain *Rob. Cowley of Waltham-Stow* in the county of *Essex*; was educated at *Merchant-Taylors School*; thence admitted of *Wadham College* in *Oxford*, was elected fellow of that college, and in the year 1734, was created doctor of *laws*, having been CHANCELLOR here ever since *Jan. 27, 1731.*

His arms are,

NASH, az. on a chevron between three doves heads erased *arg.* a pellet between four cross-crosets *sab.*

ARCHDEACONS OF NORWICH.

1. 1101, *Osbert* the archdeacon.
2. 1107, *Ric. de Bella-Fago*, or *Beafo*, son of *William de Beafo* Bishop of *Thetford*, whose son, *Alan de Bella-Fago* or *Beafo*, seems to have succeeded him, but not being positive of that, do not insert him as archdeacon.
3. 1115, *Ibrardus*, chaplain to Bishop *Herbert*; he was Bishop afterwards, and was called *Eborard* or *Everard*, &c.; see p. 473.
4. 1124, *William Fitz Humphry*.
5. 1149, *Roger*.
6. 1174, *Staingrun*, *Stengrinus*, or *Tengrinus*, chaplain to Bishop *Turb*, and the year following, archdeacon of *Norfolk*.
7. 1180, *Reinerus*.
8. 1194, *Ralf de Wyken*, xiii. kal. Dec.
9. 1197, *John*, who was a witness to the foundation deed of *Shulldham* priory.
10. 1198, *Thomas*, on whose death, in
11. 1200, The see being void, the King gave this archdeaconry to *Jeffery de Burgo* or *Burgh* brother to *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*, the King's chamberlain, and after, chief justice of *England*; and in 1202, presented him to the rectory of *Burnham* in *Bucks*. And in 1219, he was chosen Bishop of *ELY*, but was set aside by the Pope, till 1225, when he was re-elected, and consecrated to that see, and died Bishop thereof in 1229.
Many have erred in making this archdeacon to be killed by order of King *John*, and the error proceeded from his name being *Jeffery*, and from his being called *Norwicensis*, or of *Norwich*; whereas it was *Jeffery* archdeacon of *Norfolk*, in the church of *Norwich*.
12. 1218, *Luke*, chaplain to the Bishop, succeeded him; he was dean of *St. Martin le Grand*, and about 1230 was elected Bishop of *Dublin* in *Ireland*.
13. 1231, *Florence*, sub-deacon, and chaplain to the Pope.
14. 1235, *John de Ferentine*, the Pope's chamberlain, on the death of Bishop *Ralf*, was declared bishop elect by the Pope, as *Simon de Elmham* was by the monks; but the King insisted that neither should be Bishop, and so he was set aside; but had divers rectories and preferments in the church.
15. 1239, *Simon de Cantelupe* a Norman, called often *Simon Norman*, chancellor, and one of the great favourites of *Henry III.* a close friend to the Pope's legates, was removed from all his preferments except this archdeaconry, in 1240.
16. 1249, *Giles de Rous*.
17. 1251, *William de Calthorp*, alias *Suffield*, brother to Bishop *Suffield* (see p. 486.)
18. 1272, *Thomas de Skerning*, brother to the Bishop; in 1296, was appointed one of the auditors of the King's court at *Westminster*,⁶ to

⁶ Magister *Tho. de Skerning* archidiaconus. Pasche. xvij. E. I. q. if not afterwards
Nor. et socij, auditores querelarum Domini Regis apud *Westm.* Termino called *Masters of the Requests*?

hear complaints against *sheriffs, escheators, or any of the King's bailiffs or ministers*

19. 1301, 4 Feb. *Will. de Knapton*, LL. D.
20. 1320, 16 Apr. *Roger de Snetesham*, rector of great *Cressingham*.
21. 1320, 8 Dec. *Will. Bateman*, LL. D. who was afterwards Bishop; see p. 506.
22. 1340, 6 Jan. *Thomas Fastolff*, of the ancient *Norfolk* family of that name, from which the famous *Sir John Fastolff* afterwards descended. In 1332, he was rector of *Stalham* in 1344, was at *Rome* with Bishop *Bateman*, (see p. 507,) where he got the prebend of *Buckden* in the church of *Lincoln*, to which he was admitted by the Pope's provision in 1345. Afterwards he had the rectories of *Redham* and *Burgh* in *Flegg*; and in 1353, was made Bishop of *St. David's*, and enjoyed that see to his death in 1361.
23. 1349, 27 Aug. *Ric. de Lyng*, D. D. chancellor of the diocese; see p. 632.
24. 1355, 9 April *Ric. de Norwico*, or *Norwich*, was presented by the King, on account of the vacancy of the see, he being then prebendary of *Mapesbury* in the church of *St. Paul* in *London*, of the same King's gift, whose chaplain he was. (*Newcourt*, vol. i. 174.)
25. 1361, 17 Oct. *Sir William de Swynstet*, some time rector of *Hingham*, and chancellor; (see p. 515;) he was prebend of *Esh* in the collegiate church of *Langeestre* in *Dunholme* diocese, and changed those preferments for this archdeaconry, in
26. 1387, 27 March, with *John Derlington*, doctor of the decrees, and chancellor. (See p. 632.)
27. 1407, 12 Nov. Master *Will. de Westacre*, rector of *Wallington*, and afterwards chancellor. (See p. 632.) He was born at *Westacre* in *Norfolk*, and was educated in the priory there, as was *Michael de Westacre*, who was presented to the vicarage of *Runhal*, by the prior of that house, in 1301. In 1416, he was trustee for the manor of *Paggrave-hall*, and dying in 1418, was buried before the altar of *St. John the Baptist and Evangelist* in the conventual church of *Westacre*, according to his own special desire.

He died at his house in *St. Edmund's* parish in *Norwich*, which he had purchased of his predecessor, Master *John Derlington*, and now gave to be sold towards paying his debts; and 20s. to repair the nave of the church of *St. Edmund* at *Fishersgate* in *Norwich*, and 40s. to the rector of that church, because he would not be buried there: 5l. for a legendary for the said church, besides a napkin and diaper towel to the altar.

He gave to *St. John's* altar at *Westacre*, his missal, a napkin, and towel, his best cup and gilt osculatory, with a silver cruet, and red vestment, for his chaplains to celebrate there for him; to the high altar at *Westacre*, his two best silver dishes; to the repair of *St. Nicholas's* chapel in *Westacre* 20s. and 20s. more to the repair of the chapel of *St. Thomas (Becket)* the martyr in *Westacre* field, and to repair the chapel of *St. Peter of Stone (Peterston)* 20s.

28. 1419, 11 April, *Sir Hen. Kays* or *Keys* was installed by *John Ferrour*, chaplain, his proctor.

In 1405, he was rector of *Crofton*, in the diocese of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, which he exchanged with *Richard Kingeston*, for

Fakenham-Market in *Norfolk*, and was also rector of *Great-Mas-singham*; in 1409, clerk of the King's Chancery, and Keeper of the *Hanaper* there.

29. 1428, *Ric Cawdrey* or *Cowdray*.
30. 1455, *John Halse*.
31. 1463, *Clement Vincent*.
32. 1468, *Lyonel Wydevil*.
33. 1474, *John Morton*, LL. D. who exchanged for the archdeaconry of *Norfolk* in
34. 1476, 20 Jan. with *Thomas Marke*, rector of *Hardwick* and *Mas-singham*.
35. 1483, *Nicholas Goldwell*, brother to Bishop *Goldwell*; for whom see p. 542, 633; he resigned in 1497.
36. 1497, 20 April, *Rob. Honywood*, LL. D. chancellor. See p. 633.
37. 1508, 14 June, *John Ednam*, D. D.
38. 1516, 15 Febr. *Will. Stillington*, doctor of decrees, on *Ednam's* death; he resigned it for *Norfolk* archdeaconry.
39. 1522, 9 April, *Thomas Larke*; he resigned in
40. 1528, 26 June, when *George Wyndham* was installed; who, in 1512, was instituted rector of *Danbury* in *Essex*; in 1529, master of *Rushworth* college; and in 1531, became precentor of *St. Paul's* in *London*, which became void with the archdeaconry at his death; in 1543, he was presented by the Duke of *Norfolk*, who had obtained a grant of the turn of the advowson of this archdeaconry.
41. 1543, 25 Nov. *Thomas Cornwalleys*, priest; rector of *Thrandeston* in *Suffolk*, brother of Sir. *John Cornwalleys*, Knt. was collated by his brother as assignee to the Bishop. He died in
42. 1557, 16 Oct. and *Ric. Underwood*, nephew to *John Underwood*, suffragan to Bishop *Nix*, (see p. 546,) domestick chaplain to Bishop *Rugg*, and rector of *South-Walsham*, was presented by *James Underwood*, who in 1543, had obtained a grant of the next turn of this archdeaconry from Bishop *Rugg*. On his death in
43. 1571, 14 March, *Tho. Roberts*, or *Roberds*, A. M. was installed. He was of *Oriel* college in *Oxford*, proctor of that University, rector of *Dickleburgh*. Had a suit with his successour *Gardiner*, for the archdeaconry, to whom he resigned for a pension for life, payable out of the archdeaconry.
44. 1573, *George Gardiner*, D. D. dean of *Norwich*, for whom see p. 620.
45. 1581, 19 Aug. *John Freake* or *Freke*, S. T. B. died Sept. 4, 1604, and is buried at *Purleigh* in *Essex*, being a near relation to the Bishop, if not brother.
46. 1604. 12 Sept. *Tho. Jeggon*, D. D. brother to Bishop *Jeggon*, was presented to *Sible-Heddingham* in *Essex*, by his brother, patron thereof, in his own right, in 1594. And by the same interest became warden of *Benedict* college in *Cambridge*, about 1603, when the Bishop resigned it; in 1605, King *James I.* gave him the rectory of *Esse* or *Ashen* in *Essex*, which he resigned in 1607; and dying possessed of all his other preferments in 1617, he was buried at *Heddingham* aforesaid, of which he was patron before his death, as well as rector, with a stone over him, with this monitory sentence,

Be at Peace among your Selves.

47. 1618, 13 *April*, *Andrew Byng*, D. D. was born at *Cambridge* about 1574, became fellow of *Peter-house*, and *Hebrew* professor in that University; in 1606, was collated to the sub-deanery of *York*; was prebend of *Southwell*, and died in the grand rebellion.
48. 1660, *William Gery*, A. M. having published a book intituled *Spiritual Gleanings*, &c. died in

49. 1668, and *John Reynolds* of *Merton* college in *Oxford*, brother and chaplain to *Bishop Reynolds*, was collated *April* 20, and was installed *May* 25: he was admitted master of arts, *July* 10, 1629, and died in

50. 1676, and *June* 8, *John Conant* succeeded; who was elected rector of *Exeter* college in *Oxford*, in 1649, being then A. M. in 1654, he was admitted D. D. in a full convocation; in 1662, refusing to subscribe to the act of conformity, he resigned his rectorship, but upon better thoughts afterwards, he conformed, and became minister of *All-Saints* in *Northampton*, where he was buried about 1694. He married a daughter of *Bishop Reynolds's*, by whose interest in 1681, he was made prebend of *Worcester*: *Wood* says he was a learned, pious, and meek divine, but hath published nothing.

51. 1694, 13 *April*, *John Jeffery*, D. D. was installed, being collated on the nomination of the Archbishop, whose option it was. He was minister of *St. Peter's* of *Mancroft*, and in 1700 published,

PROPOSALS to the Reverend Clergy of the Archdeaconry of *Norwich*, concerning the reformation of manners, and promoting the interest of true religion and virtue, together with a specimen of the assistance they may afford their parishioners for attaining religious knowledge, and exercising *Christian* devotion, 8vo.

The *Religion* of the *Bible*, or a *Summary View* of the *Holy Scriptures*.

The *Glory* of the *Lord Jesus Christ*, and the participation thereof, by all true *Christians*, a Sermon preached at the funeral of *Rich. Warren*, Gent. *Febr.* 9, 1703.

A Token for God-Children, being a short Exposition on the *Church Catechism*. 1704.

52. 1720, 21 *April*, *Will. Trimnell*, S. T. P.
53. 1721, 22 *Feb.* *Christopher Clarke*, A. M. on the resignation of *Trimnell*; he was prebend of *Ely*, rector of *Keston* and *Hayes* near *Bromley* in *Kent*, member of the incorporated society, for propagating the *Gospel* in foreign parts, and one of the governors of the new general hospital at *Bath*: he died at *Marlingford-Hall* in *Norfolk*; of which town he was lord and patron, and being a bachelor, his estate descended to *Thomas Green* of *Grays-Inn*, Esq.
52. 1742, *July* 13, the Rev. Mr. *Matthew Postlethwait*, M. A.; he was rector of *Denton*, and *Redenhall*, with the chapel of *Harleston* annexed.
53. The Rev. *John Berney*, D. D. on the Rev. Mr. *Mathew Postlethwait's* resignation, installed *Oct.* 11, 1744.

The donation of this ARCHDEACONRY is, and always was, in the Bishop of *Norwich*. It is valued in the King's Books at 7*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* and pays 7*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* ob. yearly tenths; it contains 354 parishes, divided into 12 deaneries, besides the city of *Norwich*, which constitutes a

⁷ Hist. Norf. vol. ii. p. 457.

deanery of itself, viz. *Blofield, Breccles, Brisley, Flegg, Holt, Ingworth Lyn, Sparham, Taverham, Thetford, Toftrees, and Walsingham.*

In 1350, King Edward III. granted license in mortmain for a messuage in *Norwich*, to be settled on the archdeacon of *Norwich*, and his successors, for ever; and how it came separated, I do not find; this archdeacon was always patron of the rectory of the church of *St. Matthew the Apostle*, by the *palace gates*, and constantly presented to it till 1376; and not long after, it was consolidated to the church of *St. Martin* at the *palace gates*, with which it still remains; for which reason, the *spiritual* jurisdiction of all the parishioners in the parish, which live on the side of *St. Martin's*, or *White-Friars bridge*, towards the *Market Place*, belongs to the ARCHDEACON, and is not within the exempt jurisdiction of the *dean* and *chapter*, but is the ancient parish of *St. Matthew*, belonging to the archdeacon.

ARCHDEACONS OF NORFOLK.

1. *Jeffery* the archdeacon, held *Helmingham* of Bishop *Beaupo*, in 1085, and 1090.
2. *Adam*, chaplain to Bishop *Herbert*.
3. *Baldewyn*, in 1147, he was living in 1166, for then *John de Salisbury* wrote to him, telling him, the honour he did him in knight-ing him in the city of *Sens* in *Champaign*, as he went to *Rome*, compelled him now at his return, to remember him with joy and thanks.⁸
4. *Staingrun* or *Tengrin*, 1175, some time archdeacon of *Norwich*. (See p. 638.)
5. *Walter*, 1190.
6. *Thomas*, 1195.
7. 1198, *Jeffery de Bocland*, chaplain to the Bishop, and treasurer to King *John*; he forsook his master after he was excommunicated by the *Pope*, openly declaring that it was unlawful for any persons, and especially for the clergy, to obey him in any thing;⁹ upon which he absented himself from his office, without license, but being seized by the King's officers in 1209, by the King's order he was put into a sheet of lead, by the pressure of which, and for want of sustenance, he died.¹
8. *Robert de Gloucestre*, 1209, 1219.
9. *Martin de Pateshull* was archdeacon in 1226. In 1218, he was the King's *justice itinerant*, in 1224, he resigned the church of *Dillon* in the diocese of *Hereford*, was prebendary of *Cadington* minor, and at last, dean of *St. Paul's*, in 1228; he died Nov. 14, 1229, being a person of wonderful prudence, and very skilled in the national laws, as *Newcourt* informs us, vol. i. fo. 35.
10. 1230, *Rob. de Bilney*, chancellor; see p. 216.
11. 1237, 21 May, *Simon de Steillard*,² was presented by the King, on the death of *Bilney*, the see being void by Bishop *Blumville's* death.

⁸ B. Norwicensi Archidiacono, Johannes de Sarisberia salutem. Honor cinguli militaris quo me ad Apostolorum limina properantem, tu inde rediens decorasti in urbe Senonum, me, &c. charitate et gaudio memorem esse compellit.

⁹ Hol. vol. ii. fo. 1240, many authors

have erred in this, making it to have happened to Jeffery de Burgh, archdeacon of Norwich, which could not be.

¹ Some say the King ordered a heavy cap of lead to be put on his head.

² Pat. 21 H. 3.

12. 1237, *Ralf de Blumville*, rector of *Thornham* in *Norfolk*, a near relation, if not brother to the Bishop of that name; in 1237, he had two carucates of land in *Glemham* settled on him for life, by *Stephen*, prior of *Thetford*, and the year before, on a suit brought against him for *Thornham* church, he pleaded that he held it of the gift of *Tho. de Blumville* Bishop of *Norwich*.
13. 1252, *Walter de London*, chaplain to the *Pope*.
14. 1263, *Nic. de Plumpton*, chaplain to the *Pope*, and rector of *Dene* in *Exeter* diocese.
15. 1267, *Alan de Freston*, who this year purchased the advowson of the rectory of *Corston*, of *Robert le Burser* of *London*, lord there;³ and got it to be settled by fine on *Roger de Skerning* Bishop of *Norwich*, and himself and successours, and the Bishop consolidated and appropriated it for ever, to the archdeaconry, with which it remains at this day. In 1281, he was official and commissary⁴ to *John* Archbishop of *Canterbury*.
16. 1297, *Tho. de Kerdestone*, of the ancient knightly family of the *Kerdestones* of *Kerdestone* in *Norfolk*, was this year, as archdeacon, deputed by the Bishop, to collect 3*d.* in every mark sterling, according to *Walter's* taxation, which was then levied for the *Pope's* use; he died about 1326,⁵ having resigned the archdeaconry, and was interred before the *Holy-cross* altar in the abbey church at *Langley* in *Norfolk*.
17. 1326, 2 Feb. *Adam de Ayremine*, chancellor; see p. 503.
18. 1335, 16 April, *John de Newland*, rector of *Cressingham-Magna*.
19. 1335, 15 June, *Rob. de Usflet*, chancellor; see p. 631.
20. 1359, 22 March, *Will. de Blithe*, rector of *Great Cressingham*, in 1362, he obtained license to enlarge his rectory-house at *Corston*, and to settle an acre of land on that church.⁶ He died in 1374, leaving his brothers, *John de Blithe* lord of *Corston*, *Hugh de Blithe*, and *Will. de Swynflet*, archdeacon of *Norwich*, his executors.⁷
21. 1373, 13 March, *Robert de Prees*.
22. 1374, 13 March, *John de Freton*, rector of *Great Snoring*, who in 1366, was presented by the King, to *All-Hallows-Staining* in *London*, but it had no effect. In 1370, was made prebendary of the prebend of *Ealdland* in *St. Paul's*, having been the year before instituted to *Snoring*, which he held till 1375, he was presented by the King, the see being void.
23. 1385, 15 Sept. *Rich. de Mitford* or *Medford*, priest, the Bishop's chaplain, was admitted on *Freton's* death, being presented by the King, with whom he was in so much favour, that he was for his sake imprisoned in the castle of *Bristol*, by the *Barons*, but afterwards was not only delivered, but by the *Pope's* interest preferred to the bishoprick of *Chichester* in 1389; and about five years after, was translated to *Salisbury*, where he died in 1407. Upon his first promotion, he voided this archdeaconry, and in
24. 1389, 26 Nov. *James Dardani*, an *Italian*, at the request of *Pope Boniface IX.* was by King *Richard II.* out of his especial grace and favour, (but not to be drawn into an example, it being done in

³ Hist. Norf. vol. ii. p. 471.⁴ Now called Dean of the Arches.⁵ Weever says, fo. 825, by mistake, 1270.⁶ Hist. Norf. vol. ii. p. 472.⁷ His will is in Regr. Heydon, fo. 61

- parliament with great caution,) licensed to hold this archdeaconry,⁸ he being clerk of the *apostolick* chamber, *nuncio*, and *collector* to the Pope in *England*; but claiming it afterwards by the Pope's provision, he was ousted; and in
25. 1390, 11 *April*, *John de Middleton* was collated, but was forced to resign the same year.
26. 1391, *Dardani* recovered his archdeaconry, and on the 25th of *March*, was ordained to all the *holy orders* by the Bishop of *London*, by letters demissory from the Bishop of *Norwich*, at the title of his archdeaconry.⁹
27. 1398, 20 *Nov.* *Ralf de Selby*, LL. D.
28. 1398, 28 *Jan.* *John de Middleton*, was admitted again at the King's presentation.
29. 1399, 29 *Oct.* *Tho. Longeley*.
30. 1408, 30 *Aug.* *John Macworth*.
31. 1409, *John Prophete* alias *Prosete*. He was deprived by Pope *Gregory XII*.
32. 1412, 1 *July* *Richard Derham*, D. D.; he died in 1417.
33. 1419, 21 *July*, *William Sponne*, rector of *Hevingham* and *Blofield*, which last rectory he resigned to the Bishop in his oratory at *Thorp*, conditionally, that if he was admitted to the archdeaconry, and *Corston* annexed, then *Blofield* was to be void, otherwise not.
34. 1448, 14 *Febr.* *John Halse*, D. D. on *Sponne's* death; he voided it on his promotion to the bishoprick of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, in 1459, died *Sept.* 30, 1420, and was buried in his own cathedral, being a great benefactor to *Oriel college* in *Oxford*, of which he was master. He is called by some *Hales*, and was archdeacon of *Norwich*.
35. 1459, 23 *Nov.* *Tho. Marke*, archdeacon of *Norwich*. See among them.
36. 1476, 20 *Jan.* *John Morton*, LL. D. by way of exchange with *Marke*.
37. 1478, 27 *Febr.* *Oliver Dynham*, A. M.
38. 1500, 16 *Nov.* *Christopher Ursweyk*, LL. D. on *Dynham's* death, collated by the Archbishop, the see being void.
39. 1522, 6 *April*, *Will. de Stillington* on *Ursweyk's* death, late archdeacon of *Norwich*.
40. *Thomas Winter*.
41. 1529, 1 *March*, *Stephen Gardiner*, LL. D. on *Winter's* resignation, was presented by the Duke of *Norfolk*, who had got a grant of this turn from the Bishop. I take it this was the same man who was named Bishop of *Winchester* in 1531, though he was not consecrated till 1554; for in *March* 1531, he resigned this archdeaconry; his life occurs in *Godwin*, p. 298.
42. 1531, 2 *April*, *William Newton*. He lived in the archdeacon's house at *Corston*, in 1546.
43. *Alex. Carew*, died *March* 10, 1551, and was succeeded by
44. *Mathew Carew*, who was but 21 years old when he was made archdeacon, being dispensed with by the Archbishop, if he entered into priest's orders in three years time: in 1565, being then doctor of laws, and rector of *Shencock* in *Exeter* diocese, he travelled with *Henry Earl of Arundel*, by whose interest he was

⁸ Rymer, vol. vii. fo. 689.⁹ Fuit etiam canonicus *Troperiensis*.

indulged thus far; for in the *metropolitcal visitation* in 1569, he was returned among those not in orders.

45. 1587, 2 April, *Richard Stokes*, the Queen by lapse.

46. 1619, 18 Dec. *Francis Mason*, was born in the county palatine of *Durham*, being son of a poor plebeian; he began to be conversant with the *Oxonians* in the year 1583 and of his age 17, and making hard shift till he was bachelor of arts; in 1586, was elected *probationer fellow* of *Merton college*; after he had proceeded in his faculty, he took holy orders, became rector of *Sudbourne cum Orford* in *Suffolk*, and was made chaplain to King *James I.* who usually styled him *a wise builder in God's house*; he died Dec. 1621, and lies buried in the chancel of his church at *Orford*; having published

The *Authority* of the Church, in making *Canons* and *Constitutions* concerning things indifferent, &c. a Sermon preached at *London* 1607, *Oxford* 1634, quarto, 1 Cor. xiv. 40. From which, as also from the *Epistle Dedicatory*, made to his patron, *Richard* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, it appears, that the author was a zealous conformist to the church of *England*.

Two Sermons preached at court concerning *David's* adultery; and his publick practicees, on 2 Sam. 12, versè 13; *Lond.* 1621, Oct.

But that which worthily got him the name of *Vindex Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*, was his book intituled the *Vindication of the Church of England*, concerning the consecration and ordination of the bishops, &c. as also of the ordination of priests and deacons, in five books, *Lond.* 1613, folio, composed by way of conference, between *Philodox*, a seminary priest of the church of *Rome*, and *Orthodox*, a minister of the church of *England*. From which book it appears, that the author was a general-read scholar, thorough-paced in the councils, and all sorts of histories, whether divine, civil, or profane.

The next year, as a grateful son, he sent a copy of it to be reposed in the library of his tender parent, *Merton college*, with this note at the end of it, written with his own hand.

"Whereas Mr. (*Tho.*) *Fitz-Herbert*, hath lately sent a book from *Rome*, against the most Rev. (*Lancelot Andrews*) Bishop of *Ely*, to which he hath annexed an appendix concerning the records and registers by me produced, desiring that some of their discreet Catholics might view and consider whether they be true or counterfeit: Know therefore, that upon the 12 of this present *May*, An. 1614, his Grace of *Canterbury*, sent for Mr. (*John*) *Colleton* the arch-priest, (*Thomas*) *Leake* a secular priest, as also one Jesuit called (*Thomas*) *Lathwait*, &c. and shewed unto them the register, and other records of his predecessor *Mathew Parker*, which they perused over and over, and found that the said *Parker* was (see p. 307,) consecrated in *Lambeth* chapel (and not at the *Naggs head* in *Cheapside*) by certain bishops that hath been ejected in Queen *Mary's* reign, &c."

This book of the *Vindication of the Church of England* afterwards came to the hands of *Anthony Champney*, an *Englishman* born, a *Roman Catholick* priest, and doctor of the *Sorbon*, and was by him answered in *English*, and dedicated to *George* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, not without some scoffs and reproaches given him in the epistle. But afterwards, *Champney* recollecting himself, thought he had not

sufficiently consulted his own reputation, by publishing the answer in *English*, wherefore he translated it into *Latin* (intit. *Tractatus de Vocatione Ministrorum*, Paris. 1618, oct.) that this his pretended victory over *Mason* might be spread over all *Europe*. Soon after, our author to be even with him, translated his own book also, and intituled it (*Vindiciæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*, &c. and therein interweaves answers, to *Thomas Fitz-Herbert*, priest, *Henry Fitz-Simons*, Jesuit, Dr. *Mat. Kellison*, *A. Champney*, &c. and withal dedicated it to *Henry de Gondy* Bishop of *Paris*, without any aspersions thrown upon him. This he did in 1619, but died before he could print it: whereupon, at the desire of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Dr. *Nathaniel Brent*, warden of *Merton* college, reviewed it, examined the quotations, compared them with the originals, and printed the copy as he had found it under the author's hand, an. 1625, fo. which was reprinted at *London* in 1646.

47. 1621, Oct. 28, *Tho. Muriel*, A. M. vicar of *Soham* in *Cambridgeshire*, afterwards vicar of *Hildersham* in that county, where he died in Oct. 1629, and was buried there.

48. 1629, Oct. 28, *Writhington White*, vicar of *Benhall* in *Suffolk*.

49. 1631, Sept. 23, *Robert White*, B. D. rector of *Easton* in *Huntingdonshire*, died in the time of the Usurpation.

50. 1660, Aug. 24, *Philip Tennison*, D. D. In 1642, he was instituted to *Wethersfield* vicarage in *Essex*, and was after rector of *Hetherset* and *Foulsham* in *Norfolk*, but in the Rebellion was ejected by the then usurping powers, though he lived to be restored to *Foulsham*; he was born in the isle of *Ely*, brought up at *Trinity* college in *Cambridge*; died Jan. 15, 1660, and lies buried in the church of *Bawburgh* by *Norwich*.* He had a grant of arms from the office in 1660, viz.

Sab. a fess embattled, in chief three doves *arg.* CREST, a dove *arg.* holding a red rose on a branch in its mouth, leaved proper.

51. 1660, Febr. 15, *Edward Reynolds* A. M. son to Bishop *Reynolds*; he was prebend of *Worcester*, rector of *King's-Thorp* in *Northamptonshire*, and doctor of divinity (See p. 585.)

52. 1698, July 20, *Charles Trimnel* D. D. on *Reynold's* death, afterwards Bishop. (See fo. 592.)

53. 1707, March 11, *Robert Canon*, D. D. on the promotion of *Trimnel* to the see, was nominated to this archdeaconry: he was rector of *Southmere* in *Norfolk*, of *Bluntesham* in *Huntingdonshire*, prebend of the first stall in *Ely* cathedral, and dean of *Lincoln*. (See p. 591.)

54. 1721, Dec. 7, *Thomas Tanner* S. T. P. on *Canon's* resignation. (See among the chancellors, p. 636.)

55. 1731, Dr. *John Baron*, afterwards DEAN. (See p. 630.)

56. 1734, Nov. 22, the Rev. SAMUEL SALTER, D. D. the present archdeacon, was collated by the Bishop, on the resignation of *John Baron*, D. D. He is also PREBENDARY of the church of *Norwich*, rector of *Bramerton* in *Norfolk*, and curate of the parishes of *St. George* in *Colegate*, and *St. Saviour* in the said city.

This ARCHDEACONRY is in the donation of the BISHOP of *Norwich*, is valued (with *Corston* annex) at 143*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* is chargeable with first fruits, and pays 14*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* yearly tenths.

In the year 1250, it had 443 parishes, and now there are reckoned

* See Hist. Norf. vol. ii. p. 391.

446, which with *NORWICH archdeaconry*, includes the whole county of *Norfolk*, (except some exempts,) and contain together 800 parishes, there being in this *archdeaconry*, the *DEANERIES* of *Brooke*, *Burnham*, *Cranewise*, *Depwade*, *Fincham*, *Hingham*, *Hecham*, *Humbleyard*, *Redenhall*, *Reppes*, *Rockland*, and *Wartenesham* or *Waxham*.

ARCHDEACONS OF SUDBURY.

This *ARCHDEACONRY* was included in that of *Suffolk*, till the time of *Eborard* Bishop of *Norwich*, who about 1125 divided it into two *archdeaconries*, and in

1. 1126, appointed *Will. Fitz-Humfry* the first archdeacon, who was alive in 1146.
2. 1142, *Roger Pincerna*, *Butiler*, or *Butler*, afterwards archdeacon of *Suffolk*.
3. 1195, *Thomas* was archdeacon; but when he came to it doth not appear.
4. 1224, *Alan de Beccles*, he was also chancellor.
5. 1243, *Will. de Clare*.
6. 1266, *Thomas de Ingaldesthorp*; he was rector of *Pegham* in the diocese of *Chichester*, prebend of *Newington* in the church of *St. Paul*; resigned this for the archdeaconry of *Middlesex*; and in 1276, was dean of *London*, called dean of *St. Paul's*, and rector of *Lambourn* in *Salisbury* diocese; and in 1283, Bishop of *Rochester*, where he died, *May* 11, 1291, and was buried in that cathedral, near the altar, on the south side, with the character of a merry, facetious, hospitable, and praiseworthy man.

He was born at *Ingaldesthorp* in *Norfolk*, and was of the ancient knightly family of that name, which first assumed their surname from that village.²

7. 1268, *Constantine de Mildenhall*, collector of the tenths granted to the King.
8. 1279, *Ralf de Fornham*.
9. 1308, *April*, 1 *Alan de Ely*, rector of *Blofield*, archdeacon of *SUFFOLK* in 1324. (See p. 497.)
10. 1324, *April* 9, *Roger de Snetesham* on *Ely's* resignation.
11. 1324, *April* 20, *Simon de Creik* or *Creke*, LL. D.
12. 1329, *Jan.* 16, *Firmin de Lavenham*. (See p. 631.)
13. 1346, *Aug.* 31, *Gilbert de Marewell*.
14. 1347, *Rich de Lyng*. (See p. 632.)
15. 1359, *Aug.* 27, *Walter de Elveden*. LL. D. on *Lyng's* resignation. (Ibid.)
16. 1349, *Tho de Winchester*, resigned.
17. 1349, 8 Dec. *Thomas de Methelwold*. Ibid.
18. 1350, *Jan.* 3, *Henry le Zouch*.
19. 1361, *Jan.* 7, *William Graa* of *Trusthorp*, rector of *Whetacreburgh*, and afterwards archdeacon of *Suffolk*.
20. 1366, *John Hameldon* or *Hambledon*.
21. 1386, *Thomas Green*, a great favourite with *John of Gaunt*, whom he attended into *Spain*.

² See Newcourt, vol. i. fo. 38. Ang. Sacr. vol. i. fo. 352, 3.

22. 1387, *Aug. 10*, *Hugh Sturmy*, presented by the King; and recovered it against *Henry de Gaudeby*, clerk, by the King's writ.
23. 1389, *Thomas de Hedyrsete*, LL. D. chancellor of *Cambridge*, prebend of *Recefen* and *Gillingham* in the church of *Salisbury*, which he exchanged for this archdeaconry, in
24. 1398, with *Richard Maudelein* or *Maudelyn*, rector of *Swaffham*, and the King's chaplain, who exchanged it again in *Dec.*
25. 1398, with *Thomas de Hedyrsete* aforesaid, who was then official to the Bishop of *ELY*, rector of *Gillingham* and *Hese*, a peculiar to the church of *Canterbury*; he died in 1405, and was buried in the church of the *Austin-Friars* at *Clare* in *Suffolk*.
26. 1411, *Roger Wodehale* chaplain to King *Henry IV.* who gave him this archdeaconry.
27. 1413, King *Henry V.* gave this and *Huntingdon* archdeaconry, to Master *Eudo de la Zouche*, prebend of *Nassington* in *Lincoln* cathedral, who resigned it the same year.
28. 1413, *Mar. 13*, to *Tho. Rudbourn*, D. D. of *Oxford*, proctor of that University, in 1402, and chancellor in 1420, warden of *Merton* college, and afterwards Bishop of *St. David*, by the King's interest, who would have had him translated to *ELY*, but could not accomplish it. *Pitts*, fo. 599, gives him an excellent character, to which *Godwin*, p. 612, agrees, allowing him to have been a great divine, and mathematician, famous for his polite style, and universal knowledge in history, as the *Chronicle*, and the book of *Epistles*, which he published, evidently demonstrate. He flourished in the reigns of *Henry IV. V. and VI.* and exchanged this archdeaconry for the DEANERY of the collegiate church of *Tamworth* in
29. 1429, *April 29*, with *Clement Chark*, alias *Denston*, bachelor of the decrees, a great favourite of Bishop *Alwyk*, and adversary to the abbot of *Bury*; see p. 532.
- He was rector of *Hemgraze*, lord of the manor of *Westwode*, and rector of *Rickingham Inferior*.
- There occurs much in the Register called *Curteys*, belonging to the abbey of *Bury*, fo. 224, 8, &c. to his discredit; but it appears to be only malice, for his acting with the Bishop against them.
- He was prebend of *Keton* in *St. Martin's le Grand*, which he changed for *Tamworth* college deanery, was also rector of *Burwell* *St. Mary*, which he resigned in 1439.
30. 1452. *May 24*, *John Saresson* alias *Wygenhale*, chancellor. (See p. 632.)
31. 1462, *John Selot*.
32. 1479, *Sept. 9*, *Nicholas Goldwell*, the Bishop's brother. (See p. 542.)
33. 1483, *John Jeffry*, rector of *Rinton* in *Litchfield* diocese.
34. 1493, *Dec. 3*, *Thomas Shenkwyyn*, LL. D. master of *St. Giles's* hospital in *Norwich*, died in 1497.
35. 1497, *Dec. 14*, *John Fyners*, LL. B. he is buried under a stone towards the east end of the north isle of the church of *St. Mary* in *Bury St. Edmund's*, with this still remaining on a brass plate,

Subiacet hic Stratus, John Finers sic vocitatus,
Archidiaconus quondam Sudburie factus.

- It is printed wrong in *Weaver*, fo. 731, and in the common catalogues he is called *Finneys*.
36. 1514, April 3, *William Stillington*; he was archdeacon of *Norwich* and *Norfolk*.
37. 1516, Febr. 5, *Thomas Larke* resigned.
38. 1522, April 9, *Ric. Wolman*, doctor in the decrees, died in 1537³
39. 1537, Dec. 21, *Miles Spencer*, LL. D. chancellor: see p. 633.
40. 1569, March 2, *Thomas Aldrich*, A. M. proctor of the University of *Cambridge*, master of *Bennet* college, and rector of *Hadleigh* in *Suffolk*.
41. 1576, March 6, *John Still*, D. D. he was son of *William Still* of *Grantham* in *Lincolnshire*, rector of *Hadleigh* in *Suffolk*, and while so, was commissioned one of the DEANS of *Bocking*, in 1572; was installed canon in the 7th stall in the church of *Westminster* in 1573: he was also master of *St. John's*, then of *Trinity* college; from whence he was promoted to the see of *Bath* and *Wells*, to which he was consecrated in Feb. 1592, when he voided this archdeaconry; he died in Feb. 1607, and was buried in his church of *Wells*, under a handsome tomb, leaving 500*l.* for an alms-house in *Wells*.⁴
42. 1592, July 15, *Tertullian Pyne*, LL. D. on the promotion of *Still*. He was an *Oxonian*, in which University he took his degree of bachelor of arts, and travelling beyond sea, was made doctor of laws in the University of *Basil*.
43. 1599, Oct. 6, *Cuthbert Norris*, D. D. vicar of *Shudicampes*, which he voided in 1589; being also fellow of *Trinity* college in *Cambridge*.
44. 1621, Dec. 31, *Theophilus Kent*, A. M. prebend of *Gates* in *Chichester*, he was a sufferer for the royal cause, and died in the grand rebellion.
45. 1660, Aug. 7, *Anthony Sparrow*, D. D. Bishop here; see p. 586.
46. 1667, Sept. 5, *John Spencer*, D. D. rector of *Land-beach* in *Cambridgeshire*, was preferred by the King to this archdeaconry; and in 1677, was installed DEAN of *Ely*; he was master also of *Bennet* college in *Cambridge*, where he died May 27, 1693, and is interred in the chapel there, under a marble thus inscribed,

Hic jacet, Qui Magnum adeo sui apud Bonos, et Rempub: literarium reliquit desiderium, Vir rarissimæ Munificentia, pariter ac Eruditionis, JOHANNES SPENCER S.T. P. Ecclesiæ *Eliensis* Decanus, Archidiaconus *Sadburiensis*, et hujus Collegij *Præfectus*; Qui obiit 27^o die *Maij*. Anno Dom. 1793, Ætatis 63. *Præfecturæ* 26.

He was one of the most learned men of his time, as his works (lately republished) evidently testify. He erected the marble font in *Ely* cathedral, and gave 200*l.* for plate and ornaments to that church. There is an excellent copperplate of him extant.

47. 1699, June 14 *Nic. Claget*, A. M. on *Spencer's* death.
48. 1726, March 16, *Brampton Gurdon*, A. M. on *Dr. Claget's* death.

He was rector of *St. Edmund the King* in *Lumbard Street*, vicar of

³ See *Fox*, fo. 1064.

⁴ See *Godwin*, p. 446. *Newcourt*, vol. i. fo. 67.

Dewham in *Middlesex*, and died in Nov. 1741, leaving many treatises extant; he was succeeded by

49. The Rev. JOHN CHAPMAN, D. D. late of *King's college Cambridge*, who is the present *archdeacon*, and hath published, *Eusebius* in two volumes, against the *Moral Philosopher*; a sermon preached Jan. 31, 1743, &c.

This ARCHDEACONRY is in the *donation* of the BISHOP of *Norwich*, and is valued at 76*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* *q.* is chargeable with *first fruits*, and pays 7*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* *q.* yearly *tenths*. There were in it, 224 parishes, and according to the *Parochiale*, there are 247, included in the eight DEANERIES, which belong to it; viz. *Blackbourn, Clare, Fordham, in Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, Hartesmere, Stow, Sudbury, Thedwastre, and Thinghoe.* (See p. 557.)

ARCHDEACONS OF SUFFOLK.

1. *Alured*, in the time of Bishop HERBERT, and was alive in 1103.
2. *Staingrun* or *Tengrin*; he resigned it for *Norfolk* archdeaconry, and was some time archdeacon of *Norwich*.
3. *Ric. de Bella-fago* or *Beaufoe*, some time archdeacon of *Norwich*, (see p. 638,) was by Bishop *Eborard*, at the request of *Arthur*, the Bishop's brother, made archdeacon of the whole county of *Suffolk*, the archdeaconry of *Sudbury* being included in it, till upon this archdeacon's promotion to a bishoprick in *France*,* the Bishop divided it into two archdeaconries, and gave the greater part, or *Suffolk* archdeaconry, to
4. *Walkeline* his nephew, who was witness to a deed of Bishop *Eborard*'s about 1136, and to another of Bishop *Turb*'s about 1149, but he had resigned this archdeaconry before, for,
5. *Roger Pincerna Botiler* or *le Butler* (archdeacon of *Sudbury*) was archdeacon here in 1146.
6. 1171. *William*.
7. 1180, *Jeffery de Derham*, vicar of *Fulmodeston* about 1190; he is sometimes called archdeacon of *Ipswich*; he died in 1195.
8. 1195, *John*.
9. 1206, *Robert de Tiwe* or *Tiwa*.
10. 1238, *Adam de Walpole*, chancellor.
11. Master *Alexander de Walpole*.
12. 1244, *Roger de Blumville*, a relation to the Bishop.
13. 1244, *Roger de Butilkell*.
14. 1248, *William de Suffield*, archdeacon of *Norwich*, &c. (see p. 486, 638.)
15. 1249, Master *William de Horham*.
16. 1257, *William de Dunton* or *Duncomb*.
17. 1261. Master *John de Alveschirche*, chancellor.
18. 1282, *Thomas Lenebaud* was lord of several manors in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*; he resigned.
19. 1283, Master *Thomas de Middleton*, a relation to the Bishop of that name.

* *Episcopus Abrincensis* or *Abriensis*, a *Norwich*. Mon. Ang. tom. iii. fo. great benefactor to *St. Paul's* hospital in 44. a.

20. 1296, Master *Thomas de Skerning*, a relation to the Bishop of that name.
21. 1298, Master *Saer de* -----
22. 1311, Jan. 14, *Simon de Ely*; see p. 497.
23. 1324, March 27, *Alan de Ely*, (see p. 497,) late archdeacon of *Sudbury*.
24. 1324, April 16, *William de Knapton*, he was also archdeacon of *Norwich*.
25. 1331, March 30, *John de Fenton*, LL. D. chancellor. By his will dated in 1346, he ordered to be buried, if he died in his archdeaconry, in the conventual church of the Holy Trinity at *Ipswich*; and founded a chaplain in *St. Margaret's* church there, to pray for him, his parents, *William* Bishop of *Norwich*, and all his benefactors, for two years; and if he died out of his archdeaconry, then to be buried in *St. Martin's* church at *Stilton* in *Lincolnshire*, in *St. Catherine's* chapel there, by the body of his father; 5 wax tapers to be set at his grave, and 200 poor people to be fed at his burial; to *Fenton* church 10s.; to *Margaret de Wellington* his sister 20s.; to Sir *William* his brother 40s.; to *John* his son two marks; to Sir *Richard de Fentone* 20s. &c.⁵ Sir *Hen. de Fenton*, priest, and Sir *Rich. Bozoun*, rector of *Stilton*, had legacies.
- This will was proved at *Lincoln* in June 1347, and at *Norwich* the May before, by which it seems that he died at his house in *Ipswich*, and was buried there.
26. 1347, May 3, *Richard de Lyng*, D. D. (See p. 632.)
27. 1348, *Michael de Northburgh*, LL. D. the King's secretary, prebendary of *Lyn* in the church of *Salisbury*, which he exchanged for a canonry in the church of *Hereford*, and the deanery of the free-chapel of *St. Clement* in *Pomfret* castle, in 1339: the prebend of *Netherbury* in *Salisbury* church, was given him in 1351; and becoming prebendary of *Donyngton* in the church of *York*, he exchanged that and this archdeaconry, for the prebend of *Strenshale* in the same church, with *William de Flisco*, in 1353. He was rector of *Pulham* in *Norfolk*, prebend of *Mapesbury* in the church of *St. Paul*, and about 1354, was made Bishop of *LONDON*, and died at *Copford* in *Essex*, of the plague, in 1361, Sept. 9, and was buried in *St. Paul's* churchyard, at the west door.
- He founded a chantry for his soul, and gave 2000*l.* to found the charter-house near *Smithfield*, besides lands for endowment of the same. His life may be seen at large in *Newcourt*, vol. i. fo. 18.
28. 1353, July 1, *William de Flisco*, an Italian born, was preferred by the Pope to be Cardinal of *St. ANGELO*, and to hold the prebend of *Strenshale* in *York* cathedral, which he exchanged for this.
29. 1365, *William Graa* of *Trusthorp*, late archdeacon of *Sudbury*; he exchanged it for the rectory of *Sutton*, and prebend of *Timberscomb* in the church of *Wells*, in
30. 1365, 21 July, with *John Carleton*, LL. D. chancellor, who died in 1366.
31. 1366, Jan 16, *John de Ufford*, of the same noble family with the Earls of *Suffolk* of that name.
32. 1368, March 29, *John Aleyn* was made archdeacon by the

⁵ Reg. Beck. Eccle. Cath. Linc. fo. 108.

Pope's provision, was elected cardinal of St. *Sabina*, and died soon after.

33. 1373, Dec. 20, *John Clerevaus* or *Clerevaus*, chancellor; see p. 632. His will is dated in the Bishop's palace at *Norwich*, Aug. 19, 1383, proved the 23d of the same month, he was buried in St. *Walter's* (commonly called St. *Mary the Great*) chapel, at the east end of the cathedral, gave 100 marks to the fabrick of the church, and to every monk 3s. 4d.⁶
34. 1375, Cardinal de *Alenconio*, an *Italian*, was made rector of *Groundesburgh*, and archdeacon of *Suffolk*, by the Pope's provisions; which now (as *Fuller* in his *Church Hist. Cent. XV.* observes) were grown to be a general greivance to the nation, for when any bishoprick, abbacy, prebend, or good living, was like to be void, the Pope predisposed such places, to such successours as he pleased. By this devise, which he called *provision*, he defeated at his own pleasure, the legal election of all convents, and rightfull presentation of all patrons: he took up churches before they fell, while the incumbents were younger and healthier than his holiness: yea sometimes no act of *provision* was registered in the court, only the Pope was pleased to say by word of mouth, he had done it. So that incumbents, who were lawfully presented by their patrons, were often forced to buy off such *provisions*. This so exasperated the clergy, and laity also, that they made great complaints, and petitioned the parliament against such *provisors*; and among others, against this cardinal, who always dwelt at *Rome*, and carried out the revenues of his preferments yearly thither, to the detriment of the *English* nation.⁷
35. 1383, Sept. 2, *William de Malebys*.
36. 1384, April 1, *Thomas de Shirford*: the King on account of the temporalities of the see in his hands.
37. 1487, May 28, *Henry Sturdy*, who was treasurer to Bishop *Spencer*, in his *croisade*; he exchanged for *Great Cressingham* in
38. 1387, July 8, with *Robert de Fulmere*, who exchanged it in
39. 1390, July 12, with Sir *John de Thorp*, for the church of *Salle* in *Winchester* diocese. He was prebendary of *Coringham* in the church of *Lincoln*, and of St. *Stephen's Westminster*. This archdeacon attempted to visit the clergy of his archdeaconry, by his deputy; for which, as well as for taking money for *procurations*, and receiving gifts or *provisions*, when such visitation was personally made, he was complained of to Pope *John XXIII.* who sent a bull to the Bishop of *Norwich*, commanding him to cite him, and make him restore double to all the clergy he had oppressed, or excommunicate him upon refusal.⁸ He lived at *Rippinghale* in *Lincolnshire*, where he died Nov. 5, 1421.

⁶ Regr. Haydon, fo. 219.

⁷ See Fox, 429, 40.

⁸ *Johannes* Eps. &c. "Ad audientiam nostram pervenit quod dilectus filius JOHANNES THORP, Archidiaconus *Southfolchie* in Ecclesia *Norwicensi*, proprie salutis immemor, post et contra *Lugdunense* concilium, in quo providè statutum fuit, et Universi et singuli, qui ob *Procuracionem*, sibi ratione *Visitationis* debitam, exigent

pecuniam, vel etiam a volente recipere, aut alias, constitutionem, felicis recordationis *Innocentij* Pape *Quarti*, predecessoris nostri, super hoc editam, de non recipiendis in *pecunia* *procuracionibus*, ac super receptione munerum visitantibus eorumque familijs interdicta, visitationis officio non impenso, *procuracionem* in victualibus aut aliquid aliud, *procuracionis* occasione, violare presumerant, duplum

40. 1421, Nov. 10, *John Franke*, clerk.
41. 1445, *Richard Beauchamp*, LL. D. an *Oxonian*, chancellor of the Order of the Garter, and Bishop of *Salisbury*; on his promotion to the bishoprick of *Hereford* in 1448, voided this archdeaconry; he was translated to *Salisbury* in 1450, and died about 1481, and was buried under a marble monument in a chapel of his own building, on the south side of the chapel of the *Blessed Virgin*, on the south part of *Salisbury* cathedral.²
42. 1448, March 14, *Henry Trevilian*, LL. B. died in 1471.
43. 1471, April 20, *William de Pykenham*, LL. D. he was rector of *Raleigh* in *Essex* in 1462, vicar of *Hatfield Regis* in 1465, resigned *Raleigh* in 1469, prebend of *Wenlakes-barn*, prebend in *St. Paul's* in 1472. In 1480, he joined with *Henry Bourchier* Earl of *Essex*, and others, to convey the advowson of *St. Giles's* hospital in *Maldon* in *Essex*, to the abbey of *Bileigh*. He was also sometimes rector of *Hadleigh*, and of *Wrotham* in *Rochester* diocese; prebend of *Gaia-Magna* in the church of *Litchfield*, and chancellor here. (See p. 632.) He built the grand gate or tower before *Hadley* parsonage-house in *Suffolk*, and was proctor of the clergy.¹
44. 1497, April 23, *Nicholas Goldwell*, on *Pykenham's* death: he was chancellor. (See p. 542, 633.)
45. 1507, *John Dowman* or *Dolman*, LL. B. He was rector of *St. Nicholas Acon* in *London*, in 1506, which he resigned when he took this archdeaconry: he was prebend of *Portpool* in *St. Paul's*, which he resigned in 1514, and was soon after collated to the prebend of *Twyford* in that church; he died in
46. 1526, and *Thomas Winter*, dean of *Wells*, was made archdeacon; and *Edmund Steward*, clerk, who had got possession of it, was ejected, by *Thomas* Archbishop of *York*, and Cardinal of *St. Cecilia*, Legate a Latere of Pope *Clement*, and *Winter* was dispensed with, to hold this with *Norfolk* archdeaconry, though the dignities were both in one church; he resigned it afterwards, and in
47. 1527, the said *Ed. Steward*, LL. D. rector of *Laxfield* in *Suffolk* was installed, who resigned it in
48. 1528, Jan. 11, to *Richard Sampson*, LL. D.
49. 1536, Nov. 1, *John Skypp*, D. D. he resigned: I much doubt, whether it was not the same person who was vicar of *Thaxted*, master of *Caius* college, and Bishop of *Hereford*; for one of the same name and degrees, was made Bishop there the very year this man is said to have resigned.
50. 1540, 27 Aug. *William Ryvet*, LL. D.
51. 1541, Feb. 8, *Eligius*, *Elizeus* or *Elisha Ferrers*: he was the last abbot of *Windham*,² and after, vicar of *Windham*, and prebend of *Yarmouth* in the church of *Norwich*.
52. 1548, 20 Aug. *Robert Rugg*, on *Ferrer's* death; he was resident in the University of *Patavia* in 1556, and died in 1559, being a relation to Bishop *Rugg*.

ejus quod recipissent, ecclesie à qua id receptum foret infra mensem reddere tenerentur, &c. (Autog. pen. me) Dat. Rome apud Sanctum Petrum xvij kal. Junij pontificatus nostri A^o. ij^o.

Indorsed. Facultus contra eos, qui

non sesid. et visit. Archidiaconatum per Deputatum. Pro Archidiaconatū SUFF.

¹ See Godwin, fo. 406.

² Parker, Ant. Brit. fo. 295.

³ Hist. Norfolk, vol. ii. fo. 520.

53. 1559, April 17, *Nicholas Wendon*, rector of *Witnesham*, and prebend of the 4th stall in *Norwich* cathedral, was found not to be in orders at the metropolitanical visitation, for which he was ejected in 1570, from his prebend, but not from his archdeaconry.
54. 1575, Nov. 10, *John Maplesden*, rector of *Caston*, and prebend of *Rochester*, died in 1613.
55. 1613, Oct. 6, *Robert Pearson*, D. D. rector of great *Suoring* in *Norfolk*, some time fellow of *Queen's* college in *Cambridge*, where he was tutor to the famous antiquary Mr. *John Weever*, who in his book of *Funeral Monuments*, fo. 864, gives him the character of a reverend learned divine, and bountiful house-keeper.
56. 1639, Febr. 1, *Robert Bostock*, D. D. on *Pearson's* death : he was doctor of the University of *St. Andrew* in *Scotland*, but originally of *Trinity* college in *Oxford*, canon residentiary of *Chichester*, where he was buried in Nov. 1640.
57. 1640, Feb. 27, *Rich. Mileson*, A. M. chaplain to Bishop *Montague*, and prebend of *Coleworth* in the church of *Chichester*, from which he was forced to fly beyond the seas in the grand rebellion, where he quitted the communion of the church of *England* for that of *Rome*, in which he died after the year 1660, being legally deprived then of his preferments. (See *Walker*.)
58. 1660, Dec. 8, *Laurence Womock*, *Womoke*, or *Womack*, D. D. grandson of *Arthur Womack*, rector of *Lopham*, and son of *Laurence Womack*, rector of *Lopham* and *Fersfield* in *Norfolk*. This learned man was a great royalist, and true son of the church of *England*, as by his works is very evident ; he published,
1. *The Examination of Tilenus before the Triers, &c.* To which is annexed, the *Tenents* of the *Remonstrants*, touching the five *Articles*, voted, stated, &c. And an *Essay* of annotations upon the fundamental *Thesis* of Mr. *Tho. Parker*, &c. *Lond.* 1658, in twelves.
- This book being reflected and animadverted upon by *Richard Baxter*, in his preface to the discovery of the *Grotian* religion, &c. *Lond.* 1658, 8vo. As also by *Henry Hickman*, in his *Justification* of the *Fathers*, &c. *Oxon.* 1659, 2d edit. in 8vo. Dr. *Womack* came out with
2. *Arcana Dogmatum Anti-Remonstrantium, or the Calvinists Cabinet unclosed.* In an Apology for *Tilenus* against a pretended vindication of the synod of *Dort*, at the provocation of Mr. *Rich. Baxter*, held forth in the preface to the *Grotian* religion ; together with a few drops on the papers of Mr. *Hickman*, *Lond.* 1659, in 12mo.
 3. *The Result of false Principles, or, Error convinced by its own Evidence* ; managed in several dialogues : whereunto is added, a learned *Disputation*, by doctor *Tho. Goad*, rector of *Hadley* in *Sussex*, sent by King *James* to the synod of *Dort.* *Lond.* 1661, quarto.
 4. *The solemn League and Covenant*, arraigned and condemned, by the Sentence of the Divines of *London* and *Cheshire*, &c. *Lond.* 1662, quarto.
 5. *Go show thy Self to the Priests : good Advice for a sound Protestant.* *Lond.* 1679, quarto.
 6. *Verdict upon Melius Inquirendum, &c.* *Lond.* 1682, 8vo.
 7. *A Letter* containing, a further *Justification* of the Church of *England.* *London*, 1682.

8. *Billa Vera*, or the Arraignment of *Ignoramus*, put forth out of charity, for the use of grand inquests, and other *juries*, the sworn assertors of *truth* and *justice*. In a letter to a friend. London, 1682, quarto.

9. *Suffragium Protestantium*. Wherein our governours are justified in their proceedings against *Dissenters*. *Meisner* also, and the verdict rescued from the *cavils* and seditious *sophistry* of the Protestant reconciler. London, 1683, 8vo.

He hath also several sermons extant, as the *Harmless Traitour* self-condemned, preached in the cathedral of *Ely*, Jan. 30, 1676, London, quarto, &c.

On the 22d of Sept. 1663, he was installed prebendary of *Ely*, in the sixth stall of that church; and in 1683, being nominated Bishop of *St. David*, in the place of Dr. *William Thomas*, translated to *Worcester*, he was consecrated thereunto in the Archbishop's chapel at *Lambeth* (with Dr. *Francis Turner* to *Rocheſter*) on the 11th of Nov. the same year: he died at his house in *Westminster*, on the 12th of March 1685, and is buried in the church of *St. Margaret Westminster*, leaving *Laurence Womack*, rector of *Castor* by *Yarmouth*, and vicar of *Buxton* in *Norfolk*, his nephew and heir.

59. 1683, Jan. 3, *Godfrey King*, LL. B. on the promotion of Dr. *Womack*.

60. 1687, Oct. 1, *John Batteley*, D. D. on *King's* death. He resigned this, when he was archdeacon of *Canterbury*.

61. 1688, Dec. 20, *Humfry Prideaux*, D. D. he was dean; see p. 628.

62. 1724, Dec. 19, the Rev. DAVID WILKINS, D. D. rector of *Hadleigh* in *Suffolk*, some time chaplain to Lord Chancellor *Parker*, the present archdeacon, was preferred to this archdeaconry by virtue of the Archbishop's option, on Dr. *Prideaux's* death. He hath published,

Concilia Magnæ Britanniae et Hiberniae, a Synodo Verolamiensi. A. D. ccccxlv. ad Londinensem A. D. mdccxvii. &c. London, 1733. In 4 folio volumes.

This archdeaconry is in the donation of the Bishop of *Norwich*, and is valued at 89*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* is charged with *first fruits*, and pays 8*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* ob. yearly *tenths*.

The ARCHDEACON hath a large house in *Ipswich*, near *St. Mary* Tower church, belonging to the archdeaconry, which contains, according to the *Parochiale*, 306 parishes, divided into 13 DEANERIES, besides that of the town of *Ipswich*, viz. *Bosmere*, *Carleford*, *Claydon*, *Colnes*, *Dunwich*, *Horne*, *Loes*, *Lothingland*, *Orford*, *Samford*, *South Elmham*, *Wangford*, and *Wilsford*.

COMMISSARIES OF THE ARCHDEACONRIES.

Each of the archdeaconries hath a *commissary*, exercising jurisdiction in his archdeaconry only, according to their first institution, and are not required to be in orders: they are all appointed by the Bishop's letters *patent*, confirmed by the *dean* and *chapter*, by which their authority is limited, as to place and jurisdiction, but may appoint

deputies if they please;³ such as I have met with that have been commissaries in the aforesaid four archdeaconries here follow, viz.

COMMISSARIES APPOINTED BY THE BISHOP, IN NORWICH
ARCHDEACONRY.

- 1501, *Rob. Pokyswell*, LL. B. corrector and commissary.
 1502, *John Aberfeld*, LL. B. dean of *Fincham*.
 1509, *Thomas Sentcler*, rector of *Edgefield*.
 1550, *William White*, LL. B. rector of *St. Austins* and *Rollesby*.
 1555, *John Berry*, vicar of *Aylesham*, a wicked persecutor, (see p. 274,) of whom *Fuller* in his *Church History* (Cent. XVI. fo. 24) says, "*Berrie* the remorseless commissarie in *Norfolk*, fell down suddenly to the ground, with an heavy groan, and never stirred after."
 1574, *Michael Brisley*, LL. D.
 1585, *Stephen Bull*, LL. B.
 1586, *John Hunt*, LL. D.
 1595, *Mat. Settle*, LL. D.
 1603, *John Burman*, LL. D.
 1620, *Clere Talbot*, LL. D.
 1660, *Justinian Lewyn*, LL. D.
 1672, *Owen Hughes*, LL. D.
 1679, *John Pepys*, LL. D.
 1692, *John Whitefoot*, A. M. rector of *Heigham*, minister of *St. Peter's Mancroft* and *St. Gregory* in *Norwich*, clerk of the convocation. (See p. 581.)
 The present commissary is, *Wharton Peck*, LL. D. chancellor of *Ely*.

COMMISSARIES OF NORFOLK ARCHDEACONRY.

- 1501, *Rob. Pokyswell*, corrector and commissary.
 1502, *John Aberfeld*, LL. B. in 1518, rector of *Cressingham-Magna*, dean of *Fincham*.
 1509, *Thomas Senyche*, he was rector of *Marsham*.
 1521, *Rob. Walden*, rector of *Eccles Epi.* and *Wilby*.⁴
 1533, *Thomas Falke*, LL. B. rector of *Mundford*.⁵
 1548, *Gagwin Hodson*.
 1553, *Thomas Downing*, vicar of *Besthorp*, and rector of *N. Tudenham*.⁶
Richard Lache, rector of *Fakenham* and *Gimmingham*.
 1555, *Edmund Cosyn*, S. T. B. afterwards master of *Catherine hall*.
 1559, *John Barnes*.
 1574, *Michael Brisley*, LL. D.
 1577, *Rob. Bishop*, LL. D.
 1577, *William Maister*, LL. D.

³ "Ad cognoscendum et procedendum in quibuscunque negotijs, litibus et querelis spiritualibus et ecclesiasticis, que per correctorem generalem et commissarium infra archidiaconatum Norwic. &c." E Patent.

⁴ See Hist. Norf. vol. i. p. 366, 410.

⁵ Hist. Norf. vol. ii. p. 247.

⁶ Hist. Norf. vol. i. p. 492.

- 1580, *Arthur Purefoy*, A. M.
 1585, *Will. Pritherghe*, LL. D.
 1587, *William Thorrowgood*.
 1609, *Will. Lewyn*, A. M. resigned.
 1620, *Clement Corbet*, resigned.
 1628, *Will. Hotskein*, resigned.
 1629, *Thomas Vaughan*, resigned.
 1633, *Justinian Lewyn*, LL. B. resigned.
 1672, *Audoenus* or *Owen Hughes*, LL. D. resigned.
 1679, *John Hilyerd*, LL. D. rector of *Caston*.
 1702, *Thomas Tanner*, A. M. afterwards chancellor. (See p. 636.)
 1731, The present commissary is *Thomas Powle*, LL. D. who is also commissary to the dean and chapter of *Norwich*.

COMMISSARIES OF SUDBURY ARCHDEACONRY.

- 1439, *William Thweyt*, corrector and commissary.
 1499, *Simon Driver*, doctor in the decrees, rector of *Rickingham* and *Gislingham*.
 1506, *John Leycester*, vicar of *Stoke-Neyland*.
 1508, † *John Jowell*.^{*}
 1517, † *Samuel Michel*,
 1521, † *Edmund Steward*.
 1524, † *Thomas Bigge* or *Bige*.
 1550, † *Tho. Simonds*, rector of *Capele*, *Stokeash*, and *Hindercley*.
 1570, † *John Brome*.
 1576, *John Dey*, LL. D. fellow of *Jesus college*, *Cambridge*.
 1603, † *Robert Newcomb*.
 1614, *Barnaby Gooch*, LL. D.
 1618, † *Thomas Elden*, LL. D.
 1645, † *Robert King*, LL. D.
 1645, *John Hall*, died 12 Febr. 1659. (See p. 581.)
 1660, † *John Pepys*.
 1692, *John Butler*, LL. D.
 1706, *Tho. Tanner*, A. M. see p. 636.
 Mr. *Nicholas Baker*, for whom see p. 596.
 The present commissary is the Rev. Mr. *John Baker*, A. M. rector of *Garveston* in *Norfolk*.[†]

COMMISSARIES OF SUFFOLK ARCHDEACONRY.

- 1502, *John Leysestre*, LL. B. corrector and commissary-general; vicar of *Stoke-neyland*, rector of *Campsey-ash*, and *Stonham-aspal*.
 1508, *Reginald Calle*, Dec. Bac. rector of *Framlingham* in *Suffolk*.

^{*} Those with this † were officials of *SUDBURY* also.

[†] To the time of the Dissolution, the town of *BURY St. Edmund*, and its whole liberty within the four crosses (which extended about a mile round the town) was exempt, as to all spiritual jurisdiction, from the bishoprick, it belonged

ing to the ABBOT there, who always appointed a *decanus christianitatis*, or DEAN of that spiritual jurisdiction; but since, it was annexed, as it now is, to the archdeaconry of *SUDBURY*, and the patent of the commissary of that archdeaconry runs to the archdeaconry of *Sudbury*, and town of *Bury St. Edmund*.

- 1509, *Thomas Seman*, D. B. rector of *Doningworth* in *Suffolk*.
 1510, *George*⁸ *Mawer*, rector of *Ditchingham*, and *Eccles* Epi. in *Norfolk*,⁹ and of *Alderton* in *Suffolk*; in 1512, he was doctor of the decrees, and in 1513, had a dispensation from Pope *Leo*, to hold several benefices.
 1519, *William Kempe*, Dec. Bac. rector of *Sproughton* near *Ipswich* in 1525.
 1527, † *William Talmach*, rector of *Shotley* in 1538, of *Easton*, *Wickhambrook*, and *Helmingham*.
 1538, † *Thomas Pindar*, A. M. rector of *Saxmundham* in 1551, and of *Witnesham* in 1554.
 1557, *William Lèche*, LL. B. rector of *St. Mary Stoke*, *Ipswich*.
 1560, *Leonard Howlet*, LL. B.
 1561, † *Nicholas Locke*, A. M., rector of *Uggeshall* and *Harkestead*.
 1580, *Peter Withipoll*, LL. B.
 1586, *Rob. Redmayn*, LL. D. resigned. See p. 634.
 1589, *John Aldrich*, clerk, A. M. resigned.
 1595, † *John Talbot*, LL. B. resigned.
 1615, † *Martin Warren*, clerk, the Bishop's chaplain.
 1617, † *Henry Dade*, LL. B. resigned.
 1637, † *Edmund Peirce*, LL. B. res.
 1642, † *Robert King*, LL. B. res.
 1645, *Jo. Hall*, LL. B. res. See p. 575.
 1674, † *Henry Fauconbergh*, LL. D. chancellor of *St. David's*, registry of the faculty office, &c. buried at *Beccles*.
 1713, † *George Raymond*, A. M. rector of *Shotley*, minister of *St. Laurence* and *St. Nicholas* in *Ipswich*; was buried in *St. Nicholas's* churchyard, in *June* 1725.
 1743. The present commissary, is the Rev. Mr. *John Tanner*, A. M. vicar of *Lowestoft* and *Kessingland*, brother to the late Bishop of *St. Asaph*, to whom I am in a very particular manner obliged, for his great encouragement, and many favours conferred upon me, in the prosecution of this work

As the COMMISSARIES are appointed by the Bishop's patent, confirmed by the dean and chapter, so also are their several registraries or registers; every Bishop having power to grant those offices to two persons at once, during their lives, their patents are, "to the office of register, actuary, and collector, of all synodals, pensions, and other casualties, and profits, within their archdeaconries."

Registers to the Commissaries, are,

- NORWICH. 1740, Nov. 29, *John Moore* of *Thurne* in *Norfolk*, Esq. and *John Gooch*, Gent. younger son to the present Bishop. (See p. 598.)
 NORFOLK. 1740, Nov. 29, *John Moore* aforesaid, and *Thomas Gooch*, Esq. eldest son to the Bishop. (See p. 598.)
 SUDBURY. 1725 Aug. 10, Mr *Thomas Hawes* of *London*, notary publick, and *William*, son of *William Herring* of *Norwich*, LL. D.

⁸ Or *Gregory*.

⁹ Hist. Norfolk, vol. i. p. 410.

SUFFOLK. 1720, 24 Nov. *John Sturges*, A. M. rector of *West-Halton* in *Lincoln* diocese, notary publick, and *Thomas Ridding*, Gent. of *Westminster*, notary publick.

OFFICIALS TO THE ARCHDEACONS.

Every ARCHDEACON hath an *official*, to exercise jurisdiction in their archdeaconries; they are appointed by the archdeacon's *patent*, confirmed by the Bishop, and Dean and Chapter, and have power to prove all wills in their archdeaconries, except those of noblemen, gentlemen that bear arms, rectors, vicars, and persons in holy orders; all which are particularly reserved, to be proved before the Bishop or his chancellor;¹ as others also may, if the persons concerned choose to do it.

In 1224, King *Henry III.* issued a writ to the official of the archdeacon of *Norfolk*, commanding him by virtue of his office, to return a list of all the debts owing to the King by the clergy of his archdeaconry; by which it seems the *official* was collector of the *tenths* and *fifteenths* granted to the King.

In 1274, the *officials* and *rural deans* of the bishoprick of *Norwich* were prosecuted for holding courts oftener then they had right to do, namely once in three weeks, and for intermeddling with other causes, than what belonged to them, which were *only* causes belonging to *matrimony* or *wills*, contrary to the dignity of the Crown; and for maliciously troubling and prosecuting laymen, and forcing them out of more than the *sheriffs*, and all the *baliffs* of *Norfolk* did.

And the jury for *Clackclose* presented, that the *Bishop*, *archdeacons*, *officials*, *rural deans*, and *clerks*, intermeddled with pleas belonging to the *laity*, in their hundred.²

OFFICIALS TO THE ARCHDEACON OF NORWICH.

1160, Master <i>Steingrin</i> .	1595, <i>Mat. Setle</i> , LL. D.
1228, <i>William de Caudeston</i> .	1599, <i>Walter Hawgh</i> , A. M.
1237, <i>Henry de Holkham</i> .	1604, <i>John Burman</i> , LL. D.
1348, Master <i>Peter Norman</i> .	1628, <i>Clere Talbot</i> .
1459, <i>Robert Ippeswell</i> , rector of <i>Belagh</i> , <i>Haddesco</i> , &c.	1660, <i>Justinian Lewyn</i> , LL. D.
1492, Master <i>John Wyterat</i> .	1672, <i>Owen Hughes</i> , LL. D.
1509, <i>Peter Foston</i> .	1679, <i>John Conant</i> .
1524, Master <i>Thomas Cappe</i> .	1723, Dec. 4, the Rev. Mr. <i>Tho. Clayton</i> , A. M. rector of <i>Colney</i> , in <i>Norfolk</i> , and St. <i>Michael's</i> at <i>Plea</i> in <i>Norwich</i> .
1535, <i>William White</i> , rector of <i>Marsham</i> , collated in 1530.	<i>Will. Baker</i> , LL. B. register, &c. on the death of Mr. <i>Tho. Clayton</i> .
1563, <i>Thomas Godwyn</i> .	
1574, <i>Miles</i> or <i>Michael Brisley</i> , LL. D.	
1584, <i>Stephen Bull</i> , LL. B.	
1585, <i>John Hunt</i> , LL. D.	

¹ "Testamentis magnatum, generosorum armigerentium, rectorum, vicariorum, et aliorum clericorum, in sacris ordinibus constitutorum, infra archidiaconatum predictum, ceterorumque omnium et singulorum ad nos, vel officialem nostrum principalem gratis ve-

nientium seu accedentium, exceptis, nobis et officiali nostro principali omnino reservatis." E Paten.

² E Rot. Hund. *Clackclose* and *Brothercross* 3d E. I. in *Curiâ Recept. Scaccarij* apud *Westm.*

OFFICIALS TO THE ARCHDEACON OF NORFOLK.

- 1272, Master *Rich. de Boyland*.³
 1276, Master *Nicholas de Capella*,
 or *Capel*.
 1315, *Ric. de Ringstede*, dean of
 the chapel in the *Fields*.
 1316, Master *Robert de Howton*.
 1326, *Simon de Cley*, dean of the
 the chapel in the *Fields*.
 1375, Master *John de Brandon*.
 1417, Master *Richard Docket*.
 1429, *Rob. de Erpingham*, clerk.
 1476, Master *Henry Falke*, doctor
 of the decrees, rector of
Horsted, vicar of *Aylesham*,
 and rector of *Yaxham*, died
 in 1496.
 1487, *Bartholomew Colman*.
 1497, *Simon Driver*, Dec. Doc.
 rector of *Great Snoryng*.
 1509, *Thomas Senycle*.
 1518, *Robert Walden*.
 1533, *Thomas Falke*, LL. B.
 1540, *Gagwine Hodson* and *Tho.*
Downing.
 1548, *Richard Lache*.
 1553, *Edmund Cosyn*, rector of
Oxburgh, and vicar of *Castor*
Trinity.
 1557, *Thomas Godwin*, rector of
Brisingham.⁴
 1559, *James Barnes*, LL. B.
 1572, *Richard Stokes*, LL. B.
 1577, *Will. Maister*, chancellor,
 see p. 634.
 1585, *William Prytherghe*.
 1587, *William Thorowgood*.
 1613, *Clement Corbet*, resigned.
 1619, *Tho. Talbot*, LL. D. ditto.
 1628, *Wil. Hotchkin*, LL. B. ditto.
 1629, *William Lewyn*, ditto.
 1639, *Justinian Lewyn*, LL. B.
 ditto.
Rob. Pepper, LL. D. chan-
 cellor. See p. 635.
 1676, *Henry Fauconbergh*, LL. D.
 resigned.
 1711, *Thomas Tanner*, resigned.
 1721, *John Tanner*, A. M.
 1731, *Thomas Fowle*, LL. D. the
 present official, who is also
 commissary.

OFFICIALS TO THE ARCHDEACON OF SUDBURY.

- 1284, Master *Richard Gurdet*.
 1333, Master *John Mauneseyn*.
 1342, Master *Adam de Blofield*.
John de Tomeston, rector of
Hepworth.
 1419, *Bartholomew Colman*.
 1429, *Clement Denston*, after-
 wards archdeacon. See
 p. 648.
 1439, *Henry Sything*, rector of
Bernham St. Martin, vicar
 of *Framesden*, master of
Sudbury college, rector of
Finingham, *Wortham*, and
Gnateshall.
 1455, *Robert Spylman*, rector of
Graveley in *Ely* diocese, and
Snitterton in *Norfolk*.⁵
Will. Wood, rector of *North-*
Lyn.
 1455, *John Crofts*.
John Ramsey.
Will. Duffield, vicar of *Stow-*
market St. Peter, rector of
Rougham, and *Rattlesden*.
 The above five were officials
 to *John Selot*, ARCH-
 DEACON.
 1482, *Simon Burgoin*.
 1494, *Owen Godfrey*.
 1498, *Thomas Cole*.
 1500, *John Irby*, doctor of the
 decrees.
 1515, † *John Joell*.
 1517, † *Samson Michell*.
 1521, † *Edmund Steward*.
 1524, † *Thomas Bygge*, or *Bige*.
 1539, *John Taylor*, rector of *Stan-*
ton.
 1550, † *Thomas Simonds*.

³ Hist. Norf. vol. i. p. 39.⁴ Ibid. vol. i. p. 65.⁵ Ibid. vol. i. p. 421.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1563, <i>Jo. Muriel</i> , LL. B. | 1645, † <i>Robert King</i> , ditto. |
| 1570, <i>John Brome</i> . | 1674, <i>John Pepys</i> , ditto. |
| 1599, <i>Francis Mundeford</i> , LL. B. | 1692, <i>John Perne</i> , A. M. resigned. |
| 1603, † <i>Rob. Newcomb</i> , LL. D. res. | 1715, <i>Michael Clagett</i> , ditto. |
| 1614, <i>Barnaby Gooch</i> , ditto. | 1734, The Rev. Mr. <i>Brampton</i> |
| 1614, † <i>Tho. Eden</i> , ditto, master
of <i>Trinity-hall</i> in <i>Cambr.</i> | <i>Gurdon</i> , clerk. |

OFFICIALS TO THE ARCHDEACON OF SUFFOLK.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1280, <i>Rich. Lenebaud</i> , réctor of
<i>Kirkton</i> . | 1563, <i>Nicholas Lock</i> , clerk. |
| 1327, Master <i>John de Cnapeton</i> . | 1595, <i>John Talbot</i> . |
| 1373, Master <i>John de Hemelington</i> . | 1615, <i>Martin Warren</i> , S. T. B. |
| 1470, Master <i>William Gosselyn</i> ,
bachelor in the decrees. | 1617, <i>Henry Dade</i> . |
| 1473, Master <i>Robert Wymbush</i> . | 1637, <i>Edmund Peirce</i> . |
| 1481, Master <i>Rob. Hope</i> , LL. B. | 1641, <i>Robert King</i> . |
| 1537, † <i>William Talmach</i> . | 1664, <i>Henry Fauconburgh</i> . |
| 1550, † <i>Thomas Pindar</i> , rector of
<i>Weston</i> . | 1713, <i>George Raymond</i> , A. M. |
| | 1725, The Rev. Mr. <i>John Tanner</i> ,
A. M. vicar of <i>Lowestoft</i> in
<i>Suffolk</i> , is the present official. |

As the Bishop appoints registers to the commissaries, so do the archdeacons to themselves, by patent confirmed by the Bishop and Dean and Chapter, each having power to put in two persons lives at once; their patents run, "To the registership, or office of registry, and writer of the acts," of them and their successors, to collect the procurations and all other profits due to the archdeacons in their several archdeaconries.

Registers to the Archdeacons, are,

- NORWICH. 1707, April 3, *John Ireland* of *Yarmouth*, Gent. and *John Jeffery*, A. M. late fellow of *Catherine-hall*. There is a stipend of 5*l.* per annum for collecting the procurations, with power to retain it, in their hands.
- NORFOLK. 1734, *John Clark*, D. D. dean of *Salisbury*, and *John*, younger son of *John Turner*, Esq. collector of the customs of *Lynn* in *Norfolk*, (now Sir *John Turner*, Bart.)
- SUDBURY. 1725, July 23, *Samuel Clagett*, A. B. late fellow of *Queen's college Cambridge*, and *Robert Butts* of *Bury St. Edmund*, clerk.
- SUFFOLK. 1739, Nov. 20, *John*, second son of *Denny Martin* of *Loose* in *Kent*, Esq. and *William*, son of *Charles Yallop*, Gent. of *Beccles* in *Suffolk*.

PREBENDARIES OF NORWICH.

In 1538, King *Henry VIII.* having appointed a dean and chapter, in the room of the prior and monks, he reserved the nomination of the six prebendaries to himself and successors, Kings of *England*: and five of them remain in the gift of the Crown to this day; but the old valuation

being dissolved, and no valuation of them being in the King's Books, the lord chancellor disposeth of them as being under value; the several prebends take their stalls *now*, according to seniority; but at first, each had his fixed stall in the quire, and their proper names fixed to the prebend.

THE FIRST PREBEND,

Called, the *prebend* of the *chancellor*⁶ of the church, or the *sacrist's* prebend; to which the first stall on the south side of the choir next the archdeacon's, belongs.

1. *Walter Crome*, alias *Cromere*, late sub-prior of *Norwich*, and prior of the cell at *Yarmouth*, rector of *Claydon* in *Suffolk*, was made prebendary by the charter of *Henry VIII*.
2. *Thomas Tedman*, S. T. P. rector of *Acle* in *Norfolk*, installed in 1540.
3. *Miles Spencer*, LL. D. installed anno 1558; he was some time rector of *Wilby* in *Norfolk* and of *Terrington*, chancellor of the diocese. (See p. 633, where his other preferments occur.)
4. *Edmund Chapman*, in 1569, May 24.
5. *Lancelot Thexton*, S. T. B. rector of *Hartest* and *Boxted* in *Suffolk*, and of *Trunch*, *Great Bircham*, and *Anmere* in *Norfolk*, installed Feb. 8, 1576.
6. *Laurence Stanton*, S. T. P. installed April 7, 1589; in 1601, he was made dean of *Lincoln*, and died Sept. 17, 1613, aged 66, and is buried in the church of *Uffington* in *Lincolnshire*.
7. *William Wells*, S. T. B. minister of *St. Peter* of *Mancroft* in *Norwich*, chaplain to the then Queen, installed Sept. 28, 1613.
8. *Samuel Garey*, S. T. B. installed Aug. 9, 1620; he was rector of *Icklingham St. James*, and of *Winfarthing* in *Norfolk*,⁸ was outed of all, during the Usurpation, and died before the Restoration.
9. *Joseph Loveland*, A. M. rector of *Wimple* in *Cambridgeshire*, prebend of *Wetwong* in the church of *York*, installed August 7, 1660; he died May 20, 1695, in the 92d year of his age, and gave 200*l.* to the city. He was buried at the upper end of the south isle of the cathedral, but his stone is now removed, and laid between the 2d and 3d pillars on the north side of the nave. (For his arms see p. 471.)

Hic situs est, JOSEPHUS LOVELAND, hujus Ecclesæ Prebendarius, Qui (dum totus ferè Mundus Tumultû & Furore obstrepat) securus dormit, et felicem Resurrectionem præstolatur, non nisi novissimâ Tubâ excitandus. obijt xx^o Maij MDCXCV°. Ætatis suæ XCII°.

10. *George Martin*, A. M. chaplain to the Lord Chancellor *Sommers*, and vicar of *Shrivenham*, in *Berkshire*, installed June 7, 1695; on his resigning *Shrivenham*, he took *St. Mildred* in the *Poultry* in *London*.
11. The Rev. *Nic. Penny*, D. D. installed Febr. 12, 1721, on *Martin's* death; rector of *Bedington* in *Surrey*, and dean of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.

⁶ Prebenda Cancellarij.

⁷ See Hist. Norf. vol. i. p. 366.

⁸ See Hist. Norf. vol. i. p. 182.

12. *Samuel Salter*, installed by his father, *Samuel Salter*, D.D. prebendary of the VIth prebend, *March 9, 1744*, on the death of Dr. *Penny*.

THE SECOND PREBEND,

Or *treasurer's* prebend,⁹ to which, the first stall next to the archdeacon's on the north side of the quire, belongs.

1. *William Haridans*, late cellarer of the monastery, was made prebend by the charter in 1538.
2. *Robert Talbot*, A.M. rector of *Birlingham St. Peter's*, was installed *April 9, 1547*. He was a most ingenious and industrious antiquary, and what by love or money he collected a valuable collection of rare manuscripts, most of which are now in *Bennet college Library*, where also remain, of his own hand writing, a *Treatise of the ancient Charters of the Kings*; a *Collection of old Rhymes, and Verses, &c.* But his most celebrated work is that of his *Commentaries on the Itinerary of Antoninus*; a copy of which, much enlarged by Dr. *Caius*, is now in the library of his own college.
3. *John Barret*, S.T.P. installed in 1558. He was rector of *Hether-set, Cantley, and Bishop's-Thorp*, in *Norfolk*, and of *St. Michael at Plea*, in *Norwich*, in which church he was also divinity lecturer.
4. *Thomas Fowle*, B.D. installed *July 22, 1563*; he lived at *Redgrave* in *Suffolk*, where he was rector, and chaplain to the Lord Keeper *Bacon*. He resigned.
5. *John Freake*, S.T.P. archdeacon of *Norwich*, installed *Sept. 15, 1581*.
6. *Edward Hatton*, A.M. rector of *Brampton*, and vicar of *Westhall* in *Suffolk*, installed *Nov. 28, 1604*.
7. *Thomas Jeggon*, S.T.P. archdeacon of *Norwich*, installed *Mar. 1, 1604*. (See p. 562.)
8. *Nicholas Howlet*, S.T.P. vicar of *Mattishal*, rector of *Reepham*, and after of *Winterton*, installed *March 27, 1618*. He was outed of all, and died before the Restoration; but could better bear the common calamity, than others, because he was a wealthy man, having a good temporal estate of his own, according to *Walker*, Part. II. fo. 57.
9. *Vincent Peirse*, S.T.P. curate of *St. Mary* in *Thetford*, in 1639, rector of *Sidestern* in *Norfolk*, *Wangford* and *Withersfield* in *Suffolk*; installed *August 7, 1660*. He was chaplain to *Charles I. Charles II. and King James II.* died *April 4, 1673*, and was interred in the choir, more west than *Dean Suckling* and his wife, with this inscription,
Vicentius Pearce, S.S. Theologiæ Professor, tribus Augustissimis Regibus hujus Regni inclitissimi Capellanus, & hujus Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Præbendarius, post Iter candidum Octoginta annorum Feliciter peregit, quarto die *Aprilis* Anno Christi 1673, ad Cælum properavit,
10. *Nat. Hodges*, A.M. prebendary of *Gloucester*, and chaplain to the Earl of *Shaftsbury*, while Lord Chancellor of *England*, installed *May 2, 1673*. He was proctor of the University of *Oxford* in 1666, being then a member of *Christ Church*; and died *August 28, 1700*, aged 66, and was interred in the body of the church; his

⁹ *Prebenda Thesaurarij.*

stone is now removed and laid between the 9th and the 10th north pillars. His arms see at p. 471.

Reliquiæ NATHANIELIS HODGES A. M. Viri Doctrinâ et Sapi-
entiâ ornatissimi, probi, et bene Morati, Qui Ædis primum Christi
apud Oxoniensis socius; In eâdem academiâ Procuratoris, et
moralis Philosophiæ Prælectoris officium, summâ cum laude præ-
stitit, Ecclesiæ tandem Norwicensis, et Gloucestrensis Canonicus,
cujus omnis Religio, quum vere cœlestis fuit (virtus scilicet omni-
modum animi Deo conjunxit) Justitiam, Bonitatemque, Divinam
imitando coluit, Pietatem non cavendo Pius; Annos natus LXVI.
Denatus est Aug. XXVIII, Anno Dom. MDCC.

11. *Thomas Littell*, S. T. P. chaplain to the Lord Keeper *Wright*, in-
stalled Sept. 11, 1700; he was minister of *Lyn Regis* in *Norfolk*, and
rector of *Tyd* in *Lincolnshire*, was educated at *Emanuel* college in
Cambridge; and dying April 20, 1731, in the 66th year of his age,
was buried in the choir, to whose memory there is a handsome
monument erected against the south side of the 16th north pillar,
with the following inscription and arms of

LITTEL, *sub.* in a pair of conjoined wings, a pillar crowned or.

M. S.

THOMÆ LITTELL S. T. P.

Qui vult plura, Musarum Sedes adeat,
Apud Cantabrig. Ubi in Ædibus Eman.
Bonis Literis operam sedulo navavit;
Philosophiæ et Humanitat: semina feliciter
Excoluit, Curæque suæ Commissis indidit.
Quò diutius privatus latere non potuit,
Hunc enim ob Publica in Juventutem merita
Et privatas in Filium suum Natû Maximum
Curas, ad hujus Ecclesiæ Prebendam evocavit
Vir amplissimus, tum REGI a sigillo Magno,
Amplum certè hoc summi amoris pignus erat
Nè dicam amplius quod et insperatum,
At quantum, quantum meritis tamen
Impar esse judicavit, qui dedit: adjectâ
Multos post annos Rectoriâ de Tidd
In agro Lincolnensi, ulterius Favoris
Testimonio.

Obijt 20^o Aprilis Anno } Æræ Xnæ: 1731^o.
 } Ætat. 66^o.

THOMAS LITTEL A. M. Filius unicus
Coll: Eman. Socius, de quo Magna sperare
Omnes, eodem Sepulchro fruitur.

Obijt 27^o Martij anno } Dni: 1731^o.
 } Ætat: 24^o.

In eòdem Dormitorio reconduntur Exuviæ, SARÆ predicti THO:
LITTELL S. T. P. conjugis dilectissimæ, cujus virtutibus tam
privatis quam conjugalibus non est quod addam,
Cum vir amplissimus BENJAMINUS WRENCH Eques, illam
secundis Nuptijs honestare dignatus est,
Obijt 6^o Julij Anno Dni: 1737^o Ætatis suæ 54^o.

12. The Rev. *Henry Gally*, D.D. the present prebendary in this stall, chaplain to the then Lord Chancellor of *England*, was installed 27th of *May* 1731; in 1732, he was presented by the Lord Chancellor to the rectory of *St. Giles* in the Fields in *London*, vacant by the death of Bishop *Baker*, and is chaplain in ordinary to his present Majesty.

THIRD PREBEND.

Or precentor's prebend,¹ to which the second stall from the archdeacon's, on the south side of the choir, belongs,

1. *Henry Manuel* or *Mannel* precentor of the late monastery, in which he was admitted monk in 1502, and had served the several offices of *almoner*, keeper of the infirmary, chamberlain and master of *Norman's* hospital, was made prebend by the charter in 1538; he was rector of *Wotton* in *Norfolk*.
2. *John Walker*, S.T.P. archdeacon of *Essex*, and rector of *Alderton* in *Suffolk*, installed *Dec.* 20, 1569.
3. *John Beacon*, A.M. installed *Jan.* 12, 1574. He was chancellor; (see p. 634.)
4. *Edmund Suckling*, D.D. installed *March* 1, 1586; see among the Deans, p. 622.
5. *Thomas Winter*, A.M. minister of *Lynn*, installed *Oct.* 1, 1614.
6. *John Hassall*, S.T.P. installed *Dec.* 20, 1615; see among the Deans, *ibid.*
7. *Edward Younge*, S.T.P. rector of *Hadstok* in *Essex*, installed *Sept.* 27, 1628; this worthy man was an intimate friend and companion of Bishop *Brownrigg's*, by whose interest he was preferred to the archdeaconry of *Exeter* in 1643, and to a prebend in that church the same year, and was also rector of *Anstie* in *Hertfordshire*. After the Restoration he was admitted canon residentiary of *Exeter*, and was installed 22d *Dec.* 1660, having suffered by sequestration, &c. for the royal cause, during the Usurpation; in 1662, *Aug.* 21, he was elected dean of *Exeter*, and then resigned his prebendship, of *Norwich*. He had also the rich living of *Up-loman* in *Devonshire*, but enjoyed these preferments not long, for he died in 1663, and settled 40*l.* a year out of an estate in *Furneaux-Pelham*, to be divided among the poor of the parish of *Braughing* in *Hertfordshire*, upon the 29th of *May*, to rejoice for the King's restoration; by which it seems as if he was a native of this place, as he had no preferment here to induce him to do it, on that account.²
8. *Herbert Astley*, LL.D. installed *Jan.* 22, 1662. See among the Deans, p. 624.
9. *Joshua Jones*, A.M. chaplain to Mr. *Coke* of *Holkham*, installed *Sept.* 10, 1670.³
10. *John Sharpe*, S.T.P. installed *May* 26, 1675. (See p. 628.)
11. *Humphrey Prideaux*, D.D. installed *Aug.* 15, 1681. See among the Deans, p. 628.
12. *Edmund Barrel*, A.M. installed *June* 15, 1702. He was prebend also of *Rochester*, when he resigned this.

¹ *Prebenda Precentoris.*

³ *Browne's Rep.* p. 54.

² *Walker*, Part II. fo. 26. *Chauncy's Hertf.* p. 229.

13. *William Pyke*, A. M. rector of *Black Notley* in *Essex*, installed April 5, 1705.
14. The Rev. Dr. *Francis Barnard*, the present prebendary, was installed Sept. 26, 1720, who is now proctor for the chapter in convocation.

THE FOURTH PREBEND,

Or prebend of the *archdeacon* of the cathedral church of *Norwich*,⁴ to which the 2d stall from the archdeacon's on the north side of the church belongs.

1. *Edmund Drake*, alias *Norwich*, monk here, and prior of their cell at *Aldby*, was made prebendary by the charter in 1538.
2. *Henry King*, S. T. P. installed in 1548; he was vicar of *Wimondham* in *Norfolk*,⁵ rector of *Great* and *Little Fransham*; was deprived of all in the beginning of *Queen Mary's* reign, and being reconciled, became rector of *Winterton*, in 1557.
3. *Thomas Peacock*, A. M. chantry priest in *St. Laurence's* church at *Ipswich*, and rector of *Nackton*, installed April 23, 1554.
4. *Thomas Ellys*, installed March 12, 1556.
5. *Nicholas Wendon*, LL. D. installed June 4, 1561. In Archbishop *Parker's* metropolitanical visitation, he was returned not to be in orders, although rector of *Witnesham*, that he lived at *Lownde* in *Suffolk*, and was no minister, having gone in a cloak and a *Spanish* rapier by his side, on which he was ejected out of the prebend; but not from his archdeaconry of *Suffolk*. (See p. 654.)
6. *Robert Johnson*, S. T. B. chaplain to the Lord Keeper *Bacon*, installed May 26, 1570, on Dr. *Wendon's* ejection, for not being in priest's orders. He was son of *Maurice Johnson*, alderman of *Stanford* in *Lincolnshire*, twice prebendary of *Rochester*, which he twice resigned. In 1572, he was canon of *Windsor*; in 1591, archdeacon of *Leycester*, honorary fellow of *Jesus* college in *Oxford*. He founded two grammar schools in *Rutlandshire*, one at *Upingham*, and another at *Okeham*; two hospitals also in the same county, (which he endowed) and four exhibitioners in *Sidney* college in *Cambridge*, to come from the said free-schools; and was a benefactor to the weekly preachers at *St. Paul's* cross in *London*. He died Aug. 1, 1625, being rector of *North Luffenham* in *Rutlandshire*.
7. *Griffith Toy*, A. M. of *Jesus* college in *Oxford*, though first educated at *Cambridge*, installed May 3, 1575, on *Johnson's* resignation.
8. *Robert Downes*, A. M. rector of *Homersfield* and *Stansted*, installed Feb. 8, 1576.
9. *Nicholas Bate*, A. M. vicar of *Swaffham* in *Norfolk*, installed Oct. 20, 1587.
10. *Edmund Porter*, S. T. P. chaplain to the Lord Keeper *Coventry*, rector of *Hevingham* in *Norfolk*, and vicar of *Ubbeston* in *Suffolk*, installed Jan. 9, 1627. He was born at *Worcester*, bred in *St. John's* college in *Cambridge*, where he became fellow; was a man of parts and learning, as appears by the books he published; among which, one is intitled, *CHRISTOFAGIA*, or the *Mistery* of eating the *Flesh*,

⁴ Prebenda *Archidiaconi Ecclesiæ Cath.* Norwic.

⁵ See *Hist. Norf.* vol. p. 308.

and Drinking the *Blood* of CHRIST; or the *modus* or manner thereof discovered. *London* 1679.

Another is intituled, GOD incarnate, showing that JESUS CHRIST is the only and most high GOD. *London* 1655, oct.⁶

He was a man of great dexterity in managing the affairs of the church; and though he was sequestered from his prebend, having provoked the party more than any of his brethren, yet he was permitted to live quietly on a small estate he had of his own, till the Restoration, with which he was also restored, and lived till 1670, leaving Sir *Charles Porter*, his son, who was twice Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*. He was buried in the cathedral in the south isle, in that part of it which is by the 9th and 10th south pillars, between which, on the south wall, is erected a monument with this inscription,

M. S.

Edmundus Porter Vigornia natus, S. Theologiae Professor
Olim Collegij S. Johannis in Academia Cantabrig. socius,
Dein hujus Ecclesiae Præbendarius, quam ingenio præstant,
Eruditione perfecta, moribus Antiquis per XLIII annos Cohonestavit,
Ecclesiae Anglo-Catholicae filius devotissimus;
Annis & virtutibus canus, fato cessit,
Octobris quinto, anno Dom: MDCLXX.
Ætatis suæ 75. Exuvijs hic positus.

Under which, laid a stone with these words,

Depositum Edmundi Porter, prebendarij, 1670.

P. M. Philipi Porter Armig. Fil. Edm. illius Nep. Qui. Coll. Trin. Cantab. alumnus An°. Ætatis 17°. Anno Dom. 1672, Nov. 3° obiit: cum non diù, sed benè vixisset.

PORTER, *sab.* three bells *arg.*

11. *William Smith*, S. T. P. born at *Paston* in *Norfolk*, brought up at *Corpus Christi* college in *Cambridge*, vicar of *Mendlesham*, and rector of *Cotton* in *Suffolk*, and *Harleston* in *Norfolk*, installed Oct. 18, 1670.
12. *Richard Broadrep*, A. M. rector of *Chisilbourn* in *Dorsetshire*, installed Aug. 11, 1697; he died in 1716.
13. Queen *Anne* by letters patent dated April 26, in the 13th year of her reign, granted a *canonship*,⁶ or that prebend of the cathedral church of *Norwich*, that should first happen to be vacant, to be annexed to the mastership of *Catherine hall* in *Cambridge*, for ever, which was confirmed the next year by act of parliament, and this prebend first falling by *Broadrep's* death,
Thomas Sherlock, D. D. son of the very Rev. Dr. *Will. Sherlock*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, became prebendary, as master of *Catherine hall* aforesaid, July 10, 1719. He was dean of *Chichester*; and having passed through many preferments, is the present worthy Bishop of *Salisbury*, sufficiently known by his learned works.
14. *Thomas Cross*, D. D. master of *Catherine hall*, rector of *Ashby*

⁶ See Wood's *Ath. Ox.* pt. ii. fo. 172.

⁷ The prebendaries are sometimes called *canonici majores ecclesiae*.

cum *Oby* cum *Thirne* in *Norfolk*, was installed Nov. 28, 1719, on *Sherlock's* resignation, and died in 1736.

15. *Edward Hubbard*. D. D. was installed Nov. 2, 1736, and died in 1741, and was buried in the choir, at the head of the founder's tomb, but as yet hath no memorial over him.
16. The Rev. Mr. *Kenrick Prescott*, S. T. B. Master of *Katherine hall*, the present prebendary in this stall, succeeded Dr. *Hubbard* aforesaid.

THE FIFTH PREBEND,

Or the *prebend of Lyn*,⁷ to which the third stall from the archdeacon's, on the south side of the choir, belongs.

1. *Nicholas Thurkill*, alias *Attleburgh*, monk of *Norwich*, and the last prior of the cell at *Hoxne*, (see p. 610,) was made prebendary by the charter in 1538, but resigned very soon; he was alive April 20, 1554, and was forced to be divorced from *Jane West* his wife, and suspended from the vicarage of *Wigenhall St. Mary*, for being a married priest.
2. *John Hallibread* alias *Stokes*, S. T. P. rector of *Westerfield* in *Suffolk*, and *Weeting All-Saints* in *Norfolk*,⁸ was installed in 1539, and resigned in 1565; and one of that name (if not the same person) was minor canon here in 1571.
3. *George Gardiner*, D. D. installed Oct. 21, 1565. See among the deans, p. 620.
4. *William Fenton*, A. M. vicar of *Codenham* in *Suffolk*, installed March 27, 1574.
5. *Hugh Castleton*, S. T. B. vicar and rector of *Scarning*; afterwards rector of *Pulham* in *Norfolk*, and *Thorndon* in *Suffolk*, installed Sept. 29, 1577, died prebend.
6. *Foulke Roberts*, S. T. B. installed Febr. 16, 1615; he was vicar of *Trows*, rector of *St. Clement*, and minister of *St. Saviour* in *Norwich*; but was turned out of all, and forced to live in great poverty to his death: he was a learned man, author of several books, two of which were very much esteemed, viz.

The Revenue of the GOSPEL due to the MINISTRY of the Word, is TITHES, by that Word, in 1 *Timothy* 5, 18, Q^o. printed at *Cambridge* in 1613.

God's Holy House and Service described, according to the primitive Form thereof; Q^o. Lond. 1639.

He was a constant preacher in *Norwich*, till he was sequestered, and was of *Cambridge University*; incorporated in that of *Oxford*, and some time rector of *Offley* in *Hertfordshire*. He is interred on the west side of the south cross-isle or transept, with this inscription on a marble stone.

FULCO ROBARTES S. Theologiæ Baccalaureus, hujus Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Præbendarius, Parochiæ Sancti Clementis Rector, vir probus ac fidelis, per annos circiter Quinquaginta, verbi Dei Concionator, obiit in Domino 1 Apr. MDCL. Ætatis suæ LXXI.

And near it was an inscription on a brass plate, for *Anne* his wife, who was one of the one-and-twenty children, which *Richard Skinner*, Gent. had by *Anne* his only wife.

⁷ Prebenda *Lyn*.

⁸ Hist. Norf. vol. ii. p. 172.

ANNA, FOULCONIS ROBARTES, hujus Ecclesiæ Prebendarij, conjux Charissima, Filia verò Richardi Skinner Generosi, Libero-
rum viginti unius, ex ANNA Uxore suâ unicâ, Parentis: obiit
Martij 25, 1627.

7. *George Kent*, A. M. installed *Aug.* 21, 1660. He was rector of *Tivetshall* in *Norfolk*,² and lies buried in the quire on the north side of Bishop *Goldwell's* tomb, with this only,

Memoriæ Sacrum. GEORGIUS KENT in Artibus Magister,
hujus Ecclesiæ Prebendarius, obiit Octb. XXII, Anno salutis
MDCLXVIII, Ætatis suæ LII.

8. *William Hawkings*, S. T. P. chaplain to Bishop *Reynolds*, installed
Nov. 1, 1668. He was rector of *Draiton* and *Great Cressingham*,
and some time minister of *St. Peter* of *Mancroft* in *Norwich*. He
was of *Magdalen* college in *Oxford*.
9. *John Hildyard*, LL. D. rector of *Cawston*, and commissary of
Norfolk; see p. 418, 657; installed *Sept.* 12, 1683.
10. *Nathan Wright*, A. M. son to the Lord Keeper *Wright*, rector of
Farnham Royal and *Taplow* in *Buckinghamshire*, installed *Nov.* 29,
1703.
11. The Rev. *John Giffard*, A. M. the present prebendary in this
stall, was installed 22d *Feb.* 1713, on *Wright's* resignation.

THE SIXTH PREBEND,

Or the prebend of *Yarmouth*,¹ to which the third stall from the
archdeacon's on the north side of the choir, belongs.

1. *John Salisbury*, made prebendary by charter in 1538; see among
the Deans. He was bachelor in divinity, rector of *Trunch*, &c. as
before at p. 617.
2. *Elizeus Ferrers*, or *Ferrys*, S. T. P. See *Suffolk Archdeacons*, p.
653, installed in 1539.
3. *Henry Symonds*, A. M. installed in 1548; he was rector of *Denton*,
Earsham, and *West-Lyn*, but was deprived of all when *Queen Mary*
came to the crown, for being married.
4. *John Richards*, rector of *Fornet* and *West-stow*, installed *April* 23,
1554.
5. *John Pedder*, S. T. B. rector of *Redgrave* in *Suffolk*, installed in
1557. resigned.
6. *Percivall Wyborn*, A. M. chaplain to the Lord Keeper *Bacon*,
installed *Febr.* 24, 1560.
7. *Thomas Smith*, A. M. installed *March* 14, 1561. He was certified
to the Archbishop at his visitation, to live at *Swinested* in *Lincoln-*
shire; and that he was not a preacher, not being in orders, upon
which he was ejected.
8. *Jeffery Johnson*, S. T. B. installed *May* 26, 1570.
9. *William Whitacre*, S. T. P. the famous professor of divinity in
Cambridge, and Master of *St. John's* college, installed *Febr.* 3,
1577, author of several excellent treatises. He was originally of

¹ See *Hist. Norf.* vol. i. p. 210.

² *Prebenda Yarmouth.*

Trinity college, made master of *St. John's* by the Queen's mandate, a long account of which may be seen in *Fuller's Hist. of Cambridge*, fo. 97, 151.

10. *Tho. Puckering*, S. T. P. kinsman to the Lord Keeper *Puckering*, installed Dec. 12, 1595.

11. *John Spendlove*, A. M. rector of *Stratton-Strawless* and *Skeyton*, installed June 24, 1616. On his being ejected in the time of the Usurpation, he lived very poorly, having only 2s. 6d. a week allowed him by the *sequestrators*, for which he was forced to wait every week on one *Sam. Cawthorn*, a cutler, a vile wretch, though much in confidence with the then prevailing party; whose pleasure he was forced to attend, and often hear his insolence with abundance of patience, for this pitifull allowance, whereby to be kept from starving, all else that he had being taken from him; which reduced him to so low a condition, that on the restoration of the church, being arrested for debts contracted in the time of his sequestration, he continued a prisoner, through his inability to pay them, almost all his life after; he was buried in the choir, between the steps of the altar, and the passage going into the north isle, with this on a brass plate.

Depositum Johannis Spendlove, Prebendarij, Julij 8, A°. Dni: 1666.

Next to him lies his wife, under another stone, with this.

Dean SUCKLING's daughter,
Prebend SPENDLOVE's wife,
For a far better,
Chang'd this present life,
March 21st. 1656.

12. *John Rhodes*, A. M. rector of *Barton-Mills*, installed Sept. 5, 1666. In the old disused singing school, on the north side of the twentieth and twenty-first north pillars, lie two gravestones thus inscribed,

Memoriæ Sacrum. Johannes Rhodes S. S. Theologiæ Baccalaureus, hujus Ecclesiæ Prebendarius, obiit 26° die Sept: A°. Salutis, 1667 Æt. suæ 71.

Memoriæ Sacrum. Barbara Rhodes, Relicta Johannis Rhodes, SS. Theol. Bac. nuper hujus Ecclesiæ Prebendarij, ob. 28 die Maij A° D. 1668, Æt. suæ 64.

She gave the two large silver gilt flaggons to the altar here.

13. *Ezekias Burton*, S. T. P. chaplain to the Lord Keeper *Orlando Bridgeman*, and rector of *St. George* in *Southwark*, installed Oct. 24, 1667; he was fellow of *Magdalen* in *Cambridge*, rector of *Barnes* in *Surrey*, died in 1681; and afterwards had published in his name, several discourses, viz.

1. *Of Piety and Chastity.* 2. *Of Repentance.* 3. *Of Seeking first the Kingdom of Christ*, London 1684. Oct°.

Also a second volume of Discourses, London 1685, Oct°.

Both published by Dr. *Tillotson*, afterwards Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

14. *Rich. Kidder*, S. T. P. rector of *St. Martin Outwich London*, installed *Sept. 16, 1681*; this learned man was born in *Suffolk*, promoted to the deanery of *Peterburgh*, and afterwards to the bishoprick of *Bath and Wells*. He hath published, *Convivium Cæleste*, a plain and familiar discourse concerning the *Lord's Supper*; showing at once the nature of the *Sacrament*, as also the right of preparing ourselves for the *receiving* of it; and many other elegant books; an account of which may be seen in *Wood Ath. Ox.* vol. ii. fo. 801.
15. *Charles Trimnel*, S. T. P. installed *Dec. 4, 1691*. See among the Bishops, p. 592,
16. *Benjamin Beck*, A. M. rector of *Felbrigge and North Reppes* in *Norfolk*, installed *March 7, 1708*.
17. The Rev. *Samuel Salter*, D. D. archdeacon of *Norfolk*, &c. was installed into this prebend *March 13, 1728*, on *Beck's* death See p. 646.

END OF VOL. III.



